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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-158

H.R.6769

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. T. 6769

Apr. 28, 1959 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6769 without amendment. House Report 309. Print of bill and report.

Apr. 30, 1959 House passed H. R. 6769 without amendment.

May 1, 1959 H. R. 6769 was referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred.

June 19, 1959 Senate subcommittee voted to report H. R. 6769.

June 23, 1959 Senate committee reported H. R. 6769 with amendments. Senate Report 425. Print of bill and report.

June 24, 1959 Senate passed H. R. 6769 with amendments.
Senate appointed conferees.
Print of bill as passed by Senate.

June 26, 1959 House appointed conferees.

June 29, 1959 Digest of statement included in Senate report on farm labor.

July 29, 1959 House received conference report on H. R. 6769. House Report 734. Print of report.

July 30, 1959 Both Houses agreed to conference report.

Aug. 14, 1959 Approved: Public 86-158.
Statement by the President.

Hearings.: House and Senate Appropriations Committee.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-158

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960. Includes funds for the Bureau
of Labor Standards, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau
of Employees' Compensation, unemployment compensation for
Federal employees, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of
Labor Statistics, Food and Drug Administration, Office of
Education, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Social
Security Administration.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature. The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature. The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the causes of the various geological phenomena which we observe in nature.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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Issued April 29, 1959
For actions of April 28, 1959
86th-1st, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate overrode President's veto of REA loan approval bill. House committee ordered reported tobacco and feed grains price support bills. Senate debated second supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. McGovern urged Congress to override veto of REA loan approval bill. Rep. McIntire commended Secretary's proposed national forest program. House committee reported Labor-Hew appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey and Reps. Johnson, Wis., and Kastenmeier introduced and Sen. Humphrey discussed dairy stabilization bills.

SENATE

1. ELECTRIFICATION. Overrode, 64 to 29, the President's veto of S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans. Sens. Dirksen, Anderson, Hickenlooper, and Aiken defended the President's action. Sens. Humphrey and Symington urged that the veto be overridden. pp. 6211-5
2. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5916. Agreed to the Committee amendments en bloc. (See Digest 59 for a summary of the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee.) pp. 6216-24, 6226-35
3. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to, without amendment, S. Res. 111, to increase the membership of the S. Select Committee on National Water Resources by 4 additional members to be named by the Vice President. The resolution had been submitted earlier in the day by Sen. Murray. pp. 6197-8

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "The Poverty of Abundance," critical of the Secretary's farm policies. pp. 6190-3
 5. PRICES. Sen. Butler inserted a University of Pittsburg professor's letter, "Administered Prices," stating that "administrative pricing is an integral part of our society." p. 6238
Sen. Butler commended the American Can Co. for reducing the price of cans "used for packing the fruits and vegetables constituting a major portion of the average family's food budget." p. 6240
 6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse inserted a newspaper article, "The Annual Headache," discussing the proposed mutual security bill. p. 6199
 7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Carlson inserted a local Kan. Farmers Union resolution urging that "Congress pass legislation to encourage an upward trend in farm prices." p. 6171
 8. SUGAR. Received a Salt Lake City, Utah, sugar workers union resolution favoring enactment of legislation to extend the Sugar Act. p. 6170
 9. SALINE WATER; RESEARCH. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging that Antioch, Calif., be selected as a site for an experimental saline brackish water conversion plant. p. 6170
 10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article by the American Assoc. for the United Nations on the achievements of the U. N., including a review of economic assistance to foreign countries and U. S. contributions to the U. N., including the Food and Agriculture Organization. pp. 6200-02
Both Houses received from the State Department a proposed bill "to promote the foreign policy of the United States by amending the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948"; to H. Foreign Affairs and S. Foreign Relations Committee. pp. 6169, 6247
 11. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Sen. Gruening commended Secretary of Interior Seaton for certifying "that Alaskans have made adequate provision for the administration management, and conservation in the broad national interest of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska" which "will mean that these important resources, which heretofore have been administered wholly by the Federal Government, will shortly hereafter be a responsibility of the State of Alaska." pp. 6199-6200
Both Houses received from the Secretary of the Interior a letter certifying that the Alaska State Legislature has made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska; to H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries and S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees. pp. 6169, 6247
- HOUSE
12. TOBACCO; FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 5058, to modify present provisions for determining the level of support for tobacco; and H. R. 5432, to provide that the price support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums shall be established on the basis of the feeding value of the commodity in relation to corn. p. D291
 13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported, without amendment, H. R. 6769, making appropriations for Labor-HEW for the fiscal year 1960 (H. Rept. 309). p. 6247

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1960

APRIL 28, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 6769]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the
National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board
including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad
Retirement Board, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service,
the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the
United States Soldiers' Home.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1960 on the following
pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	769 to 792, inclusive
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	581 to 652, "
National Labor Relations Board.....	183 to 184, "
National Mediation Board.....	184 to 185, "
Railroad Retirement Board.....	188 to 189, "
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	167
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	176 to 177, inclusive
United States Soldiers' Home.....	564 to 565, "

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each
amount included in the bill for 1960, the corresponding budget esti-
mate, and the amount available for the fiscal year 1959 with appro-
priate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The following table compares, on a summary basis, the appropriations for 1959, the requests for 1960, and the amounts carried in the bill:

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Budget estimates, 1960	Bill for 1960	Bill for 1960 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960
Department of Labor.....	\$599,249,100	\$570,227,000	\$547,114,500	—\$52,134,600	—\$23,112,500
Department of Health, Education and Welfare.....	3,244,298,281	3,167,080,581	3,348,472,281	+104,174,000	+181,391,700
National Labor Relations Board.....	13,256,600	14,230,000	14,230,000	+973,400	-----
National Mediation Board.....	1,341,800	1,357,000	1,357,000	+15,200	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	(9,374,300)	(9,460,000)	(9,460,000)	(+85,700)	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,878,600	3,949,000	3,905,400	+26,800	—43,600
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----	-----
U.S. Soldiers' Home.....	(5,531,500)	(10,948,000)	(10,948,000)	(+5,416,500)	-----
Total.....	3,862,029,381	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	+53,054,800	+158,235,600

¹ Includes funds contained in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, as passed the House.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,611,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from the request, and an increase of \$20,500 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The reduction of \$10,000 is the sum requested for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission to cover the Department of Labor's share of the cost of the "Career Executive Board". The Committee directs that none of the funds contained in the bill be used for the support of this Board's activities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,695,000, the amount of the request, and \$73,200 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The sum allowed will provide for expansion of interpretation and legal advisory services needed in connection with the new Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act and the longshoremen's and harbor workers' safety program.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,488,000, a reduction of \$192,000 from the request and \$763,400 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The budget proposed an increase of \$417,000 for expanded safety activities under the amendment to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; and an increase of \$445,000 for registration and disclosure of welfare and pension plan data under Public Law 836 of the 85th Congress. The Committee is convinced that the funds approved will provide for adequate administration of these two relatively new programs. Included in the amount allowed in the bill, is an increase of \$9,000 to provide for a slight expansion of the excellent work of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$592,000, the amount of the request, and \$8,600 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,047,000, the amount of the request, and \$54,500 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The amount allowed is sufficient to cover mandatory increases in costs.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,262,000, the amount of the request, and \$170,200 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

For several years this Committee has encouraged the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to do something concrete concerning migratory labor rather than simply studying the problem. The Department of Labor should be congratulated in making a start in this direction; however, much remains to be done. The Department of Labor's responsibility for real action in this area lies largely within the Bureau of Employment Security. The Committee will expect the Bureau to intensify its efforts insofar as they are able to do so within the framework of existing legislation, and if it is felt that additional legislation is necessary the Committee will expect the Department to make appropriate recommendations to Congress. The Committee has in mind Mexican farm labor, but also, and more especially, domestic migratory labor. It is unthinkable that American citizens should not be afforded at least as much protection by their Government as it gives to Mexican farm laborers.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$315,819,000, a reduction of \$12,865,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$9,781,000 from the appropriation for 1959. The increase requested in the budget included \$700,000 for equipment. A comparison of the operating budget for 1959 with the 1959 budget presented to the Committee last year, showed that there had been a shift from equipment to other objects, including salaries, after the original budget was submitted. The Committee has noted with disapproval, in this and other agencies in the bill, a tendency to absorb budget reductions in categories such as equipment, where expenditures can be postponed for a year, and then come back the following year with a request for increased appropriations to take care of the shortage which was created. To grant such increases is to nullify, to that extent, the action taken by the Congress the previous year. The Committee has disallowed the \$700,000 increase requested for equipment, a requested increase of \$2,165,000 for "Increase in costs due to greater normality in operations", and has made a further reduction of \$10,000,000 for savings estimated to result from the considerable improvement in the unemployment situation that is currently being predicted by the Department.

Unemployment compensation for veterans and federal employees.—The bill includes \$125,000,000, a reduction of \$10,000,000 from the request, and a reduction of \$35,800,000 from the appropriation for

1959. As in the foregoing item, the reduction of \$10,000,000 is made on the basis of the Department's more optimistic predictions concerning the general unemployment situation.

Compliance activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The bill includes \$873,000, the amount of the request, and \$357,300 above the amount appropriated for 1959. \$350,000 of the increase in this appropriation represents a transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program". There has been a corresponding decrease in the latter appropriation. This adjustment is for the purpose of making a more realistic division between those activities of a compliance nature, which are financed from general funds of the Treasury, and other activities, which are financed by the growers through a revolving fund. The balance of the increase is made up entirely of mandatory increased costs.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The bill includes \$1,336,700, the amount of the request, and \$330,300 less than the amount appropriated for 1959. The net decrease is made up of a decrease of \$350,000, explained in the preceding paragraph, and increases in mandatory costs estimated for 1960 in the amount of \$19,700.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,080,000, the amount of the request, and \$38,100 above the appropriation for 1959.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$9,419,500, a reduction of \$45,500 from the request, and \$1,459,500 above the appropriation for 1959. Over \$700,000 of the increase above 1959 is accounted for by the net difference between the cost of work transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Labor in connection with the collection and tabulation of monthly data on labor force employment and unemployment, and the cost of work transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Commerce in connection with construction statistics. A decrease of the same amount is reflected in the Department of Commerce budget for 1960. Approximately \$350,000 of the increase is to cover mandatory increased costs in 1960, leaving \$400,000 for program increases. The major item in this area is approximately \$200,000 to increase the frequency of pricing and to expand the list of items and number of price quotations felt to be necessary to improve the consumer price index.

In last year's report, the Committee expressed its interest in having the city worker's family budget brought up to date. The Commissioner advised the Committee that this budget and the budget for an elderly couple should be priced by sometime this Fall. The Committee wishes to reiterate its interest in the pricing of these two budgets and will expect that this be accomplished on schedule.

Revision of the Consumer Price Index.—The bill includes \$230,000, the amount of the request, to initiate a revision of the Consumer Price Index in 1960. The last revision was completed in 1952. The Committee is convinced that changes in spending patterns and other factors since that time make it necessary that a general revision be accomplished if the Index is to have maximum usefulness. The pre-

liminary estimate of the total cost of revising the Index is \$4,600,000 and the Commissioner advised the Committee that he estimated it would take approximately five years to accomplish this project. While the Committee certainly wants a thorough and careful job done, it is hoped that the Bureau will make every reasonable effort to shorten this time as the last revision was accomplished in approximately 3½ years.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$509,000, the amount of the request, and \$7,400 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$11,489,000, the amount of the request, and \$163,700 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The Committee was informed that the Department is discontinuing the annual review of wages in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and, instead, planning to make these reviews on a biennial basis. The Committee is convinced that a biennial review of these wages is not frequent enough to afford the desirable degree of protection to the workers in this area, and to the industries on the mainland who must compete with low wage industries in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It is therefore the desire of the Committee that these wage reviews continue to be made on an annual basis.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind.—The bill includes \$400,000, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1959.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$13,800,000, \$2,000,000 above the amount requested, and \$2,928,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

This is the only agency that the people of the nation can look to for protection from unsanitary, unhealthful, or dangerous foods, drugs and cosmetics. In view of the obvious importance of this work, Secretary Hobby appointed a citizens committee to make recommendations to her concerning any improvements which should be made in these activities. This advisory committee, which was appointed in 1955, was made up of top officials from the food, drug, and cosmetic industries, as well as members representing the public. Their report recommended a three- to four-fold expansion of the Food and Drug Administration in a period of from five to ten years starting with fiscal year 1957. Their report including this recommendation was endorsed by many national associations, representing the industries affected as well as a great many organizations representing the public more generally.

The budgets for 1957, 1958 and 1959 barely met the minimum of the range of progress recommended by the Citizens Committee. The

budget submission for 1960 falls far short of even meeting this bare minimum.

There is a serious question that even the recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Committee are adequate to do the job under current conditions. Every year there are substantial increases both in the number of products on the market and in the number of establishments covered by the Act. A recent survey indicates that there are 84,000 establishments subject to supervision under the Act; 320,000 public eating places subject to regulation; 56,000 retail drug stores dealing in prescription drug sales subject to the Act; and 16,000 producers of raw fruits and vegetables who are subject to the Act. When one considers these facts it is obvious how thinly spread are the regulatory activities of this agency. The findings of the Citizens Committee should be reviewed to determine their current degree of validity.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,190,000, the amount of the request, and \$99,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$904,000, \$12,000 above the request, and \$55,000 above the appropriation for 1959. The Committee was amazed at the action taken in the budget to reduce the school's request for supplies to the point that there would not be as much money available for food for the students as is available in 1959, despite an anticipated increase in the number of students. The Committee is therefore recommending that the \$12,000, by which this portion of the school's original request was cut, be restored in the bill.

Construction.—The bill includes \$300,000, \$150,000 above the request, and \$177,000 above the appropriation for 1959. As a result of this Committee's action in 1953 and 1954 a construction program to modernize the school was initiated. After considerable delay this construction program finally began to show real progress during the last year. It is disappointing to the Committee that the last stage of the program which is estimated to cost approximately \$2,000,000 was completely deferred by the budget. The only item included in the budget was \$150,000 for the most pressing repairs needed for preservation of existing buildings. The Committee recommends an additional \$150,000 for athletic fields, which are now completely non-existent, and appear to be the most essential of the items in the final stage of the construction program.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$4,617,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$266,700 above the appropriation for 1959.

Plans and specifications.—The bill includes \$21,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$102,000 below the amount appropriated for 1959. This amount is estimated to be necessary for a survey of the steam and electrical production and distribution system at the University.

Construction of auditorium—fine arts building.—The bill includes \$860,000, the amount of the request for the liquidation of contract authority given the University by previous legislation.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Vocational education.—The bill includes \$33,702,081, \$1,100,000 above the budget request, and \$1,083,500 above the amount appropriated for 1959 after deducting the amount of \$1,131,500 transferred to the Public Health Service for increased pay costs in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959. The action of the Committee restores to \$4,000,000 the amount contained in the bill for extension and improvement of practical nurse training. The budget submission had reduced this amount to \$2,900,000 which would in effect hold this very worthwhile and popular program to the current level of operation and prevent any expansion in 1960.

Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.—The bill includes \$2,501,500, the amount of the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1959.

Grants for library services.—The bill includes \$6,000,000, \$850,000 above the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1959. It is estimated by the Office of Education that there will be approximately \$1 million of funds previously appropriated which will remain unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1959 and be carried forward to 1960. Thus, with the amount recommended there will be approximately \$7 million available for this program next year.

Payments to school districts.—The bill includes \$163,957,000, \$21,657,000 above the request, and \$13,957,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The amount recommended in the bill is the amount estimated by the Office of Education to be necessary to pay 100 percent of entitlements under the law.

Assistance for school construction.—The bill includes \$61,135,000, \$22,635,000 above the amount requested, and \$14,265,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959. As in the previous item, the amount recommended is the amount estimated by the Office of Education to be necessary to pay 100 percent of entitlements under the authorizing legislation.

The Committee action on this and the preceding item reflects its feeling of responsibility to provide the affected school districts with the funds that Congress, by its action on the basic legislation last year, has led them to believe would be forthcoming. The Committee recognizes that these school districts have planned the financing of their school systems with the expectation that they would receive these funds. Thus, to make reductions now would be unfair and would certainly disrupt many educational programs. However, it is also the Committee's belief that serious consideration should be given the basic legislation with a view to possible revision to remove from eligibility, or considerably reduce the entitlements of school districts in areas where it is highly questionable that the Federal activities have an adverse effect on the financing of the school system. The Committee has in mind areas such as those around Washington, D.C., where children of parents who work on Federal property but pay local taxes that support the school system, just the same as do their neighbors who do not work on Federal property, are none-the-less

included in the count of children for which Federal payments under these two programs are made.

Defense educational activities.—The bill includes \$150,000,000, the amount of the request, and \$34,700,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.—The bill includes \$1,000,000, the amount of the request for this new program which was authorized by the last session of Congress.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$12,800,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$3,172,500 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The largest part of the increase is due to the Office's new responsibilities under the National Defense Education Act. The Office of Education is certainly to be complimented for the expeditious way that it has inaugurated this vast and complex new program.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The bill includes \$51,900,000, the amount of the request, and \$300,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. It should be pointed out in connection with this item that there is a transfer of part of the program previously financed under this appropriation to the appropriation "Research and training", so the actual increase for grants to States is \$4,900,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Research and training.—The bill includes \$12,500,000, the amount of the request, and \$7,700,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph there has been a transfer from the appropriation "Grants to States", amounting to \$4,600,000, thus the actual increase in the research and training activities is \$3,100,000. This transfer between these two items is for the purpose of consolidating like activities under one appropriation.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,738,000, the amount of the request, and \$223,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959. This increase provides approximately \$10,000 for mandatory cost increases and \$210,000 for additional positions and supporting services necessary to adequately administer this very important and expanding program. The Committee reiterates its opinion that in the expansion of staff priority should be given to the field offices.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

Over the past several years a number of environmental factors affecting health have become increasingly significant. The development of industrial processes and industrial products has taken place at a rate so rapid that direct and indirect effects on the health of the worker, the user of the processed product, and the general environment have not been adequately evaluated. The considerably expanded use and diversity of sources of radioactive products is a technical development of particular significance to health. The continued growth of gigantic metropolitan complexes has created special problems related to communicable diseases, problems of mental health, and, to a certain extent, has made it increasingly difficult to deliver health services. Related to the growth of metropolitan areas and the expansion of industrial production are the in-

creasing problems of air and water pollution and their effects on the health of the population, which are at present inadequately understood.

The U.S. Public Health Service is now doing work in this general field under several different appropriations, and in several different organizational units. These are identified in various parts of the budget as radiological health, sanitary engineering, accident prevention, some aspects of mental health, control of communicable diseases, occupational health, etc. The Committee believes that this is a field where problems are almost inevitably going to increase and that a very thorough study to determine the most efficient organization of our public health and medical research resources to cope with these problems is overdue.

In view of the above, the Committee requests that the Public Health Service make a thorough study of the environmental health problems and the most efficient organization of our facilities to meet these needs, and have a report prepared for submission to the Committee by January 1, 1960, so that the Committee may have an opportunity to study it before holding hearings on the 1961 Budget.

Assistance to States, general.—The bill includes \$22,497,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$1,142,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959. The 1959 appropriation included \$2,000,000 for grants for public health training. No appropriation for this purpose is included in the bill due to the fact that authorization for this program expires June 30, 1959. The Committee was told that the Department anticipates asking for extension of this legislation. The bill for 1960 includes an increase of \$550,000 for grants to schools of public health, thus bringing the appropriation for this item up to the full amount of \$1 million authorized in the basic legislation.

The Committee's attention has been called to the career development program of the Division of Public Health Nursing. Little, if any testimony has been given on this subject by the Public Health Service officials. The Committee hopes this is not an indication they feel such a program is unimportant, and expects more information on it during next year's hearings.

Control of venereal diseases.—The bill includes \$5,400,000, an increase of \$727,000 over the amount requested, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1959. The Committee was especially surprised at the reduction which was made in this estimate in the budget presented to Congress. Contrary to the situation which would be indicated by this action, the incidence of venereal disease, which had been declining, has not only leveled off, but has actually started increasing during the recent past. This increase has occurred even more in the teenage range than in other age groups. With this fact amply documented, the Committee could see but one course open to it, which was to correct the obvious inadequacies of the budget at least to the point of restoring this appropriation to the 1959 level.

Control of tuberculosis.—The bill includes \$5,452,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$1,049,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959.

Communicable disease activities.—The bill includes \$8,015,000, the amount of the budget request and \$1,125,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959. The program increases are made up of \$260,000 for intensification of development of the fluorescent antibody technique for disease diagnosis, \$245,000 for studies and assistance to

control staphylococcal infections, which have been on the increase during the last few years and many of which defy treatment with the usual antibiotic drugs, and \$127,000 necessary for expenses incident to moving to the new Communicable Disease Center buildings which will be completed at Atlanta, Georgia during the next fiscal year.

The Committee is especially pleased that the Public Health Service has finally shown some real enthusiasm for the development of the fluorescent antibody technique for fast diagnosis of disease. This Committee was very much impressed with the potentials of this technique two years ago, and said in its report "it is hard for the Committee to understand why so little interest has been shown in the development of this technique by the U.S. Public Health Service when many experts in the field feel that it is a development, which, if perfected, could revolutionize diagnostic procedures." This year, two years later, Dr. Anderson, Chief of the Communicable Disease Center, stated in his prepared opening statement, "* * * among recent developments the fluorescent antibody diagnostic technique remains paramount in significance toward revolutionizing practices in laboratory diagnosis."

Sanitary engineering activities.—The bill includes \$14,590,000, an increase of \$315,000 over the request, and \$1,334,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959. The amount in the bill includes \$400,000 for the Arkansas-Red River water quality conservation project begun in 1958. This project was budgeted to be continued at an annual rate of \$85,000, which would mean that it would take many years to complete the project. It appears to the Committee, especially after hearing excellent testimony from the people most knowledgeable on this subject, that the most efficient procedure would be to complete this project at the rate recommended in the bill.

The Committee has gained the distinct feeling that activities concerned with milk and food sanitation and inspection of interstate carriers has been so over-shadowed by the larger programs of air pollution control and water supply and water pollution control as well as the expanded program of radiological health, that they have not received anywhere near the attention which is due them on the basis of their importance. The Committee expects that, within the amount provided, additional attention be given to this division's activities in connection with interstate shipment of milk, shellfish sanitation, and inspection of interstate carriers.

The Committee also recommends that in the preparation of the budget for 1961 serious consideration be given to setting forth separately in the budget all water pollution control activities, and all air pollution control activities. This will give everyone concerned a much clearer picture of what is being spent on these activities, than is shown when they are partially amalgamated under the general title "Sanitary engineering activities," and partially set out separately.

Grants for waste treatment works construction.—The bill includes \$45,000,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the amount requested and the same as the amount which was appropriated for 1959. The budget for this item was completely unrealistic in view of the needs. It was brought out during the hearings that it would take three and one-half years at the rate of appropriations recommended for 1960 just to finance the applications for grants that are currently on hand.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes \$143,700,000, an increase of \$42,500,000 over the request and \$42,500,000 less than

the amount appropriated for 1959. For this item, also, the budget submission was so completely out of line with the obvious needs and demands for this program, that it could not, under any circumstances, be accepted by the Committee. The budget was based on providing only sufficient additional hospital facilities to take care of the increase in population and the loss of hospital facilities through destruction, such as by fire. There was no allowance made for replacing obsolete hospital facilities, and there was no provision for making inroads into the enormous backlog of need that exists. The plans submitted by the State agencies administering this program estimated, as of December 31, 1958, a total need for an additional 1,119,000 hospital and nursing home beds.

For a nation that prides itself in not only being the most wealthy nation in the world, but in putting the welfare of the individual on the highest level, it is unthinkable that we should continue to let a condition like this exist, where people are deprived of good medical care when it is within our power to make it available to them.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.—The bill includes \$1,604,000, the amount of the request, and \$31,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959.

Hospitals and medical care.—The bill includes \$45,600,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$5,024,000 less than the amount appropriated for 1959. The decrease in this appropriation is accounted for by the fact that no funds are included for professional nurse training grants, since the legislative authority for this program expires on June 30, 1959. There was included for this purpose \$6,050,000 in the 1959 appropriation. The Department has indicated that it will seek an extension of this legislation, which, if approved by Congress, will likely result in a supplemental request to be considered later this session.

The amount provided in the bill includes an increase of \$934,900 for operation of hospitals. This represents the first step in bringing the medical care given in these Public Health Service hospitals to the level felt by groups of outside professional personnel who reviewed their operations, to be the minimum for good medical service. During the hearings, it was stated that increases at this level for three more years after 1960 would accomplish this purpose.

The Committee was pleased with the progress reported in research activities at the Carville, La. leprosarium, for which additional funds were provided in the 1959 appropriation. Everyone interested in this subject seems to be of the opinion that a research program in the U.S. Public Health Service hospitals would result not only in advances in medical research but in making it easier to secure and retain the services of competent doctors and thus improve medical services. An expansion in research efforts should be possible with the increase for hospital operations provided in the bill.

The Committee was impressed with the testimony concerning the work of the Division of Nursing Resources and hopes that efforts will be made to facilitate this important work.

Foreign quarantine activities.—The bill includes \$4,460,000, the amount of the request, and \$112,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959.

Indian health activities.—The bill includes \$45,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the request, and \$3,173,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959. Last year the Committee held the appropriation

for this activity to the level of 1958. This was done largely because of some alleged shortcomings in the administration of the program which the Committee thought should be corrected before there was any further expansion to take care of what obviously is a great unmet need. On the basis of personal observations of operations in the field, the reports which have come to the Committee recently, and the testimony received on the 1960 budget, the Committee is convinced that these shortcomings have largely been corrected.

In view of this fact, in view of the obvious need, and in view of the testimony by a great many experts in this field, that an adequately supported attack at this time will result in solving the problem sooner and saving money in the long run, the Committee has approved an increase of \$2,000,000 above the amount requested.

It is the desire of the Committee that major emphasis be placed on building up the staff of professional medical personnel in the hospitals and clinics. It is also the desire of the Committee that none of the increase over 1959 be used to augment the current staff of social workers.

It has been called to the attention of the Committee that in some States nonreservation, medically indigent Indians are not given medical care on the same basis as the rest of the population. Some States and localities avoid responsibility for the care of nonreservation Indians who are unable to pay for their own medical care and give them no recourse but to go back to the reservation to establish residence and receive medical care through the Federal Government. On the other hand, Indians are counted as part of the total population of each State and so qualify the States for a larger share of Federal funds under grant programs such as the grant for general health purposes under the appropriation "Assistance to States, general." The Committee considered the possibility of including a provision in the bill which would bar any State which allows such discrimination from receiving any Public Health Service grants which are based on total population including Indians. It is believed, however, that such a step should not be necessary to correct this situation. The Committee does expect to receive a report on any changes in this regard when the Public Health Service presents its budget for 1961.

Construction of Indian health facilities.—The bill includes \$4,587,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the request, and a reduction of \$1,237,000 from the appropriation for 1959. One of the very important factors in good morale for the personnel charged with field activities of the Indian health program is good housing. From personal observation, and repeated testimony on this subject, it is obvious that good housing does not exist at many stations. It was testified in connection with the budget for 1960 that the funds for personnel housing would not even allow the agency to break even. In other words, the need at the end of 1960 would be greater than the need is now. The Committee therefore has added \$1,500,000 specifically for this type of construction.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The budget and the written detailed "justifications" and explanations of the budget were the worst and most confusing that have been

submitted to the Committee since the establishment of the National Institutes of Health.

In dollars, the budget for 1960 was exactly the same as the appropriations for 1959. In the numerous press conferences that have been held, the Executive branch has attempted to convince the people that this budget would provide for the same level of activity in 1960 as in 1959. In the detailed analysis of the budget that was presented to the Committee in the form of so-called justifications, and in the early testimony before the Committee every attempt was made to mislead the Committee into thinking that this was true.

As the hearings progressed the Committee was able, bit by bit, to elicit the true facts concerning this budget. Whereas in earlier testimony the Committee had been told that increased costs would amount to \$5,000,000, when these costs were subjected to analysis during subsequent hearings, it was testified that increased costs will actually amount to over \$15,000,000. Thus, for this reason alone, the research and training in the National Institutes of Health would have to take a very distinct backward step were the Executive budget to be enacted.

In earlier testimony the Committee was led to believe that there were sufficient funds in the budget so that 15 percent could be used for new research projects. During the hearings with the National Institutes of Health concerning the details of this matter it was determined that the budget actually lacked more than \$2,000,000 of being adequate just to finance the continuation of projects now in progress and the approved applications that are now on hand.

It was found that the written "justifications" submitted to the Committee had literally hundreds of incorrect figures. The differences between the true situation and the supposed facts and figures set forth were far from inconsequential. Time after time where the justifications indicated that the 1960 budget provided for an increase in a research or training activity, it was found that not only was the increase not as great as set forth but that actually there was a decrease instead.

By the time the Committee had concluded its hearings, it was abundantly clear that the people whose responsibility it was to prepare these "justifications" had been placed in an impossible position. They had obviously been assigned the task of making it appear that the budget represented progress in the field of medical research when the true facts are that in a desperate attempt to present, on paper, a balanced budget, the Bureau of the Budget, or someone in authority had even gone so far as to set back the medical research program.

The Committee does not believe that the people of this nation would permit such a backward step if the true facts were known to them.

In reviewing the testimony of the Secretary at the opening of the hearings, it is noted that on at least fifteen separate occasions he indicated that the budget for the National Institutes of Health was not necessarily final. He also indicated that he hoped to be able to work out within the Executive Branch a final figure to present to the Committee by the time he appeared on the budget for his own office, which was at that time scheduled for about two weeks later.

With the hope that a better budget would be forthcoming the Committee continued with hearings on other portions of the Department's budget and, when these were concluded, recessed for about a month.

No additional word was received concerning an amendment to the budget, so the Committee resumed hearings and found, six weeks after the Secretary's statements concerning his hope to work out a definite and final figure for the National Institutes of Health budget, that he had not even submitted a formal proposal to the Bureau of the Budget.

During the course of the hearings with officials of the National Institutes of Health it was found that they had, on February 3, 1959, submitted a proposal to the Department which they considered to be a conservative estimate of the additional amount of funds which would be necessary to continue progress in the field of medical research and training. This proposal for all the Institutes totaled approximately \$57,000,000. From the hearings and the detailed information submitted to the Committee concerning this budget it was obvious that the proposal was truly conservative.

As a matter of fact, the budget amendment recommended by the National Institutes of Health is not quite as large as appears on the surface since funds were included in this proposed amendment not only for increased research and training activities but also for increasing the amount of overhead to be allowed on research projects from 15 to 25 percent. This amounted to approximately \$14,000,000, thus leaving about \$43,000,000 for actual increases in research and training.

The Committee has allowed \$50,000,000 over the sum requested in the formal Executive budget. This is somewhat less than the February 3d estimate by the National Institutes of Health. However, the Committee is allowing no increase for overhead expenses, so it is slightly more than they estimated for research and training activities. The National Institutes of Health have over the years amply demonstrated wisdom, foresight, integrity, and good judgment in the administration of medical research and training programs. The Committee expects that these high standards of administration will continue and has therefore allocated the \$50,000,000 increase among the Institutes in the same proportion as the individual Institutes were allocated funds under the February 3d proposal.

The following table sets forth the pertinent figures by Institute:

Institute	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
General research and services.....	\$28,974,000	\$28,974,000	\$36,404,000	+\$7,430,000	+\$7,430,000
National Cancer Institute.....	75,268,000	75,218,000	83,308,000	+8,040,000	+8,090,000
Mental health activities.....	52,419,000	52,384,000	60,409,000	+7,990,000	+8,025,000
National Heart Institute.....	45,613,000	45,594,000	52,744,000	+7,131,000	+7,150,000
Dental health activities.....	7,420,000	7,420,000	9,725,000	+2,305,000	+2,305,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	31,215,000	31,215,000	37,790,000	+6,575,000	+6,575,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	24,071,000	24,071,000	30,286,000	+6,215,000	+6,215,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	29,403,000	29,403,000	33,613,000	+4,210,000	+4,210,000
Total.....	294,383,000	294,279,000	344,279,000	+49,896,000	+50,000,000

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The only reason given the Committee for the critically curtailed budget was the necessity for curbing inflation and balancing the budget.

Actually, it is difficult to conceive of anything more anti-inflationary than a successful medical research program.

It is obvious that disability is doubly inflationary—it reduces tax revenue, on the one hand, and it increases the expenses of government, on the other. It is equally obvious that medical research, which reduces disability and lengthens productive life, is doubly anti-inflationary—it increases tax revenue, on the one hand, and decreases the expenses of government, on the other. The Committee's action to add \$50 million to the Executive budget and thus provide for the continued progress of this medical research program is clearly an anti-inflationary action.

In view of the statements that have been made to becloud the true facts, the Committee is setting forth on the following pages, in more detail than usual, the accomplishments of the recent past and the prospects for the future which will further substantiate the above assertions.

General research and services.—The bill includes \$36,404,000, \$7,430,000 above the request, and \$7,430,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

The greatest proportion of the funds in this appropriation support the work of the Division of General Medical Sciences. At present, the Division carries out its work entirely through extramural grant operations.

It is difficult to overstate the importance of fundamental research. In a real sense it is the foundation for all medical research, since the progress of fundamental investigations ultimately determines the success of clinical and applied research and practice. In turn, the continual expansions in clinical and applied research impose constantly heavier needs for basic knowledge. Indeed, it appears that two of the most important limiting factors in medical progress may be the fund of fundamental biological information and the supply of investigators in the basic medical and biological sciences.

Recent fundamental investigations have revealed new information about cellular reproduction, which is important in the study of cancer. Other work is focused on genetics, seeking to explain how detrimental effects, such as those produced by radiation, are transmitted from one generation to another. In another field, research supported by this Division has succeeded in producing proteins from amino acids—a work which holds great promise for helping to explain the transformation of non-living into living matter.

The NIH Center for Aging Research is financed by this appropriation. This research is moving forward effectively on a very broad front with work in the biological sciences, the clinical sciences, and the behavioral and social sciences. The vastly increasing numbers of

older persons make it imperative that this work continue to receive expanded support.

Another small but important activity financed with these funds is the program of nursing research fellowships and grants. The Committee has provided sufficient funds in the bill so that this important program can be adequately financed.

This appropriation also supports the activities of the Division of Biologics Standards. Many infectious diseases, such as smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, and yellow fever, once devastated whole populations. Today these diseases are almost unknown in the United States largely because we have developed biological products that can be used for their prevention. Many other biological substances protect the lives and well-being of our citizens: poliomyelitis and influenza vaccines, immune serum globulin, and allergenic extracts.

Because most biological products are derived from living organisms, they are potentially dangerous if improperly prepared and tested. Close surveillance of production and constant improvement in quality is essential. The development of realistic standards for these products and the exercise of proper control over them is the responsibility of the Division of Biologics Standards.

While the basic procedures for producing safe and satisfactory vaccines are now well established, both the microbiologist and the manufacturer of biological products are continually attempting to produce new products and to develop new methods for improving existing ones. To keep abreast of such developments, the Division maintains an active research program. Physical reference standards, prescribed standards and testing procedures are all developed to a point where adequate control can be maintained over new products as they become available for commercial use. For example, a simplified method of measuring the potency of poliomyelitis vaccine in a quantitative manner, using chicks instead of monkeys, has been developed after two years of intensive study. The chick test provides a reliable measure of potency for all three vaccine types, and is a far less complex assay procedure than the monkey test.

The Division has worked closely with industry in the development of adequate measures for the control of quadruple antigen preparations for the simultaneous immunization of children against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, and poliomyelitis. This product will provide effective immunization against all four diseases in infancy.

National Cancer Institute.—The bill includes \$83,308,000, \$8,090,000 above the amount requested and \$8,040,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

The bare statistics on the number of deaths from cancer each year are discouraging to many people. Admittedly, there is a very great deal still to be accomplished and it is undoubtedly going to take many years before this disease, or group of diseases, is conquered. However, there are so many encouraging developments in the research of this Institute that to curtail the program now would be gross foolishness.

The importance of early diagnosis cannot be overemphasized, for with the knowledge we now have many more people could be cured

if their condition were diagnosed in its early stage. In last year's report the Committee stated:

Considering the rate at which medical science has advanced over the past ten years, it is plausible to believe that in the decade ahead simple, accurate tests for cancer, such as a blood test, may make the early detection of cancer simple and be usable as a routine tool of the physician and public health worker.

A special program was set up in fiscal 1959. The Committee is encouraged by the creation of a voluntary cooperative program which has brought together leading people from a number of special scientific areas which might bear upon the discovery of these much needed cancer diagnostic tests. The Committee will expect continued emphasis to be put on this activity and will expect a detailed report on accomplishments next year.

Research on the relationship of viruses to cancer has produced a number of accomplishments that appear to be of far-reaching significance. The S-E polyoma virus, first reported only a few years ago, is now the focus of a sizable research endeavor. Studies have shown that this single virus causes multiple tumors in mice and produces cancers in rats and hamsters as well. A vaccine that protects hamsters from the virus's tumor-inducing action has been developed and proved to be 98 percent effective.

An animal cancer virus that causes leukemia in 10 weeks in 100 percent of injected mice has been reported. The agent was obtained from a solid mouse tumor but thus far has produced no form of cancer other than leukemia.

As yet, there is not absolute proof that any form of human cancer is caused by a virus. However, in the past decade, many new human viruses which have not yet been correlated with diseases have been found. A great deal of new information has been brought to light about the intricate nature of cells and about the chemical similarities of viruses and cell components which are carriers of heredity. Virus particles have been seen in electron micrographs of human leukemic tissues. If a synthesis of knowledge produced by studies such as these should produce conclusive evidence of the presence of viruses in human cancer, and if, furthermore, viruses should be established as causative agents, a truly remarkable milestone will have been achieved. It would then likely be possible to develop vaccines with which to immunize against the cancers caused by these viruses.

Chemotherapy continues to be an active and promising area of cancer research. There are now 20 chemical compounds in use by doctors throughout the country against 30 forms of human cancer, and 78 more chemical compounds are now being distributed to clinical investigators in many hospitals throughout the United States in more than 100 separate clinical programs through the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center. It seems clear that the last five years of tooling-up this gigantic program are now paying off, and that physi-

cians ultimately will be armed with a number of drugs much more effective than the 20 or so standard agents that even now are quite useful in treating various forms of cancer but, unfortunately are only temporarily effective.

These few examples represent the progress that is being achieved in the broad field of cancer research. Each, if brought to fruition, could work a profound change in the impact of cancer, both as an individual tragedy and as a matter of the most serious economic concern to the Nation.

The committee was impressed with testimony regarding the need for the establishment of cancer centers in ten or more places in the country. The Committee was told that such centers would accelerate progress in many phases of cancer research, and particularly in the evaluation of new methods of diagnosis, in the study of anti-cancer activity of new chemical hormones and antibiotics which are coming in such large numbers from the recent research of the Cancer Chemotherapy national program, and in the combined use of newer surgical techniques, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, in patients with advanced cancer. It will be expected that a thorough study of this matter be made and that the National Institutes be prepared to make recommendations regarding this matter in connection with the 1961 budget.

Mental health activities.—The bill includes \$60,409,000, \$8,025,000 above the amount requested, and \$7,990,000 above the appropriation for 1959.

Recent figures presented to the committee indicate that mental illness costs this country a minimum of \$3 billion a year.

Despite the staggering economic losses, the committee received heartening evidence of remarkable progress against mental illness. Over the past three years, there has been a drop of 13,000 patients in State mental hospitals. At the end of 1958 there were 52,000 fewer mental patients in all mental institutions than might have been expected on the basis of the rising curve from 1945 to 1955.

Just the annual money savings resulting from this reduction amount to much more than this entire appropriation if calculated on the most conservative basis. It costs an average of \$1,500 a year to provide little more than custodial care for each patient in a mental hospital and in institutions where good care and service is given the costs are much higher. Restored to a useful life this same person is earning his own living and paying taxes.

Medical research that can increase our ability to prevent chronic mental illness is the only way of eventually cutting down on the Nation's multi-billion dollar annual bill for care of the mentally ill.

The complex problem of effective treatment is now being tackled systematically, utilizing biological, psychological, and sociological approaches in a coordinated manner. The recently inaugurated intensive, systematic search for new and better drugs has already brought at least one new chemical agent which promises a safe and effective treatment for severe mental depressions. Another drug, a new tranquilizer, is proving effective in bringing extremely regressed patients to the point where they can be reached by therapy and rehabilitation. Broad evaluative studies of drug therapy promise more precise knowledge of effective treatment. The drugs themselves are being used in a wide variety of experiments to learn more about the structure and function of the central nervous system and the

relation between brain and behavior, between neuro-physiological processes and disorders in thinking.

Intensive studies of the psychological aspects of mental illness have brought increased understanding of the way in which patterns of family relationships are related to abnormal behavior. Particularly for schizophrenic patients, this new approach has brought progress in effective treatment of mental illness.

It is widely known that critical shortages of psychiatric personnel continue to hamstring efforts to return additional thousands of mental patients to productive lives in the community. The budget request in the training area would have made it necessary to go backward instead of going forward toward meeting this pressing need. This has been corrected by the increase recommended in the bill.

Last year the Committee increased the budget request for 1959 to start a new program in this area, the general practitioner training program. Inaugurated only this fiscal year, it has been received with unprecedented enthusiasm by the medical profession. Despite the newness of the program, the Institute has been unable to finance many of the applications from all parts of the country. Since the family physician is dispensing the greatest quantity of the new drugs, it is absolutely vital that he receive the psychiatric education he so avidly seeks. It will be expected that this program be expanded in 1960.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency is a problem of great magnitude in terms of parental distress, economic burden, and loss of future potentially useful citizens. The problem is one about which parents, teachers, the courts, civic groups, and other organizations have all expressed concern. But there seems to be no coordinated effort to do anything about it, and no one group accepts responsibility for giving leadership in efforts to prevent or ameliorate the problem.

While juvenile delinquency may seem to some to be peripheral to medical and biological research, it is apparent to this committee that many of our scientists are, as they should be, increasingly turning their attention to study of the behavioral sciences. Such studies should include inquiry into the psychological, emotional, and environmental factors leading to deviant behavior in youth. From such knowledge can come means for preventing juvenile delinquency.

In the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have the Children's Bureau and the National Institute of Mental Health, both with interest, experience and resources in the fields of child behavior, child welfare, and child psychology. It would seem that a collaborative effort by these two agencies, one oriented to research in behavioral, psychological and psychiatric sciences, and the other oriented to research in sociological science with emphasis on child welfare, could lead to methods for helping reduce the tragic social burden that juvenile delinquency represents.

Accordingly, the Committee calls upon the National Institute of Mental Health to use such portions of the increased 1960 funds as may be necessary to undertake a most careful and thoughtful study of what can and should be done in future years in the field of juvenile delinquency. It asks the Institute to take primary responsibility in

this field and assumes that funds available under Title V of the Health Amendments Act of 1956 can be used for such purposes. It assumes that the Children's Bureau can also participate under its existing authorities. The Committee further asks that the National Institute of Mental Health submit a detailed report by January 1, 1960, including both substantive and fiscal proposals, so that the report may be considered by the next session of Congress and its appropriate committees.

National Heart Institute.—The bill includes \$52,744,000, \$7,150,000 above the request, and \$7,131,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Probably no other field of research has been pointed to more frequently by the "doubting Thomases" some of whom still claim that we are not getting results for the taxpayers' money that is being spent for medical research. To anyone who knows the facts, to anyone who had the opportunities the Committee has had of receiving detailed testimony from the leading doctors in this field both inside and outside government, it is obvious that the returns for the investment have actually been unusually high. This research has resulted in lives saved and lengthened, in suffering and disability relieved, and in the economic benefits of decreased medical care and increased productivity.

Progress in congenital heart disease continues to be notable. In striking contrast to the situation only a few years ago, many congenital heart defects can now be completely corrected by surgery or greatly improved. With development and refinement of the "open heart" operation, using the technique of hypothermia or "ice-bath" surgery or an artificial heart-lung machine, additional heart abnormalities are being added to the list of those remediable. The scope and safety of open heart surgery has been increased by the recently developed technique of deliberately stopping heart action during the period of operation by injection of a chemical. Important advances have also been made in diagnosis, including a new technique of using minute quantities of harmless radioactive gases for detecting and precisely locating congenital defects. Previous methods required many samples of blood and could not be used in infants because of their small blood reservoir. The new method wholly avoids the necessity of taking blood samples.

Advances in the surgical treatment of rheumatic heart disease patients whose mitral valves have been damaged by rheumatic fever have also saved and lengthened thousands of lives. New approaches to other valvular conditions are being developed and may result in further achievements. Considerable progress against rheumatic fever has resulted in the past few years from the knowledge discovered by research that prompt and adequate treatment of streptococcal infections with antibiotics can forestall most first attacks and that prophylactic treatment can prevent recurrences. A great problem in preventing first attacks, however, has been the lack of a rapid, accurate way of identifying the strep infections. A new test, currently undergoing field trials, appears to be a promising answer. With the new technique, in which fluorescent antibodies attach themselves to streptococci if present in a throat specimen and cause them to glow under ultraviolet light, positive and rapid identification can be made.

Research in the use of drugs, diet, and surgery has brought encouraging progress in the treatment of hypertension. The most dramatic

advances have been in drug therapy. A few years ago there were no effective agents for reducing high blood pressures. Today drugs are available which, used singly or in combination, can lessen the severity of hypertension in most patients and adequately control the condition in many. None of these is ideal, however, and the search continues for an agent which will produce the favorable effects on blood pressure without undesirable side-reactions. A new approach to the problem has resulted from basic research on serotonin and epinephrine. These substances, which influence blood pressure, heart rate, and other involuntary functions, are destroyed in the body by an enzyme, monoamine oxidase. Studies of a powerful drug that counteracts this enzyme have shown that it produces marked lowering of blood pressure in patients with hypertension. Its favorable effects are similar to those of certain drugs currently in use, but it does not produce their unwanted side-effects. While it is too early to determine its place in therapy, the findings indicate that monoamine oxidase inhibition is a promising area of exploration.

Arteriosclerosis, with its serious consequences such as heart attacks and strokes, is one of the major unsolved problems in medicine. While considerable advances have been made in the management and treatment of its complications, including such developments as the use of anticoagulants in coronary disease, arteriosclerosis itself has remained essentially baffling. In the past few years, however, research has uncovered clues that appear to be significant. Studies relating to diet, fat metabolism, hormones, heredity, and other possibly causal factors have been productive. The association between fats and diet and arteriosclerosis have been particularly strengthened by many investigations. A recent technical development promises to be of great importance in furthering research on this aspect of the problem, which has been impeded by the lack of suitable methods for analyzing fats in the diet and in fatty deposits in the blood vessels. The usefulness of gas chromatography has been limited because the means for detecting fatty acid vapors have not been sensitive enough. A new detection device, based on the properties of electric discharge in helium gas, has been developed which may overcome this obstacle. The new device is approximately 300 times as sensitive as those hitherto available, and will make possible much fruitful research that could not be done a few months ago.

It is hard for the Committee to understand a budget submission that would obviously seriously hamper this type of progress. However, it was developed in the hearings that the budget would fall short by almost \$2,000,000 of financing just the continuation of current projects under research grants plus the approved grants now on hand but unfinanced due to lack of funds, and, of course, no funds would be available for new project applications that will be submitted during the next year. The Committee believes that adequate provision is made in the bill to correct this situation and to assure a continuation of the type of progress set forth above.

Dental health activities.—The bill includes \$9,725,000, \$2,305,000 above the amount requested, and \$2,305,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

The economic significance of dental disorders to the nation is clearly illustrated by the simple statistics. The cost of dental care is well over 1½ billion dollars per year. It is difficult to estimate how much

more this cost would be if it were not for just one phase of research in this field—the research in the effect of fluorides on tooth decay. It is certainly being on the conservative side to say that the annual savings amount to many times the annual appropriations to this Institute.

Though the causes of oral disease still elude dental investigators, many leads developed recently are now under intensive study. For example, limited data from laboratory studies indicate that dental caries in experimental animals is transmissible and that it might be considered a contagious disease under certain conditions. These and other significant observations have opened for consideration the influence of bacteria on caries susceptibility.

In the field of germ-free studies, it is now well established that germ-free rats do not develop dental caries even when maintained on diets which consistently produce severe caries in conventional animals. In recent studies by this Institute's scientists, dental caries has been successfully produced in germ-free animals by inoculating them with a single pure strain of streptococci bacteria isolated from rats with caries. These findings suggest that this family of bacteria, together with others, hitherto ignored in studies of the causes of tooth decay, definitely warrant further study.

In the field of nutrition, current and past investigations using certain mineral phosphates as a dietary supplement to bread have consistently demonstrated an inhibiting effect on both the severity and incidence of tooth decay in test animals. A better understanding of this relationship and its application as a dental public health measure needs to be explored in large-scale clinical tests. At essentially the same stage of progress that the waterborne fluorides were in the beginning years of research, these phosphate studies are showing similar potential as an effective dietary control of human dental caries.

With these promising leads, and with the appropriation for this Institute amounting to considerably less than one percent of the annual cost of the disorders with which it deals, it seems almost inconceivable that a budget would be submitted that would cut back the level of activities. That such a budget was submitted is clearly shown by the Committee's hearings. The Committee will expect that, with the increase recommended in the bill, adequate support will be given the follow-up of these research findings.

Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.—The bill includes \$37,790,000, \$6,575,000 above the amount requested, and \$6,575,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Research progress against the rheumatic and metabolic diseases, including arthritis, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, and disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, has continued during the past year. Significant advances continue to be made and the benefits are cumulative. Over half a million diabetics, for instance, are now using oral medication, eliminating the need for hypodermic syringes. Findings and developments in rheumatic disease research enable victims who might once have become hopeless cripples, to go about their daily business and continue to lead useful lives.

The chronic, lifetime diseases under study by this Institute are among the most baffling and difficult facing medical science today. That is why, though important and impressive developments have been and will continue to be made which are immediately applicable to the treatment of specific diseases, it is necessary that this Institute

continue to emphasize the importance of basic research. It is basic research which will provide the new knowledge which will lead to the ultimate answers.

Arthritis in particular poses a growing problem in our aging population. It is significant that a recent study of those over 60 years of age showed that 97 percent become victims of some form of arthritis.

It is now ten years since the discovery of the effectiveness of cortisone in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and improvements in corticoid and other antirheumatic drugs continue to be made. A new steroid drug, dexamethasone, is now on the market. In tests at the Institute it has been shown to be more potent than previously used drugs in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Although it is not free of side effects, it is a step forward. Work of a more basic nature during the past year has been directed toward determining the precise nature of the "rheumatoid factor" which is present in the blood of rheumatic patients, and a new and accurate method has been developed to measure it.

As a result of this Committee previously recommending appropriation of more funds than were requested and suggesting that this Institute start a program in gastroenterology, good progress has also been made in that field.

The Committee will expect that this Institute continue to place emphasis on the development of better oral medication for diabetes, the relatively new program in gastroenterology, and the even more recent research program on cystic fibrosis which the Committee had started last year.

Allergy and infectious disease activities.—The bill includes \$30,286,000, \$6,215,000 above the request, and \$6,215,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Infectious and allergic diseases are tremendously costly in terms of dollars and human distress. Acute respiratory diseases, to mention a single group, are by far our most prevalent illnesses. In a single year, there were 284 million cases involving disability or medical attention, according to a recent report by the National Health Survey. The respiratory diseases alone cost industry billions annually, reduce the effectiveness of our schools, and represent a yearly medical bill of about \$3 billion.

Appropriations to this Institute have assisted in the development of vaccines in this area and, if this research is adequately supported, it is only a matter of time until vaccines will be available to protect against many respiratory diseases. It is apparent that the economic burden of respiratory disease far exceeds the probable cost of the medical research which would prevent much of it.

Promising research is also in progress on a vaccine for tuberculosis. The Committee has received reports on this for the last three years but progress has been disappointingly slow. It is hoped that the increase provided in the bill will be used in part to speed the development of this vaccine.

Allergic diseases are the third most prevalent of all chronic illnesses. By conservative estimates, 17 million of our people are afflicted, many with serious disabilities. Recent progress has been made in purifying allergy immunizing agents and in improving treatment techniques but this research has been sadly neglected until very recently. The Committee expects some added work in this area under the increase proposed in the bill.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that antibiotic therapy has by no means provided a panacea in the area of infectious diseases. The recent emergence of staphylococcal strains resistant to antibiotics is regarded by many hospitals as the most immediately urgent of all problems in this area. These infections are hazardous, often deadly, and they greatly increase the cost of medical care. The number of deaths from staphylococcal septicemia, or blood poisoning, has increased almost 200 percent since 1949. Only a beginning has been made in understanding the mechanisms of antibiotic resistance and of infection by the staphylococci. In this, as in so many other areas of medical research, the budget failed to give recognition to the need under the policy of holding to the 1959 level, dollarwise, without regard to increased costs, needs or any other factor. The Committee believes this has been corrected in the bill.

Neurology and blindness activities.—The bill includes \$33,613,000, \$4,210,000 above the request, and \$4,210,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

There are some 200 disorders that afflict the central nervous system or the eyes and ears. They constitute the third ranking cause of death and the leading cause of permanent disability. Included are some of mankind's most dreaded afflictions: cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, and many conditions causing blindness and deafness. While this is a relatively new Institute, the progress made in the past few years in getting intensive research and necessary research training underway is heartening and has brought these activities to the point where expansion in the next fiscal year is both possible and critically needed.

However, it should not be inferred that there have not been actual accomplishments as well as a base laid for the future. Certainly the accomplishments of this Institute offer proof of concrete accomplishments for the money invested. These accomplishments have been great not only from a humanitarian point of view but from a straight dollar and cents point of view. The taxpayer has clearly gotten his money's worth many times over. The results of increased expenditures have clearly been anti-inflationary.

The wisdom of adequate investments in research on neurological diseases is shown by a few illustrations of the cost of these illnesses and examples of how research is already paying off.

Epilepsy, with some 1,700,000 victims in the United States, has been estimated to cost the nation more than \$80,000,000 annually. Because of new medical and surgical treatments, developed through research, approximately 80 percent of epileptics can now be helped and can be capable of regular productive employment. These people are no longer a drain on the economy but are producing and paying taxes.

Another illustration is in the field of blindness. An estimated 70 million people have some eye defect, with 334,000 "legally" blind and 1,300,000 blind in one eye. Glaucoma and cataracts are a severe problem and afflict individuals increasingly as they age. During the recent past, however, much progress has been made. Perhaps, the most outstanding concerns retrolental fibroplasia, which has been the prime cause of blindness among infants. Research conducted with funds from this appropriation found the cause, and, in one year, New York City hospitals reported a 78 percent drop in blindness in premature babies. For all practical purposes, this disease has now been

eliminated. Again, leaving aside the wonderful advance this is from a humanitarian point of view, the savings in dollars and cents would undoubtedly pay the entire cost of this Institute's activities.

There are some 4.5 million persons who are mentally retarded and 500,000 or more have cerebral palsy. The cost of care for cerebral palsy victims has been estimated at \$216,000,000 a year, and estimates show \$5,000,000,000 in tax revenue alone is lost from the cerebral palsied from what would be produced by an average adult productive life span of 30 years. Research findings are already making some inroads on this enormous loss and further gains can be expected from greater knowledge through research.

Very recent scientific advances further emphasize the pay-off potential from research investments. New knowledge has been developed concerning the formation of the nerve fiber sheath that disintegrates in multiple sclerosis and on the synthesis of a chemical that makes up part of the sheath. New leads also have recently been found to mongolism, which involves some 4,200 children born each year with this condition, through new techniques in the tissue culture of body cells from bone marrow.

It has also been learned that there are many more cases of jaundice of the newborn, which causes brain damage, than had been thought—a discovery which may permit remedial steps early in life. Further progress has been made in central nerve tissue regeneration, in improvements in hypothermia or lowered-temperature surgery for brain tumors and accidents, and in new operations for eye cataracts and the treatment of retina conditions by a method known as light coagulation.

Progress has been made through studies in hearing and speech disorders, with new surgery devised and with basic knowledge developed on the nerve pathways by which the brain controls the sensitivity of hearing. Brain tumor detection is expected to be aided by the further development of a new device found to be nearly 90 percent effective; this diagnostic aid is passing into the stage of clinical use.

These are indications of progress in diseases by which an estimated 20,000,000 Americans are afflicted. They show real accomplishments from which the people and the Nation are benefiting right now. And they indicate vastly greater accomplishments and greater benefits for the future if we are willing to make the modest investment to assure progress instead of taking the obviously backward step proposed in the budget. Again the Committee believes this has been corrected in the bill it recommends.

Grants, construction of research facilities.—The bill includes \$30,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the request, and the same amount as was appropriated for 1959.

It has become increasingly obvious as progress has been made in this program that the authorization of a maximum appropriation of \$30,000,000 is woefully inadequate so far as meeting the need is concerned. It is almost inconceivable that, with this situation existing, the Budget would recommend that even that amount be reduced in the appropriation. It was testified that every cent of the appropriations made to date have already been obligated and no additional applications can be financed until funds carried in this bill are made available. It was testified that the total of the unfunded applications on hand plus the formal notices of intention to apply for these grants totals almost \$77,000,000. It is thus obvious that even the amount provided in the bill will fall far short of financing applica-

tions now under consideration, let alone providing for any new applications which are initiated in 1960.

It was repeatedly testified both by officials of the Public Health Service and by some of the nation's leading research doctors outside of government that the current shortage of adequate research facilities is hampering the total research program of the nation. It was also testified that these Federal funds are matched on an average of about five to one; thus an additional appropriation of \$30,000,000 will mean approximately \$180,000,000 of additional or more nearly adequate research facilities.

In the opinion of the Committee, this is one of the most important items in the budget for the Public Health Service.

Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Montana.—The Committee has disallowed \$150,000 requested for this item. There was no explanation of the reason for the Administration deviating from its construction policy with regard to this item which was considered in connection with the bill for 1959, but which was deleted by the House-Senate conference committee.

Research facilities, construction and site acquisition.—The bill includes \$150,000, the amount requested, for acquiring a site outside the metropolitan area for large animals necessary for the research program of the National Institutes of Health.

Operations, National Library of Medicine.—The bill includes \$1,566,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$40,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$5,816,000, the amount of the request and \$150,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,715,000, the amount of the request and \$308,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The major part of the increase is to cover mandatory costs and the cost of staffing the new maximum security building.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.—The bill includes \$330,000, the amount of the request, and \$243,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill includes authorization to spend \$191,600,000 from the Trust Fund, the amount requested, and \$20,379,000 over the amount approved for 1959.

All of the increase is due to mandatory cost items and increases in workload with the exception of \$10,000,000 which is included as a contingency fund. The bill contains language which limits the use of this fund to just the one purpose of processing increased claims workloads that could not be anticipated in the budget estimates and only after maximum absorption of these costs had been achieved. This contingency fund will make it possible to avoid some of the serious backlogs of work that have built up in the past due to unforeseeable increases in workload caused by such things as changes in basic legis-

lation which often precede by several weeks or even months, the supplemental appropriations to take care of the increased workload.

Grants to States for public assistance.—The bill includes \$2,033,500,000 the amount of the request and \$75,540,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. Under the basic social security legislation this is practically a contractual obligation against the Federal Government if the estimates submitted by the Department are accurate. On the basis of the detail submitted to the Committee and the hearings on this subject the Committee could see no reason to question them.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.—The bill contains \$2,345,000, the amount of the request, and \$178,500 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The bill includes \$2,300,000, the amount of the budget request and \$128,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

Grants for maternal and child welfare.—The bill includes \$46,500,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the request and \$1,500,000 over the amount appropriated for 1959. Only last year the Congress approved an increase of \$5,000,000 in each of the three categories, Maternal and Child Health Services, Crippled Children's Services, and Child Welfare Services. Many Members of Congress and leaders in this field felt that due to the substantial increase in child population since the previous increase in authorizations, and the seriousness of the problems dealt with under this program, the increases in the authorization should have been still larger. The budget gave no recognition whatsoever to the increased need or to the recent action of Congress in increasing the authorization for appropriations.

The Committee will expect the Children's Bureau, both in the administration of these grants, and in connection with activities under the salaries and expenses appropriations, to intensify efforts to assure that all children, regardless of their ability to pay, receive the benefits of poliomyelitis vaccinations.

Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.—The bill includes \$200,000 the amount of the request and \$50,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The Committee was surprised to learn that there are some States who use Federal funds made available to them under the appropriation "Grants for maternal and child welfare," rather than their own State funds, to finance the State conferences which precede the White House Conference. The Committee feels that the Social Security Administration should discourage this practice. Certainly if these conferences are important to the children and youth of the State, then the State should be willing to bear this small cost from their own funds. The Committee is especially opposed to the use of any Federal funds to pay the travel costs for delegates to attend the White House Conference in Washington, D.C.

Grants for social security training and studies.—The Committee has not allowed the request for \$1,785,000 for this new program.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The bill includes \$337,000 and authority to transfer \$276,000 from the OASI trust fund, the amounts in the request, and a reduction of \$5,000 and an increase of \$7,500 respectively from the amounts appropriated for 1959.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$2,061,000 and authorization to transfer \$302,500 from the OASI trust fund, a reduction of \$90,000 and \$15,500 respectively from the request and an increase of \$90,000 and \$15,500 respectively above the amounts appropriated for 1959.

Office of Field Administration.—The bill includes \$2,735,000 and authority to transfer \$926,000 from the OASI trust fund, the amount in the requests and an increase of \$178,000 and \$54,800 respectively over the amounts appropriated for 1959. The only program increase of significance is for auditors necessary to audit the payments made under the grant-in-aid programs which have expanded substantially during recent years.

As a result of the Committee having been advised that the Department had under consideration, in connection with another Federal agency's activities, the possibility of realigning their field organization, questions were raised about this matter during the hearings. It was testified that there are no funds in the 1960 budget submission for any major realignment of the field operations. Inasmuch as any such reorganization not only directly involves the expenditure of funds but may well have an even greater indirect influence through its effect on the efficiency of program operations, the Committee will expect that no such reorganization be accomplished without a prior submission of the particulars to this Committee.

Office of the General Counsel.—The bill includes \$589,700 and authority to transfer \$537,200 from other accounts, a reduction of \$29,300 and \$8,800, respectively, from the request and an increase of \$29,300 and \$8,800, respectively, above the amounts appropriated for 1959.

Surplus property utilization.—The bill includes \$703,000, the amount of the request and \$16,000 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

White House Conference on Aging.—The bill includes \$452,000, the amount of the request and \$438,000 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1959.

There has been much talk during the last several years concerning the problems of the aging in this country but so far tangible action to do something about solving these problems has been hardly noticeable. All groups interested in this problem, in fact the whole Nation, is looking to this conference to be the greatest forward step that has yet been made.

The Committee was pleased to note that the Department is recognizing the importance of this conference to the extent that the Under Secretary is personally spending a considerable amount of her time on the preparations for the conference and that the very able Special Staff on Aging is concentrating on this ahead of all of their other activities. The Committee trusts that the Department will maintain and even intensify their activities so as to assure that this is the best possible conference.

The Committee also recognizes that it is even more important that the States and localities take an active part in the preparations for the

national conference. It is hoped that the Department will make special efforts to encourage active participation in the planning of this conference at these levels where any action programs that may be developed will eventually have to be carried out. In this connection it is hoped that the States and localities will be sufficiently cognizant of their responsibilities that they will not depend to any large degree on the relatively small Federal grant to finance their activities in preparing for and participating in the White House Conference. As mentioned in connection with the White House Conference on Children and Youth, the Committee would look with disfavor upon the use of Federal funds to pay the travel expenses of delegates to the national conference.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$14,230,000, the amount of the request and \$973,400 above the amount appropriated for 1959. The amount provided is sufficient only to cover mandatory cost increases and to provide sufficient funds to support for the full fiscal year 1960 the new positions which were provided for in 1959 for only a portion of the year. No new positions are anticipated under the Committee's recommendation.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,357,000, the amount of the budget request, and \$15,200 above the amount appropriated for 1959.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The bill includes authorization to use \$9,460,000 from the trust fund, the amount of the request and \$85,700 above the amount allowed for 1959.

In the hearings with the Railroad Retirement Board last year there was considerable discussion concerning the legal obligations of the Federal Government to reimburse the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund for military service credits due under the Railroad Retirement Act. The Committee was disappointed that the budget for 1960 did not include funds for this purpose.

The Committee will expect that the Railroad Retirement Board and the Bureau of the Budget make a thorough study of this, and that the 1961 budget include provision for discharging the Federal Government's obligations under the law.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,905,400, a reduction of \$43,600 from the request, and \$26,800 more than the appropriation for 1959. The reduction recommended is equal to the nonrecurring expenses for rents and equipment which occurred in the current fiscal year.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution.—The bill includes \$5,000, the amount of the request, and the same as the amount appropriated for 1959.

TITLE VIII—U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.—The bill includes authorization to utilize \$10,948,000 from the permanent fund, the amount of the request, and \$5,416,500 over the amount authorized for 1959. The increase is accounted for largely by the amount of \$5,587,000 earmarked for construction of a new domiciliary building and a hospital wing to enable the home to care for the increasing membership. This compares with \$434,630 which was carried in the appropriation for 1959 for construction activities.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 10, in connection with "Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Employees' compensation claims and expenses", Department of Labor:

Provided, That, in the adjudication of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

On page 11, in connection with "Bureau of Labor Statistics, Revision of the Consumer Price Index", Department of Labor:

including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended

On page 32, in connection with "Social Security Administration, Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance", Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Provided further, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (§1 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)-----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total-----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Increase (+), decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$71, 500	\$71, 500	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act-----	243, 600	243, 600	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	57, 839	5, 181	-\$52, 658
Total, Department of Labor-----	377, 939	325, 281	-\$52, 658
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Freedmen's Hospital, conditional gift fund-----	8, 074	-----	-8, 074
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund-----	125, 000	102, 000	-23, 000
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund-----	600	600	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund-----	1, 017	-----	-1, 017
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	165, 691	133, 600	-32, 091

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	778, 133, 992	815, 460, 000	+ 37, 326, 008
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	9, 513, 940	8, 527, 002	— 986, 938
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	787, 647, 932	823, 987, 002	+ 36, 339, 070
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	788, 191, 562	824, 445, 883	+ 36, 254, 321

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959, ESTIMATES FOR 1960, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1960

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,590,500	\$1,621,000	\$1,611,000	+ \$20,500	— \$10,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,621,800	2,695,000	2,695,000	+73,200	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	1,724,600	2,680,000	2,488,000	+763,400	—192,000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	583,400	592,000	592,000	+8,600	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING					
Salaries and expenses-----	3,992,500	4,047,000	4,047,000	+54,500	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	7,091,800	7,262,000	7,262,000	+170,200	-----
Grants to States-----	325,600,000	328,684,000	315,819,000	—9,781,000	—12,865,000

Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees.....	160,800,000	135,000,000	125,000,000	-35,800,000	-10,000,000
Mexican farm labor program:					
Compliance activities.....	515,700	873,000	873,000	+357,300	
Salaries and expenses (transfer from revolving fund).....	[1,667,000]	[1,336,700]	[1,336,700]	[-330,300]	
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	494,007,500	471,819,000	448,954,000	-45,053,500	-22,865,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses:					
Direct appropriation.....	3,041,900	3,080,000	3,080,000	+38,100	
Transfer from War Claims Fund.....	[51,090]	[51,700]	[51,700]	[+610]	
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite).....	[71,900,000]	[62,000,000]	[62,000,000]	[-9,900,000]	
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	3,041,900	3,080,000	3,080,000	+38,100	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,960,000	9,465,000	9,419,500	+1,459,500	-45,500
Revision of the Consumer Price Index.....		230,000	230,000	+230,000	
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	7,960,000	9,695,000	9,649,500	+1,689,500	-45,500
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses.....	501,600	509,000	509,000	+7,400	

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, as passed the House.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$11, 325, 300	\$11, 489, 000	\$11, 489, 000	+\$163, 700	-----
Total, direct appropriations-----	527, 349, 100	508, 227, 000	485, 114, 500	-42, 234, 600	-\$23, 112, 500
Indefinite appropriation-----	71, 900, 000	62, 000, 000	62, 000, 000	-9, 900, 000	-----
Total, direct and indefinite appropri- ations, Department of Labor-----	599, 249, 100	570, 227, 000	547, 114, 500	-52, 134, 600	-23, 112, 500

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Education of the blind-----	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	-----	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 872, 000	11, 800, 000	13, 800, 000	+ \$2, 928, 000	+ \$2, 000, 000
Certification and inspection-----	[1, 380, 000]	[1, 410, 000]	[1, 410, 000]	[+30, 000]	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	10, 872, 000	11, 800, 000	13, 800, 000	+2, 928, 000	+2, 000, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 091, 000	3, 190, 000	3, 190, 000	+99, 000	-----

GALLAUDET COLLEGE					
Salaries and expenses-----	849, 000	892, 000	904, 000	+ 55, 000	+ 12, 000
Construction-----	123, 000	150, 000	300, 000	+ 177, 000	+ 150, 000
Total, Gallaudet College-----	972, 000	1, 042, 000	1, 204, 000	+ 232, 000	+ 162, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 350, 300	4, 617, 000	4, 617, 000	+ 266, 700	-----
Plans and specifications-----	123, 000	21, 000	21, 000	- 102, 000	-----
Construction of auditorium—fine arts building-----	163, 000	860, 000	860, 000	+ 697, 000	-----
Total, Howard University-----	4, 636, 300	5, 498, 000	5, 498, 000	+ 861, 700	-----
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education-----	* 32, 618, 581	32, 602, 081	33, 702, 081	+ 1, 083, 500	+ 1, 100, 000
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	2, 501, 500	-----	-----
Grants for library services-----	6, 000, 000	5, 150, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	+ 850, 000
Payments to school districts-----	150, 000, 000	142, 300, 000	163, 957, 000	+ 13, 957, 000	+ 21, 657, 000
School construction-----	75, 400, 000	38, 500, 000	61, 135, 000	- 14, 265, 000	+ 22, 635, 000
Defense educational activities-----	115, 300, 000	150, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	+ 34, 700, 000	-----
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded-----	-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	9, 627, 500	12, 800, 000	12, 800, 000	+ 3, 172, 500	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	391, 447, 581	384, 853, 581	431, 095, 581	+ 39, 648, 000	+ 46, 242, 000

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, as passed the House.² Excludes \$1,131,500 transferred to Public Health Servicein Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Grants to States-----	\$51,600,000	\$51,900,000	\$51,900,000	+\$300,000	-----
Research and training-----	4,800,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	+7,700,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1,515,000	1,738,000	1,738,000	+223,000	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	57,915,000	66,138,000	66,138,000	+8,223,000	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Assistance to States, general-----	23,639,000	22,497,000	22,497,000	-1,142,000	-----
Grants and special studies, Alaska-----	2,188,500	-----	-----	-2,188,500	-----
Construction of mental health facilities, Alaska-----	6,500,000	-----	-----	-6,500,000	-----
Control of venereal diseases-----	5,400,000	4,673,000	5,400,000	-----	+ \$727,000
Control of tuberculosis-----	6,501,000	5,452,000	5,452,000	-1,049,000	-----
Communicable disease activities-----	6,890,000	8,015,000	8,015,000	+1,125,000	-----
Equipment, Communicable Disease Center-----	1,700,000	-----	-----	-1,700,000	-----
Sanitary engineering activities-----	13,256,000	14,275,000	14,590,000	+1,334,000	+315,000

Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	45,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000	-----	+25,000,000
Grants for hospital construction-----	186,200,000	101,200,000	143,700,000	-42,500,000	+42,500,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services-----	1,635,000	1,604,000	1,604,000	-31,000	-----
Hospitals and medical care-----	50,624,000	45,600,000	45,600,000	-5,024,000	-----
Foreign quarantine activities-----	4,348,000	4,460,000	4,460,000	+112,000	-----
Indian health activities-----	42,327,000	43,500,000	45,500,000	+3,173,000	+2,000,000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	5,824,000	3,087,000	4,587,000	-1,237,000	+1,500,000
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services-----	28,974,000	28,974,000	36,404,000	+7,430,000	+7,430,000
National Cancer Institute-----	75,268,000	75,218,000	83,308,000	+8,040,000	+8,090,000
Mental health activities-----	52,419,000	52,384,000	60,409,000	+7,990,000	+8,025,000
National Heart Institute-----	45,613,000	45,594,000	52,744,000	+7,131,000	+7,150,000
Dental health activities-----	7,420,000	7,420,000	9,725,000	+2,305,000	+2,305,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities-----	31,215,000	31,215,000	37,790,000	+6,575,000	+6,575,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities-----	24,071,000	24,071,000	30,286,000	+6,215,000	+6,215,000
Neurology and blindness activities-----	29,403,000	29,403,000	33,613,000	+4,210,000	+4,210,000
Grants, construction of research facilities-----	30,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	-----	+10,000,000

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1959 as passed the House.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
National Institutes of Health—Continued					
Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Montana-----		\$150, 000			—\$150, 000
Research facilities construction and site acquisition-----		150, 000	\$150, 000	+\$150, 000	
Construction of dental research building-----	\$3, 700, 000			—3, 700, 000	
General office building-----	9, 625, 000			—9, 625, 000	
Operations, National Library of Medicine--	1, 526, 000	1, 566, 000	1, 566, 000	+40, 000	
Construction of library facilities-----	6, 950, 000			—6, 950, 000	
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation)-----	[1, 627, 000]	[1, 753, 000]	[1, 753, 000]	[+126, 000]	
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 666, 000	5, 816, 000	5, 816, 000	+150, 000	
Total, Public Health Service-----	753, 882, 500	596, 324, 000	728, 216, 000	—25, 666, 500	+131, 892, 000

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 407, 000	3, 715, 000	3, 715, 000	+ 308, 000	-----
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds-----	87, 000	330, 000	330, 000	+ 243, 000	-----
Construction, continued treatment building-----	125, 000			- 125, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	3, 619, 000	4, 045, 000	4, 045, 000	+ 426, 000	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of OASI (trust funds)-----	[171, 221, 000]	[191, 600, 000]	[191, 600, 000]	[+ 20, 379, 000]	-----
Construction, Bureau of OASI (trust funds)-----	[1, 210, 000]			[- 1, 210, 000]	-----
Grants to States for public assistance-----	1, 957, 960, 000	2, 033, 500, 000	2, 033, 500, 000	+ 75, 540, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	2, 166, 500	2, 345, 000	2, 345, 000	+ 178, 500	-----
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	2, 172, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	+ 128, 000	-----
Grants for maternal and child welfare-----	45, 000, 000	43, 500, 000	46, 500, 000	+ 1, 500, 000	+ 3, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth-----	150, 000	200, 000	200, 000	+ 50, 000	-----
Grants for social security training and studies-----					-----
		1, 785, 000			- 1, 785, 000

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1959 as passed the House.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—con.					
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:					
Appropriation.....	\$342, 000	\$337, 000	\$337, 000	—\$5, 000	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[268, 500]	[276, 000]	[276, 000]	[+7, 500]	-----
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2, 007, 790, 500	2, 083, 967, 000	2, 085, 182, 000	+77, 391, 500	+ \$1, 215, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	1, 971, 000	2, 151, 000	2, 061, 000	+90, 000	—90, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[287, 000]	[318, 000]	[302, 500]	[+15, 500]	[—15, 500]
Office of Field Administration:					
Appropriation.....	2, 557, 000	2, 735, 000	2, 735, 000	+178, 000	-----
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[871, 200]	[926, 000]	[926, 000]	[+54, 800]	-----
Office of the General Counsel:					
Appropriation.....	560, 400	619, 000	589, 700	+29, 300	—29, 300

Transfers-----	[528, 400]	[546, 000]	[537, 200]	[+8, 800]	[-8, 800]
Surplus property utilization-----	687, 000	703, 000	703, 000	+16, 000	-----
White House Conference on Aging-----	890, 000	452, 000	452, 000	-438, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	6, 665, 400	6, 660, 000	6, 540, 700	-124, 700	-119, 300
Total, direct appropriations-----	3, 241, 291, 281	3, 163, 917, 581	3, 345, 309, 281	+104, 018, 000	+181, 391, 700
Indefinite appropriations-----	3, 007, 000	3, 163, 000	3, 163, 000	+156, 000	-----
Total, direct and indefinite appropriations, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	3, 244, 298, 281	3, 167, 080, 581	3, 348, 472, 281	+104, 174, 000	+181, 391, 700

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 256, 600	\$14, 230, 000	\$14, 230, 000	+\$973, 400	-----
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 341, 800	\$1, 357, 000	\$1, 357, 000	+\$15, 200	-----
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TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation)-----	[\$9, 374, 300]	[\$9, 460, 000]	[\$9, 460, 000]	[\$+85, 700]	-----
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¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1959 as passed the House.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959 ¹	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in bill for 1960	Bill compared with—	
				1959 appropriations	1960 estimate
Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 878, 600	\$3, 949, 000	\$3, 905, 400	+ \$26, 800	— \$43, 600

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Federal contribution-----	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	\$5, 000	-----	-----
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TITLE VIII—U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay-----	[\$5, 531, 500]	[\$10, 948, 000]	[\$10, 948, 000]	[+ \$5, 416, 500]	-----
Total, direct appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	3, 787, 122, 381	3, 691, 685, 581	3, 849, 921, 181	+ 62, 798, 800	+ 158, 235, 600
Total, indefinite appropriations, all titles of the bill-----	74, 907, 000	65, 163, 000	65, 163, 000	— 9, 744, 000	-----
Grand total-----	3, 862, 029, 381	3, 756, 848, 581	3, 915, 084, 181	+ 53, 054, 800	+ 158, 235, 600

¹ Includes funds contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, as passed the House.

Union Calendar No. 113

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6769

[Report No. 309]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 28, 1959

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
9 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase
10 of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
11 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
12 \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for
13 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
14 for official entertainment expenses.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
18 \$2,695,000.

19 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
22 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
23 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
24 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
25 pensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the

1 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
2 as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions
3 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management
4 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159 (f) and (g)) and by
5 sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans
6 Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997) ; and not less than \$224,472
7 for the work of the President's Committee on National Em-
8 ploy the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by
9 the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) ; \$2,488,000:
10 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the Presi-
11 dent's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to
12 any other department or agency under the provisions of any
13 existing law; including purchase of reports and of material
14 for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of co-
15 operating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
16 with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
20 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
21 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
22 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
23 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
24 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
25 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the

1 Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C.
2 App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat.
3 598), \$592,000.

4 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
7 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
8 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and
9 August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

10 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
13 of the employment service and unemployment compensation
14 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
15 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
16 migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000
17 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV
18 (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
19 of 1944.

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
21 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

22 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
23 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
24 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-
25 justment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as author-

1 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
2 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
3 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
4 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
5 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
6 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
7 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
8 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
9 building through such arrangements as may be required to
10 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
11 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemploy-
12 ment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions
13 with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as
14 are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other
15 State employment security agencies, and for expenses not
16 otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV
17 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66
18 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as
19 amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,-
20 000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to
21 meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes
22 in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
23 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
24 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
25 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant

1 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
2 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
3 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
4 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a)
5 of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of
6 Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the
7 Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
8 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, ex-
9 cept in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Is-
10 lands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Secu-
11 rity Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be
12 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its
13 unemployment compensation law and of its public employ-
14 ment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be
15 agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office
16 Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner
17 as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the
18 transmission of official mail matter in connection with the
19 administration of unemployment compensation systems and
20 employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

21 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
22 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
23 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
24 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
25 apply.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

22 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND
23 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

24 For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal
25 employees, either directly or through payments to States, as

1 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
2 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment As-
3 sistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

4 Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal
5 employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
6 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as
7 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
8 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assist-
9 ance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for pay-
10 ment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the
11 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obli-
12 gations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
13 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

14 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

15 PROGRAM

16 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
17 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered
18 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
19 \$873,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

21 PROGRAM

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
24 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
25 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard

1 to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived
2 by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund:
3 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
4 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
5 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
6 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
7 except those compliance activities of the type separately
8 provided for herein.

9 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
12 \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
13 \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
14 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
15 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
16 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

17 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

18 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
19 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
20 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
21 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
22 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
23 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
24 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the

1 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency
2 Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for
3 enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing
4 of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and
5 funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and
6 other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
7 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
8 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
9 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
10 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
11 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
12 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
13 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
14 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
15 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
16 U.S.C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required during
17 the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication
18 of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits
19 payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32
20 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to
21 include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence
22 required to establish the right to such benefits without regard
23 to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$9,419,500.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and

1 the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and
2 the making of contracts by the United States, approved June
3 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reim-
4 bursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
5 employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed
6 \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
7 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
8 the Division, \$11,489,000.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1960".

11 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
12 TION, AND WELFARE

13 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

14 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

15 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
16 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
20 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
21 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
22 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
23 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
24 equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses
25 by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in con-

1 nection with studies of new developments pertinent to food
2 and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
4 AND OTHER SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection
6 of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances
7 for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504,
8 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
9 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354,
10 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
11 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
12 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
13 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
14 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
15 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals,
16 apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory
17 committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which
18 no service has been rendered.

19 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
22 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-
23 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
24 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
25 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical

1 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
2 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of
3 heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,-
4 000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving
5 compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis
6 shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary
7 from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*,
8 That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freed-
9 men's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in
10 advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as
11 the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis
12 of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
13 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills ren-
14 dered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calcula-
15 tions shall not be subject to audit or certification in ad-
16 vance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which
17 have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations
18 shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*,
19 That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities
20 imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

21 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
24 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
25 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,

1 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided*, That
2 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
3 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
4 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
5 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
6 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of
9 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
10 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
11 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
12 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
13 services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields;
14 \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For the partial support of Howard University, includ-
18 ing personal services and miscellaneous expenses and re-
19 pairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

20 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

21 For a survey of a steam and electrical production and
22 distribution system, under the supervision of the General
23 Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard Uni-
24 versity, \$21,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

2 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
3 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
4 tion of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

7 EDUCATION

8 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
9 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
10 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), sec-
11 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), sec-
12 tion 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the
13 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9
14 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
15 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
16 training, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery
17 trades and industry including distributive occupations therein,
18 \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
19 States under section 3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the
20 Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the
21 basis of not to exceed \$30,367,081 for the current fiscal
22 year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which
23 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reap-
24 portioned among other States and Territories applying

1 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
2 originally apportioned.

3 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
4 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

5 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
6 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

7 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

8 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
9 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$6,000,000:

10 *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this
11 appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid
12 to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated by the Commis-
13 sioner among other States applying therefor in proportion
14 to their rural population, and deemed part of such allotments,
15 except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to
16 exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this
17 appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such
18 Act.

19 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

20 For payments to local educational agencies for the
21 maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the
22 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch.
23 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall

1 also be available for carrying out the provisions of section
2 6 of such Act.

3 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

4 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
5 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
6 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
7 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to
8 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
9 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
10 \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
11 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
12 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
13 Education, and Welfare.

14 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
16 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,-
17 000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contri-
18 butions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans
19 for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds;
20 \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit pri-
21 vate schools for science, mathematics, and modern language
22 teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for
23 supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to
24 States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,-

1 000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and coun-
2 seling.

3 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
4 MENTALLY RETARDED

5 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
6 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
7 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1777), \$1,000,-
8 000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
11 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
12 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
13 level with other forms of adult education; development of
14 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
15 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
16 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
17 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act
18 of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$12,800,000, of
19 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
20 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 GRANTS TO STATES

23 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
24 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,900,000, of which

1 \$50,400,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
2 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and
3 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the
5 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
6 of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the
7 sum available for allotments under such section for such
8 fiscal year.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
11 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
12 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
13 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the
14 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
15 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
16 year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this
17 paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States
18 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

19 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

20 For research, training, and traineeships, and other spe-
21 cial project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational
22 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the train-
23 ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for
24 expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and re-

1 ports, and of dissemination of information with respect
2 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$12,500,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
6 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
7 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

8 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
10 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
11 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
12 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
13 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
14 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
15 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in
16 foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
17 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed
18 an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined
19 by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
20 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for
21 the education of such dependents, and for the transpor-
22 tation of such dependents between such schools and their
23 places of residence when the schools are not accessible to

1 such dependents by regular means of transportation; and
2 for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual
3 scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to
4 section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates estab-
5 lished by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per
6 annum; as follows:

7 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

8 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
9 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
10 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
11 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
12 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting
13 and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;
14 and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials
15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the
16 Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

17 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

18 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
19 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
20 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
21 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
22 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
23 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for

1 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
2 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
3 determine; \$5,400,000.

4 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

5 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
6 \$5,452,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be
7 available only for grants to States, to be matched by an
8 equal amount of State and local funds expended for the
9 same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-
10 finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of per-
11 sonnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and
12 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
13 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
14 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

15 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

16 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
17 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
18 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
19 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
20 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
21 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three
22 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire,
23 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

1 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
3 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
4 and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects
5 of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable
6 quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and
7 for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955
8 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C.
9 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants
10 to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies;
11 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles
12 for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of
13 aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of port-
14 able buildings; \$14,590,000 to remain available only until
15 June 30, 1960.

16 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

17 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
18 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
19 to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided*,
20 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
21 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

22 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

23 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI,
24 of the Act, as amended, \$143,700,000, of which \$121,500,-
25 000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to

1 part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in
2 section 636 of part D of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be
3 for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for
4 diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals
5 for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for re-
6 habilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes:
7 *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the
8 several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on
9 the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

11 SERVICES

12 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
13 VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,604,000.

14 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

15 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
16 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
17 including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments for
18 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
19 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), and
20 under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
21 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act,
22 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
23 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
24 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-
25 ducting research on technical nursing standards and furnish-

1 ing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed
2 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
3 purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$45,600,000, of
4 which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to
5 the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons
6 afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
7 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
8 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
9 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
10 of this appropriation.

11 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

12 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
13 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
14 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
15 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
16 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
17 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
18 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available,
19 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
20 tries when required by law of such countries, \$4,460,000.

21 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
24 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for tem-
25 porary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for

1 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; pur-
2 chase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of
3 which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passen-
4 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
5 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
6 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
7 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d),
8 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$45,500,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
12 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
13 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
14 able buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to re-
15 main available until expended: *Provided*, That such expendi-
16 tures may be made through the Department of the Interior
17 at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health,
18 Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the un-
19 expended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under
20 this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

21 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

22 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

23 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
24 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
25 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant

1 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
2 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
3 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
4 strations and research; \$36,404,000: *Provided*, That funds
5 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
6 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
7 able for purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor
8 vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for
9 entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically ap-
10 proved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary
11 structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made
12 to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for
13 research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to
14 contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and
15 services, including indemnification of contractors to the ex-
16 tent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10,
17 United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and
18 certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
19 General.

20 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

21 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
22 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
23 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
24 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
25 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,

1 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
2 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
3 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
4 \$83,308,000.

5 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
7 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
8 with respect to mental diseases, \$60,409,000.

9 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
11 the National Heart Act, \$52,744,000.

12 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
14 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
15 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
16 \$9,725,000.

17 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
19 the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic dis-
20 eases, \$37,790,000.

21 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and in-
24 fectious diseases, \$30,286,000, of which \$150,000 shall be
25 available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for

1 maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Labora-
2 tory.

3 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
5 Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$33,613,000.

6 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

7 FACILITIES

8 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
9 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
10 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

11 RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE

12 ACQUISITION

13 For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for
14 large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construc-
15 tion of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000,
16 to remain available until expended.

17 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
19 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
20 275), \$1,566,000.

21 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

22 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
23 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-

1 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required
2 during the current fiscal year.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
5 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
6 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
7 information, articles, and publications related to public
8 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
9 health methods, \$5,816,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
13 tion of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and co-
14 operation with organizations or individuals in the scientific
15 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment
16 of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

17 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND

18 GROUNDS

19 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
20 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
21 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
22 of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June
23 30, 1961.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF

3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two
5 passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may
6 be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall
8 be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to
9 medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals
10 who file applications for disability determinations under title
11 II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
12 That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be appor-
13 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Stat-
14 utes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent neces-
15 sary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget
16 estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of
17 such claims workload within the existing limitation has been
18 achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been
19 admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record
20 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the
21 adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, sur-
22 vivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed
23 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings
24 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but
25 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than

1 December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall
2 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned
3 previously in the administration of such title II.

4 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to
6 States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as
7 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
8 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
9 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
10 vivors insurance trust fund.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
13 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the perma-
14 nently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X,
15 and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.,
16 ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of
17 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
18 for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent
19 to March 31 of that year.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
22 ance, \$2,345,000.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

24 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
25 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
 2 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
 3 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for
 4 distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
 5 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to
 6 promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regu-
 7 lation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-
 8 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
 9 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing pro-
 10 viso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
 11 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
 12 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
 13 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
 14 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
 15 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

16 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

17 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
 18 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
 19 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Secu-
 20 rity Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 21 \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for
 22 services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and
 23 child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare serv-
 24 ices: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to sec-
 25 tion 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in

1 computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sec-
2 tions 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or esti-
3 mated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That
4 \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b)
5 of such Act shall be used only for special projects for
6 mentally retarded children.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
8 ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

9 For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Con-
10 ference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That
11 a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary,
12 without regard to civil service laws and the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500
14 per annum.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
17 sioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to
18 exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
19 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
23 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
24 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
25 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred

1 and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under
2 each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation there-
3 for for that fiscal year.

4 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
5 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
6 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter
7 in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and
8 ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with
9 respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to
10 or during such period, but no such payment shall be made
11 with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the
12 quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
16 \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be
17 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
18 trust fund.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Admin-
22 istration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000
23 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
24 insurance trust fund.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL
2 COUNSEL

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
4 Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000
5 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and
6 expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to
7 exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
8 and survivors insurance trust fund.

9 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
11 subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Prop-
12 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
13 relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for
14 educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection
15 of public health, \$703,000.

16 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
18 of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
22 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
23 tions whose publications are available to members only or
24 to members at a price lower than to the general public

1 and for payment in advance for publications available only
2 upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepubli-
3 cation orders.

4 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
6 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
7 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

8 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this
9 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-
10 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
11 of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
12 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
13 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
14 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
15 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
16 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
17 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
18 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
19 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
20 ployees.

21 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
22 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
23 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
24 out the operations of the Department.

25 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be

1 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
2 research project an amount for indirect expenses in con-
3 nection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
4 direct costs.

5 SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for
6 the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the
7 Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment
8 of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957
9 (71 Stat. 575).

10 SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or
11 construction of any building made available to the Depart-
12 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise
13 expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain avail-
14 able until June 30, 1960.

15 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Health,
16 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960".

17 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

18 BOARD

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
21 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
22 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-
23 167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space
24 in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances
25 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,

1 as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided*,
2 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to
3 organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used
4 in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or
5 orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural
6 laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5,
7 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-
8 Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section
9 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and
10 including in said definition employees engaged in the main-
11 tenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
12 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
13 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
14 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

15 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
18 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
19 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
21 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
22 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of
23 \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the
24 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C.

1 160) ; \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended bal-
2 ances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959
3 for "Salaries and expenses", "Arbitration and emergency
4 boards", and "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Ad-
5 justment Board", shall be merged and accounted for in one
6 account.

7 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
10 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
11 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
12 \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
13 account.

14 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON- 15 CILIATION SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out
18 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Rela-
19 tions Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including ex-
20 penses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section
21 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by
22 the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
23 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
24 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
25 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-

1 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators
2 are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Con-
3 ciliation Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

4 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
5 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

6 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
7 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

8 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
9 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
10 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
11 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
12 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
13 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
14 \$5,000.

15 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
16 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
17 CAPITAL OUTLAY

18 For maintenance and operation of the United States
19 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
20 nent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain
21 available until expended, for construction of buildings and
22 facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
23 this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of
24 hospitalization of members of the Home in United States
25 Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the

1 Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the
2 Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
3 General of the Army.

4 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
9 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
10 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

12 This Act may be cited as the “Departments of Labor,
13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
14 1960”.

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

APRIL 28, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 30, 1959
86th-1st, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sustained President's veto of REA loan approval bill. Senate passed: Second supplemental appropriation bill. Bill to increase and extend special milk program. Bill to permit cooperative milk producer associations to bargain singly or in groups. Senate committee reported resolution to defer proclamation of quotas and allotments for 1960 wheat crop. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5916. No changes were made in items relating to this Department. (See Digest 59 for items of interest to this Department.) Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 6422-47
2. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 94, to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1960 wheat crop until June 1, 1959 (S. Rept. 236). The resolution was introduced and ordered reported by the committee earlier in the day. pp. 6404, 6408, D302
3. MILK. Passed as reported S. 1289, to increase from \$75 million to \$80 million the maximum amount of money which may be used by the Secretary during each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 for the special milk program. p. 6481
Passed without amendment S. 753, to provide exemptions from the antitrust laws to permit farmer cooperatives and their marketing agencies to bargain in groups for the sale of milk and milk products, and to permit purchasers from such cooperatives or agencies, at their request, to bargain in groups with them for the purchase of milk and milk products. pp. 6840-1

4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Scott commended the action of the House in sustaining the President's veto of S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans. p. 6455
5. COTTON; GRAINS. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a letter and exhibits from this Department showing "the manner in which storage rates have substantially increased during the past few years," and stated that "the major part of the increased costs and rates is attributable to the shortage in available storage space resulting from the accumulation of our \$10 billion inventory ... also a part of the increase can be attributed to the policy of allowing 5 years amortization of new grain warehouse facilities." pp. 6448-51
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Murray inserted a New Orleans Cotton Exchange advertisement "supporting a farm program based on direct production payments." p. 6420
7. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 994, to authorize Interior to construct and maintain the Spokane Valley reclamation project, Wash. and Idaho. p. 6447
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Symington inserted a speech by Rep. Bowles, "New Directions For Foreign Economic Aid." pp. 6447-8
Sen. Langer inserted a newspaper article and his recent speech critical of expenditures for the foreign aid program. pp. 6454-5
9. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures relating to Federal employment and pay for Mar. 1959. pp. 6404-7
10. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of Henry C. Wallich to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 6407
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Senate would adjourn over from Fri., May 2, to Tues., May 5, that the Executive Calendar will probably be called on Tues., and that S. 690, to provide research on increased industrial use of agricultural products, "will be postponed for a few days." pp. 6458, 6483

HOUSE

12. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6769. As passed the bill includes funds for Federal employees' unemployment compensation, Mexican farm labor program, Bureau of Labor Statistics (including revision of the Consumer Price Index), Wage and Hour Division, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including payments to the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts), assistance to schools in Federally impacted areas, White House Conference on Children and Youth, and White House Conference on the Aging. The committee report includes the following statements:

Migratory labor. "For several years this Committee has encouraged the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to do something concrete concerning migratory labor rather than simply studying the problem. The Department of Labor should be congratulated in making a start in this direction; however, much remains to be done. The Department of Labor's responsibility for real action in this area lies largely within the Bureau of Employment Security. The Committee will expect the Bureau to intensify its efforts insofar as they are able to do so within the framework of existing legislation, and if it is felt that additional

legislation is necessary the Committee will expect the Department to make appropriate recommendations to Congress. The Committee has in mind Mexican farm labor, but also, and more especially, domestic migratory labor. It is unthinkable that American citizens should not be afforded at least as much protection by their Government as it gives to Mexican farm laborers."

Federally impacted areas. "The Committee recognizes that these school districts have planned the financing of their school systems with the expectation that they would receive these funds. Thus, to make reductions now would be unfair and would certainly disrupt many educational programs. However, it is also the Committee's belief that serious consideration should be given the basic legislation with a view to possible revision to remove from eligibility, or considerably reduce the entitlements of school districts in areas where it is highly questionable that the Federal activities have an adverse effect on the financing of the school system. The Committee has in mind areas such as those around Washington, D. C., where children of parents who work on Federal property but pay local taxes that support the school system, just the same as do their neighbors who do not work on Federal property, are none-the-less included in the count of children for which Federal payments under these two programs are made.'

13. ELECTRIFICATION. By a vote of 280 to 146, sustained the President's veto of S. 144, to give the REA Administrator additional authority over the approval of loans. pp. 6488-95
14. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Holifield announced that the Special Subcommittee on Atomic Energy is planning hearings May 5 through 8 on the problem of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons tests, and inserted several statements regarding the matter. pp. 6533-5
15. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman reviewed the provisions of his bill, H. R. 5777, to modernize the Federal Credit Union Act. p. 6547
16. REPORTS. Received the annual report of HEW for 1958. p. 6551'
17. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to facilitate the administration of the public lands"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 6551
18. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from the Small Business Administration a proposed bill, "Small Business Act Amendments of 1959"; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 6551
19. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., May 4. pp. 6529-30
20. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 4. p. 6551

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FAMILY FARMS. Sen. Johnson stated that "sometimes the small farmer feels that current policies are aimed, not so much at eliminating surpluses, as at eliminating small farms," and inserted two editorials which suggest that "our current problems began when so many small operators were driven off the land." p. A3579

22. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Thurmond inserted an article, "Rural Development in the New South." p. A3588
23. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Martin stating that Chas. B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation," presented evidence that the Soviet Union was using wheat, some of which originated on U. S. farms, to continue its destructive economic warfare," and inserting an article commenting on Mr. Shuman's statement. p. A3601
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Santangelo commending REA programs and discussing the development of electrification in Puerto Rico under REA. pp. A3608-9, A3617-9
25. WILD HORSES. Rep. Baring inserted a letter urging enactment of H. R. 2725, to prohibit the use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros on land belonging to the U. S. pp. A3621-3
26. BUDGET. Rep. Rhodes inserted an editorial, "Budget Director's Timetable," which includes excerpts from an address by Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. pp. A3622-3
27. FOOD-FOR-PEACE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Karth stating that it is refreshing to know that "we are beginning to see the enormous use and value of our food resources -- that it is a gift to be used for man; not for the purpose of rotting in food storage tanks," and inserting an interview with Sen. Humphrey, "Food for Peace -- Our Miracle Weapon." pp. A3626-7
28. POULTRY. Rep. Harrison, Va., stated that "the great poultry industry is in trouble," and inserted an editorial, "The Great Broiler Dilemma." pp. A3627-8
29. FOREST PRODUCTS. Rep. Ullman inserted an article, "First Lumber Cut in Oregon Country in 1827," pertaining to the history of Oregon's lumber production. p. A3634
30. PERSONNEL. Rep. Murray inserted the testimony of Lloyd Wright, chairman of the former Commission on Government Security, before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee favoring legislation to provide for the suspension of Federal employees in the interest of national security. pp. A3639-40

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. PERSONNEL. S. 1843, by Sen. Johnston, S. Car., to establish a system for the classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
S. 1844, by Sen. Johnston, S. Car., (by request) to provide certain survivor annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
32. PATENTS. S. 1845, by Sen. Johnston, S. Car., (by request) to amend title 35 of the United States Code relating to patents; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
33. PROPERTY. S. 1846, by Sen. Humphrey (for himself and others), to facilitate the discovery and recovery by the States of unclaimed personal property in the custody of Federal agencies; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of Sen. Humphrey. pp. 6408-10

message and bill are referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 6769, with Mr. KEOGH in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege again for the ninth time in 13 years as chairman of this committee to bring to the House the annual appropriation request for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

First, I would like to express my appreciation to the members of our subcommittee. This has been a long year with regard to hearings. The testimony we received covered over 600 pages more than we had last year, and the attendance of the subcommittee was on a par with any subcommittee that I have served on. I especially want to thank the Member on the Democratic side, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], for the able support and cooperation that he has given our committee and because of his knowledge of the programs for which we have the responsibility of appropriating funds. This applies also to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], without whose help I do not know how we could get along, because he certainly has been a tower of strength on this committee. Then, too, on the Republican side, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] has been with us now for some time, and I certainly appreciate the cooperation that he has given to me as chairman and his attendance and his willingness to sit during long hours and long days of hearings. He has done a really good job for his side of the aisle.

This year we had a new member, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], and I also want to say that we appreciate his support and cooperation and the wonderful job that he is doing on this committee. Then, of course, no committee can get along without a good clerk, and I think I can say without fear of contradiction that we have the best clerk of the Committee on Appropriations on this particular subcommittee, Robert Moyer. He has been doing a wonderful job. He is fair to all. He is familiar with all the programs, and he keeps us right on the ball and lets us know whether something is right or wrong and keeps us on our toes. So, we have a very good committee, and I think we have an excellent report. I hope that every Member of the House will take the time to read it.

Mr. Chairman, in the time available to me I would like to go down the recommended appropriations for 1960 as compared with 1959. The total we are recommending for 1960 is \$3,915,084,000. This figure compares with \$3,862,029,000 in 1959, and with the estimates that were given by the agencies appearing before us of \$3,756,848,000. In other words, we are asking the Congress to appropriate this year \$53 million more than it did in 1959 and \$158,235,000 more than the Budget Bureau requested the Congress to appropriate.

We have a few changes in the Department of Labor. I will go down those briefly. The committee reduced the Secretary's office of the Department of Labor \$10,000. We cut the Bureau of Labor Standards \$192,000. Grants to States, under the Bureau of Employment Security were reduced \$12,865,000, and grants to States for unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees, \$10 million on the basis of the recent estimates of the Department of Labor as to the prospective improvement in the employment situation in the latter part of this calendar year.

We reduced the request for the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$45,500, which makes a total reduction of \$23,112,500 for the Department of Labor.

For the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have increased the amount for the Food and Drug Administration for salaries and expenses by \$2 million. I think many of the Members will remember that just a few years ago, when Mrs. Hobby was Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, she appointed a special Citizens Committee to review the activities of the Food and Drug Administration and report back as to what should be done to improve this important program. We have allowed \$13,800,000, an increase of \$2 million over the budget. This is just a little bit less than the report the Citizens Committee would indicate ought to be expended in 1960.

The progress in technology has presented problems in the growing, manufacture, processing, and distribution of our food supply unheard of only a few years ago. One of the outstanding examples is the extensive use of pesticides in crop production. Residues remain-

ing on crops at the time of harvest are a major problem.

Today, radioactivity is getting into the food supply of the Nation, yet FDA does not have the facilities to determine the extent of the problem let alone establish the safe tolerances levels which it is required by law to issue. Today, there is serious question about the safety of waxes used to coat cardboard milk containers. Some scientists believe that they may contain cancer-producing chemicals but FDA does not have the funds or facilities to determine whether this disturbing suspicion is fact. Today, nutritionists seriously question the safety of fats that are heated and reheated in the french frying of foods. They are believed to cause serious nutritional disturbances. FDA has not the facilities to determine whether these widely used substances actually present a threat to the health of the Nation. Today, extremely potent drugs used to treat arthritis and related diseases are being used in tremendous quantity on sick people throughout the Nation. They are recognized by doctors as having an extreme possibility for harm if given in too great a dosage. Adequate methods for analyses of these drugs are not available and FDA does not have the necessary funds to develop these methods which are essential for protection of the public health.

Many on our committee think the report of Mrs. Hobby's citizens committee is outdated because of the things I have mentioned, new activities that have been added by law to the Food and Drug Administration, the increase in products on the market, and the increase in the number of establishments subject to the act, but at least this \$2 million increase will allow them some expansion and will allow them to do a considerably better job than would have been possible under the budget.

For Gallaudet College we have allowed \$162,000 over the request. This is, as you know, the only college for the deaf in the country. We started a building program 2 or 3 years ago. I am sorry to say that we have not been able to give them more of an increase and allow funds for two or three buildings for which plans have been drawn. We ought to be building at this time. However, this increase will put them in a little better situation than they would have been under the budget.

For the Office of Education we have added \$1,100,000 to the vocational education program for the training of practical nurses. That would bring this amount up to the \$4 million that they had in 1959.

For grants for library services we have restored a cut of \$850,000, which will bring that item up to \$6 million, the same amount that they had available in 1959.

The budget recommendation of \$5,150,000 was a 14-percent decrease from the \$6 million appropriated by the Congress for the current fiscal period. The unobligated funds do not make up the difference. All funds appropriated under the Library Services Act are allo-

cated to the States even though a State does not use its full allotment. These allocations remain available to specific States for 1 succeeding fiscal year unless the State certifies that it will not be using its funds. No States have certified they will release any funds for redistribution in fiscal 1960.

Furthermore, Delaware and Wyoming are planning to enter the program in July of this year and will be requesting their allotments for fiscal 1959 which are included in this balance.

Under the budget at least 37 States would have less money in 1960 than in fiscal 1959. For instance, Ohio would have \$26,000 less in fiscal 1960, Wisconsin would be cut by \$12,000, California's loss would be \$31,000, Mississippi would have \$24,000 less and Minnesota would be cut by \$21,000 to mention a few. The difference between allocations under the present \$6 million appropriation and allocations under \$5,150,000 would amount to an average loss of about \$20,000 for each of these States.

This reduction in Federal funds would mean that these States would not be able to initiate new projects, the towns and villages which have been planning and looking forward to having library service in 1960 and have already taken necessary legal action to provide necessary matching funds would be denied this opportunity. Every State already has more applications for library extension projects than it has local, State and Federal funds to carry out the plans.

There are still approximately 25 million people in rural areas without any public library service and another 50 million with only inadequate public library service.

The next change is in for payments to school districts and school construction under Public Law 874, and Public Law 815. Under these laws we provide funds for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas and for the construction of schools in these federally impacted areas. We allowed 100 percent of what these school districts are entitled to under the law. We restored the 15 percent cut that was made by the Bureau of the Budget. The increase for payments to school districts was \$21,657,000, and for school construction \$22,635,000, above the request.

The Office of Education has told our committee that this will allow these districts that are eligible under the formula set up by the law to get the full 100 percent they are entitled to.

The budget justification submitted for the school construction program showed that federally impacted school districts would have an increase of 57,000 federally connected children who need to be provided with school facilities, and that more than \$61 million is needed to pay the eligible districts the Federal share of this construction cost, but the budget requested appropriation of only \$38.5 million.

When funds appropriated under Public Law 815 are not enough to pay the requirements of eligible districts, the funds available are given to the high priority cases. What justification is

there for the Federal Government to say to some 63 percent of the eligible school districts "you can have all you are entitled to under the act," and say to the remaining 37 percent "you get nothing." "You don't get any help even though 7,400 of the children new in your school districts for whom you must build school facilities live on nontaxable Federal property." That will be the result if we appropriate only the amount requested by the Department.

It must be remembered that a school district is not eligible for Federal construction funds unless it has a substantial increase in the number of federally connected children and no school facilities to house this increase. Thus, if the full amount needed is not appropriated, hundreds of school districts will be unable to build the additional school buildings required for this increase. The result will be more overcrowding, double sessions, and temporary or makeshift arrangements for federally connected children in these areas where our most important defense and other Federal projects are located. The federally impacted areas already have an abnormal increase in non-Federal children and their facilities and resources are strained to the limit. They cannot build the required schools without Federal help.

Then regarding the appropriation for payments to school districts under Public Law 874.

The justification submitted by the Department showed that approximately 4,000 school districts would be eligible during the 1960 fiscal year for entitlements amounting to approximately \$164 million. The administration requested that \$142,300,000 be appropriated which is sufficient to pay only 85 percent of each district's entitlement.

There are hundreds of school districts in the Nation that are accepting responsibility for providing free public education for children that live on Federal property and for which they receive no local taxes for the support of schools. The greatest worry of local school districts who are accepting this responsibility is that the appropriations made under Public Law 874 will not permit payment of 100 percent of the funds to which they are entitled. If the full appropriations are not made, many of these school districts will not be able to supply the additional 15 percent of the funds required for free public education during the year.

If these districts cannot get even the local share of the cost of educating these children who live on Federal property and for whom they receive no local school taxes, they will say to the Federal Government, "You educate them under section 6 of the act and pay the full cost of their education." The failure to appropriate the full amount of the entitlements to these districts may well result in a greater cost to the Federal Government and, in addition, could create a system of Federal education throughout the country for children who live on Federal property.

Grants for waste treatment works construction was cut back in the execu-

tive budget, by \$25 million. Because of the testimony we had before our committee, we restored that cut of \$25 million. We are allowing \$45 million for 1960, which is the exact amount appropriated for 1959.

Last year sewage treatment construction for cities totaled a record high of \$400 million—up from \$200 million annual average for the years 1950–55. Federal grants were about 10 percent of the total cost. These Federal grants were the major factors in accelerating State and local actions on pollution abatement. This is no time to disrupt this essential work.

The growing pollution problem requires a construction level for city sewage works of \$500 million a year. We are now approaching this level. A cut-back to \$20 million would certainly reverse this upward trend.

The matter of water pollution control is not a question of desirability but one of necessity to conserve our water resources to support our economic growth. From the standpoint of public health more than 100 million people get their drinking water from these polluted streams.

Everybody agrees we must build these sewage treatment plants. The record shows that the grants are stimulating construction. We must restore the \$25-million cut proposed in the President's budget to sustain this progress. There are more than 1,000 grant applications pending. Construction of essential sewage treatment works is a must and the longer we delay in building these plants, the greater will be the cost.

For Indian health activities we have increased the budget request by \$2 million and the item, "Construction of Indian Health Facilities" by \$1,500,000.

We have on our committee one of the outstanding experts in this field the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], who has been paying particular attention to the program dealing with the health problems of the Indians in our country. He has taken the time to go out and visit these reservations and upon his recommendation we have added amounts which will continue the progress in providing better health facilities and better health services for the Indians of our country.

We increased the request for hospital construction by \$42,500,000 from \$101,200,000 to \$143,700,000. The Executive budget cut this program \$85 million and we restored 50 percent of the cut. This is the old Hill-Burton program, which I think is one of the most popular programs in the Federal Government. The recommendation in the bill is still \$42,500,000 less than they had available in 1959. But, it is a compromise the committee agreed on and one that I will support as chairman of this subcommittee.

Assuming that the States follow the same pattern of project planning in 1960 as in the past, the \$100 million in construction grant funds requested for 1960 would produce approximately 15,050 hospital and nursing home beds. Approximately 25,400 beds will be built outside the Hill-Burton program or a total of 40,450 beds.

Population increases and the replacement of hospital beds which become obsolete each year require approximately 58,650 beds each year. This is 18,200 beds in excess of the expected bed production that would result from the \$100 million included in the President's budget and construction outside the program, but only 11,000 in excess of the beds which will be produced if the Hill-Burton grant funds are increased to \$142,500,000. Accordingly, the proposed increase is essential if we are to avoid making substantial additions to the considerable backlog of hospital and nursing home beds in this country.

Nursing homes and chronic disease facilities are sorely needed in many areas of this country. A mere beginning has been made in providing beds for the medical and nursing care of our country's aged population. Communities are reluctant, however, to undertake the construction of long-term care facilities until such time as acute facilities are built up to adequacy.

State Hill-Burton agencies report that if there were no limitation on Federal funds they could, during 1960, approve 847 hospital projects, costing slightly more than \$1 billion, using \$393 million in Federal funds. In addition, they report that 347 projects for nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, chronic disease hospitals, and diagnostic and treatment centers could be approved costing a total of \$189 million using Federal funds amounting to \$76 million. Increasing the grant funds to \$142,500,000 would assure that a number of these communities needing hospitals and other types of facilities would not have to further postpone construction, but it is also clear that much will remain to be done in the future.

Next we come to the National Institutes of Health.

Every Member of Congress, and particularly every member of an Appropriations Committee, knows how often one is torn between the need to provide additional funds for critically important national programs and the need to retain appropriate restraints on Federal spending. This dilemma is particularly acute when the programs affect all instead of just some of the people, and when the programs are intimately identified with the people's hopes and expectations instead of dealing with expedients and abstractions.

In the recent consideration by our committee of the 1960 appropriation request made by the administration on behalf of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it became abundantly clear as the testimony unfolded that arbitrary fiscal ceilings had been imposed on many of its programs without regard for their needs, their merit, or their public support. In other words, the concept of the balanced budget was applied regardless of the public interest.

Nowhere was this more evident than in the requests for the National Institutes of Health.

I want to make my personal position in this matter crystal clear on the record. I believe in the elimination of non-essential Federal spending. I believe that as individuals and as a Nation of

interdependent individuals, we should try to live within our income. But I do not believe that we can apply flat, mathematical restrictions to any single item of Federal financing without first considering the effect it has and will have on the lives of the people. And I do not believe we can consider 1 year's appropriation without first considering whether it is an investment with a certain return at compound interest, or merely an expenditure.

All of us make our budgets, of course. But we also make sure that in so doing, we provide adequately for the essentials and cut back on items that are less essential. This makes budgeting a judgmental as well as a mathematical calculation.

Who among us, in making his budget, would say, "This is all I will spend for the health of my children and my family—I do not care if prices have gone up, I do not care if by increasing my investment this year I can help them be more healthy and productive in years to come—this is all I spent last year, and I will spend exactly the same amount this year, regardless." Yet this is the slide-rule approach that has been taken by the administration in planning many of its programs for 1960.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S 1960 BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Let me illustrate by summarizing what the record shows concerning the appropriation requests for the National Institutes of Health—that part of the U.S. Public Health Service which has the primary Federal responsibility for medical research today and for building the Nation's resources for an even stronger research attack on disease in the years to come. All of us here know that the National Institutes of Health have won a tremendous amount of public and professional support in recent years. We know, too, that such support means three things: First, that these programs meet a need that is widely recognized and accepted; second, that these programs have produced and are producing knowledge that the people can see is paying off in the reduction of disability and the prevention of premature death; and third, that these programs are conducted with scrupulous care so that scientific considerations govern the use of the funds and at the same time the public interest is protected.

Yet, in that part of our committee's work that relates to the appropriation levels for the National Institutes of Health, we were this year confronted with a bewildering and inexplicable set of contradictions.

The President's 1960 budget request for the National Institutes of Health is for the same amount of money that the Congress appropriated last year for these programs—\$294 million. Both the President and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare indicated their own general dissatisfaction with this submission, saying that the matter remained under study and that the results of the study would be made available to the Congress. Starting with the President's budget message in January and continuing through the Secretary's testimony

before our Appropriations Committee in March, it has been perfectly evident that the administration did not want to be identified with or committed to its own budget request for medical research. It has also been perfectly evident that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was trying to persuade the Office of the President that the 1960 appropriation requests for the National Institutes of Health should be amended upward to meet at least some of the glaring deficiencies in the President's budget. But the administration kept the matter open instead of taking a firm position on what these appropriations for medical research should be.

Our committee gave the administration every possible chance to clarify its final position on this matter. We even interrupted our hearings for a period of 5 weeks because the Secretary told us he needed additional time to prepare and present his views to those who make the fiscal policy for the administration. Finally, in order to avoid disruption of these programs through delay in the appropriations, the committee felt it necessary to resume its hearings and consider the National Institutes of Health appropriations on the basis of their merits and needs.

The record of those hearings speaks for itself and should be read by every Member of Congress. The witnesses for the National Institutes of Health were in an awkward, almost intolerable position. They were called upon to defend an indefensible budget request. Their own conservative estimate of need—both their preliminary estimate in the summer of 1958 and their estimate resubmitted in February of 1959, after months of careful reappraisal—was nearly \$60 million above the President's budget. They knew that the administration was still considering some compromise figure at about half that amount. Yet the budget request they presented and were asked to defend was a "hold the line" figure identical with their 1959 appropriations of \$294 million.

As the hearings progressed, it became abundantly evident to every member of the committee that the President's budget for the National Institutes of Health is not a responsible budget. It is not even a "hold the line" budget, since some \$15 million will be required just for the increased cost of doing the same amount of business in 1960. The executive budget made no provision for such increased costs. Moreover, it cuts another \$10 million from the funds available in 1959 for matching grants to assist in the construction of research facilities—a program to which the medical schools and universities give top priority. Thus the President's budget, defended as a continuation in 1960 of program levels established in 1959, is in fact a \$25 million cutback in terms of the substance of the program it would support.

More important, however, is the fact that a \$294 million budget request for NIH is a repudiation of principles and programs that have been built up consciously as a matter of policy during the past 15 years. During this time, there has been ample evidence of widespread,

wholehearted, and enthusiastic support of what these programs stand for—support that is virtually without dissent in a society where the freedom and opportunity for dissent is axiomatic. With Congress in a position of leadership, often in the face of lethargy or even overt opposition from the administration, there has been built up gradually a medical research program of which we as a Nation can justifiably be proud.

I do not want to be part of any action that threatens the stability or effectiveness of these splendid programs—and “threatens” is not too strong a word. The thing the Bureau of the Budget apparently does not recognize or accept is that an essential characteristic of what has been created is stability based on assurance of a normal increment of growth. We can not let it stand still or go backward.

We have encouraged the training of brilliant young scientists for careers in medical research—a \$60 million program under NIH appropriations alone this year. Are we, then, to deny these scientists the opportunity to do the research for which they are trained?

We have stimulated the construction of modern research facilities—a \$30 million program of NIH this year. Are we, then, to limit their effective use by failing to provide funds for the research projects to be carried out in these new facilities?

We have helped create a comprehensive pattern for the support of high quality medical research in non-Federal institutions—a program which this year provides funds for some 8,000 research projects. Are we going to say to these scientists and scientific institutions, by our action, that their support this year may be reduced or terminated next year—that Federal funds are uncertain and unstable—that they are unwise if they count on research grants from the Government as part of their individual and institutional long-range plans?

The responsiveness and stimulus of Congress have been instrumental in bringing into being the NIH's own splendid facilities and productive program at Bethesda, Md. Are we now to say to these laboratory investigators and clinical investigators that they must pay for the increased cost of living and of working in a research environment by eliminating certain of their own research projects?

These are some of the reactions I have to the \$294 million budget, which I feel to be completely inadequate. If it were to be even seriously considered, it would have an unfortunate impact on the whole of medical science, since it would show lack of confidence on our part and would inevitably raise the question of whether Congress might not withdraw even further from its established responsibilities to the scientists and scientific institutions participating in this program.

DISCUSSION OF MORE ADEQUATE PROPOSALS FOR NIH APPROPRIATIONS

Since the budget request before the committee was essentially useless and evidently unrelated to any reasonable 1960 appropriation action by the Congress, we elected to give our primary attention to the substance of the program

contained in a set of figures that we caused the witnesses to enter into the record, representing what the National Institutes of Health officials themselves thought should be their 1960 appropriation.

We felt we had to get these facts if we were to make a sound recommendation to the full committee and to the House of Representatives.

The record provides convincing evidence that a \$351 million proposal made by the Public Health Service to the Secretary this February, after months of study, was a conservative figure. One can understand how this might be when he thinks of the circumstances under which it was evolved. Speaking personally, I am always reassured when I find that budget requests to Congress are characterized by conservative estimates.

The \$351 million proposal, however, which was not accepted by the administration, would permit these programs to move ahead instead of being cut back. It would provide funds to finance grant applications from promising new investigators with new ideas and to extend support to areas of emerging research need. It would permit more emphasis to be given to training for research and academic careers in the basic sciences as well as critical shortage areas in clinical research fields. It would enable the NIH scientists at Bethesda to carry out plans for qualitative strengthening of research and better use of facilities, including occupancy of the new Biologics Standards Building that is now nearing completion. And it would permit modest extension of efforts to apply research knowledge in certain control, demonstration, and technical assistance programs.

I cannot, myself, understand why the administration was unwilling to accept these conservative proposals. Year after year the Congress, the American people and the professional world have stated their conviction that these programs should move forward, and have demonstrated their conviction in action. It is hard to believe that the administration has not yet received the message.

One wonders what has become of the forthright administration policy of several years ago, which in essence said that no sound research project involving a fully trained investigator in a suitable research environment should go unsupported for lack of funds.

One also wonders if the administration has heeded in any major respect the advice and recommendations of the group of distinguished consultants headed by Dr. Bayne-Jones, whose advice—under any interpretation—was to move ahead with affirmative leadership in this field of medical research.

I know of no year in my many years of experience on this subcommittee when the members have found themselves to be in such accord on [these] appropriation items. We were in unanimous agreement that substantial increases would have to be made above the President's 1960 budget request for the National Institutes of Health. And I would like [again], as one who feels it a great privilege to chair this sub-

committee, to acknowledge and pay tribute to my distinguished colleagues—Congressmen DENTON of Indiana, MARSHALL of Minnesota, LAIRD of Wisconsin, and CEDERBERG of Michigan—who have devoted a tremendous amount of time and attention to the work of this committee. The people of the United States are fortunate indeed to have their interests represented by men of such vision and integrity.

It was only after we had completed our action and prepared our report to the full Committee on Appropriations that I received a communication from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare telling me that the administration has decided not to amend its budget request for medical research and related activities under appropriations to the National Institutes of Health.

It is interesting to note that although this was the decision, the letter also states that the Secretary regards the field of medical research “as of very high priority and deserving of broad and increasing national support.”

Our Committee on Labor and HEW Appropriations agrees with the Secretary on this latter point. And I am pleased to say that the full Committee on Appropriations concurred with our recommendation to provide such increasing support.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

My discussion up until this point has been focused on dollar levels for the support of medical research through the programs and activities of the National Institutes of Health. This is understandable, not so much because we are an appropriations committee, but because there has been so much fiscal uncertainty associated with the Administration's request.

But I never forget, and I know you, my colleagues, can never forget, that these dollars are invested rather than spent. They are invested in the better health of more people, now and in years to come.

Scientists like to say that we can't buy results in a literal sense. In a literal sense, I agree with them. And I recognize the inadvisability of bringing that kind of pressure to bear on the scientific world.

I do know, however, from our experience of the recent past, that we can buy results in a more general sense. We can do this by just what we have been doing—by helping make it possible for more and more scientists to carry out studies in their chosen field, by fostering a total creative research environment, and by strengthening the Nation's resources for medical research in the future.

The product of such an effort we can see all around us and—in many instances—experience for ourselves. This child is born free of defects associated with childbirth. This youngster can have a hole in his heart chamber repaired. This man can live comfortably and productively with high blood pressure. This woman had cervical cancer diagnosed early and was cured. This child escaped damage to his heart because rheumatic fever was prevented.

This young man has been cured of his epilepsy by brain surgery. This elderly lady can live comfortably with her arthritis. This man lost a lung in his fight against cancer, but his life was spared. This baby, born prematurely might have been blind, but because of medical research her eyes are perfect.

There are so many such benefits from health research all around us that they are too often taken for granted. We must never forget that they are derived from study—from the opportunity given scientists to satisfy their endless curiosity to know more about man, man's health, and man's disease. And we must never forget that a few short years ago, most of the advances now taken for granted would have been considered miracles.

There are other, even greater, miracles ahead. We cannot know what they are, in specific terms, nor when they will be revealed.

There was a time, long since, when I was among those who gave support to medical research on the basis of faith. Now, my support is a matter of conviction. I know that somewhere, perhaps just around the corner, perhaps at or near the horizon, there are answers to questions that need to be answered if people are to be free of doubts and fears about their health, and free of the terrible and all-too-frequent realization of those doubts and fears in the form of tragic disablement or premature death. I feel that in no small measure, man's ability to cope with the baffling issues of an ever more complex and challenging set of social and political forces is dependent upon his ability to face those issues with complete physical and emotional well being.

I, for one, am unwilling to be a factor in any process that, on the basis of short-sighted fiscal expediency, will delay sustained progress toward the goal of better health.

THE ISSUE OF STABILITY AND GROWTH IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

In a very real sense, we are today at a turning-point in the acceptance of our Federal share in the responsibility for medical research.

Ever since World War II, we have been building a solid foundation for medical research in this country. No one part of our society has been alone in this undertaking. For the building process has been carried out in a truly American tradition. Industry, voluntary health agencies, foundations, State and local sources, private and public agencies of all kinds have taken part. Underlying the whole effort has been the sense of urgency and purpose of the American people.

One part of the structure that is being created—a major part—is the medical research done as a result of the appropriations to the National Institutes of Health. The funds we make available for its programs constitute more than two-thirds of the Federal Government's total support for medical research and more than one-third of America's total investment in medical research. Thus the final action of Congress on these

appropriations has a tremendous impact on what we are doing as a Nation to protect the people's health.

We have a good plan and a sound foundation. The question is, are we ready to build? For anyone whose ear is attuned to what the people want and expect, there can be only one answer to that question.

How fast shall we build? My answer to that is that we should build as fast as is consistent with sound construction practices, according to the consensus of the judgments of professional experts. But I want us to build. I do not want us merely to stand and observe the foundation and think about what a fine building may be constructed there—some day.

What are we building for? The people answer that question with questions of their own:

Can we find a way to prevent mental retardation and the other diseases and deformities associated with the period before and during the birth process?

Can some way be found to prevent cancer, as by a vaccine? If not, can we find better ways to diagnose cancer early, and better ways to treat it?

Can we, by diet or some other means, find a way to prevent the occurrence of heart attacks?

Can we find better ways to treat mental illness? And—even more important—can we learn to understand what causes severe mental disturbance and thus be better able to prevent it?

It is worth noting that although people tend to be most intensely interested in the particular disease or condition from which they or their loved ones suffer, they are deeply concerned with progress in all fields. There are few ways in which man more clearly demonstrates his basic humanity.

A REASONABLE STEP FORWARD IN 1960

The records of the House of Representatives will show that I have been continuously identified with health and medical research appropriations since World War II. For about half of that time, I have served as chairman of the committee with responsibility for these and other programs in the education and welfare fields.

During this time, my stand as an individual on the question of medical research, as on all matters that come before the committee, has been conservative and realistic and practical. My position has been that medical research must move forward to new frontiers, but that there must be ample evidence that the funds provided are not wasted or used for purposes other than those for which they are appropriated. I take a great deal of pride in the fact that my emphasis has been on determination of how funds can effectively be used, not just on how they can be used.

During this time, I have acquired a deep respect for the judgment and integrity of the officials at the National Institutes of Health and a sincere admiration for the programs and mechanisms they have developed for providing funds to medical schools, universities, hospitals, and other research institu-

tions. In this process, a great deal of attention is given to the quality of the research to be supported. And twice in the last 5 years sizable amounts of money have been returned to the Treasury at the end of the year instead of being expended for projects of whose excellence the scientists could not be absolutely certain.

I have found, too—in part because of their basic conservatism, and in part because of the varying but almost always severe restraints placed on them by the administration in the budget formulation process—that the NIH officials usually come before the Congress with an appropriation request that is significantly below the true needs of the scientists and research institutions for support of projects of outstanding quality and promise. Thus in every year but one in the past decade, the final action of the Congress has been to increase the appropriation request made by the administration for the National Institutes of Health.

As we look at 1960, it seems perfectly evident that we will again be required to follow this pattern if we are to act in the public interest.

Speaking for our committee, I therefore propose that we set aside the President's 1960 budget for the National Institutes of Health as the empty gesture that it is, and that we appropriate a total of \$344 million for these vitally important medical research activities. If we do this, we will be making available approximately the amount of the NIH's own conservative estimate of need. Actually it is approximately \$7 million more than this estimate for research and training, since the NIH estimate included \$14 million for increased allowance for indirect costs which the committee has not allowed.

In addition to the increases proposed for research, research training, and related activities, we propose restoration of the \$10 million cut in the President's budget from funds authorized for matching grants to assist in the construction of health research facilities. This program, which is also administered by the National Institutes of Health, has been at a level of \$30 million for several years. I know from firsthand observation that it is a most effective program that meets one of the pressing needs of the medical schools and other research institutions as they seek to meet their growing responsibilities in future years. I simply cannot comprehend why the administration would seek to cut this program back by one-third, unless it was just another part of the effort to make the President's 1960 budget appear temporarily balanced at the time of its transmission to Congress in January. I urge continuation of this program in 1960 at its authorized and its present operating level.

H.R. 6769 provides that additional funds totaling \$50 million, exclusive of construction, be made available for the heart, cancer, mental health, and other research programs of the National Institutes of Health. The committee, in its report, expresses full confidence that

the additional funds within each appropriation will be distributed wisely and used effectively. It is assumed that, in general, the distribution will be similar to that established in recent years, in which some 80 percent of each appropriation is invested in non-Federal institutions—in medical research and in research training carried out in medical schools, universities, hospitals, and other research and educational centers. The committee also expects a small portion of the increase to be used to strengthen the Public Health Service's own medical research activities at Bethesda, to extend the application of research knowledge in fields of special promise, and to maintain and extend the scientific review processes which are a primary reason for the tremendous amount of professional as well as public support that these programs have won.

MEDICAL RESEARCH PROVIDES ECONOMIC AS WELL AS HUMANITARIAN BENEFITS

For those of my friends and colleagues who are concerned with the rising inflationary spiral, as I am; and who are sincerely convinced that the Federal Government must exercise the greatest of economy in the use of tax funds, as I do; and who are reluctant to see the Federal expenditure exceed the Federal income in 1960, as I am—I would point out that investment in medical research is not inflationary with respect to its impact on the national economy.

In the first place, medical research results in a decrease in expenditures for the care and treatment of diseases which cause a serious drain on our national economy. Moreover, as the results of medical research are applied in medical and public health practice, there is an increase in the productivity of our working force and of our Nation as a whole. Thus expenditures for medical research pay the kind of dividends that can be realized by few other long-term investments.

All of us know that it is standard industrial practice to reinvest up to 10 percent of profit in research. Certainly this does not contribute to inflation. Here, our investment is in life itself. And the cost is small as compared with the economic benefits that the Nation receives. One disease alone—mental illness—costs the Nation more than a billion dollars a year just for care and hospitalization. This year, our total national investment in all fields of medical research is only about half of that.

It is not possible to prove this out on a profit and loss sheet. But if we assume—and it is a straightforward and fair assumption—that anything that constitutes a drain on our national economy without providing something in return damages the economy itself, then it is perfectly clear that illness and premature death adversely affect the economy. How can we reduce this adverse effect? By reducing the incidence and prevalence of disease. How can we accomplish this? By using today's knowledge better, to be sure—by making the best medical care services available to more of our people. But we also need to know more about how to prevent and control disease, and this is the knowl-

edge that medical research has given us in abundant measure in the past and will provide even more abundantly in the future.

I have seen estimates that the 400,000 people who die from arteriosclerosis—one-third of them in the most productive age group—represent an annual loss of income of some \$600 million and an annual Federal income tax loss of about \$75 million.

Of the more than 4½ million Americans with high blood pressure, the economic burden from the high rate of disability is staggering.

During World War II, rheumatic fever alone immobilized more than 40,000 men in the Armed Forces at a total cost to the Government of \$640 million. At least a million Americans today have had or will have an attack of rheumatic fever, and half of these will be left with residual heart damage.

Respiratory diseases represent a cost in billions to industry through absenteeism and reduced productivity. During only a 4-month period last year, there were 63 million new cases of respiratory illness involving at least 1 day in bed.

It has been estimated that there are over 100 million days of disability each year among those who suffer from allergic diseases.

If the Nation's sufferers from intestinal disorders can be saved only one day of sickness a year, the tax gain to the Treasury will pay for the current level of research in this field for the next 8 years.

The 700,000 cases of cancer under treatment at any given time run up an annual hospital bill of \$300 million. The total economic burden of cancer on the Nation is some \$12 billion a year.

Although 90 percent of those suffering with epilepsy have normal or nearly average mentality, many have been placed in State institutions at an approximate annual cost of \$35 million. A conservative estimate of the cost of epilepsy to the Nation is probably more than \$80 million a year.

These are just samples of the economic burden of illness.

When we look at the other side of the coin—the progress that has taken place leading to a reduction of such intolerable economic burdens—we find the record dramatic and convincing. The ability to diagnose and treat some forms of cancer; means for keeping diabetes under control; improvements in the treatment of schizophrenia; better management of arteriosclerosis and hypertension; significant improvements in all forms of surgery; preventive measures for many of the major infectious diseases; new ways to treat arthritis and rheumatism; marked improvement in tuberculosis therapy; these and literally dozens of other major advances signify millions of dollars saved and the significant reduction of burden on the national economy.

The Nation's investment in medical research seems small indeed compared with the gains of the past and the grave problems of the future on which the attention of medical research is focused.

In sum, my colleagues, I ask you to join in a forthright, eyes open effort to

move ahead toward the prevention and control of disease through increased support of medical research.

First, the resources—both manpower and facilities—are available for an expanded effort; moreover, our actions in the past have had no small part in making these resources available.

Second, the confidence of the scientific community would be badly if not irreparably damaged if we were to accept a timid approach which is geared only to political economies and overlooks the public interest.

Third, the people want and expect the Congress to continue to give affirmative leadership in this field, having demonstrated by their words and by their deeds that they consider the search for better health through research to be a vital and appropriate Federal function.

Fourth, there is ample evidence that advances even more dramatic than those of the recent past are within reach if we but sustain and strengthen our medical research effort.

I do not minimize the importance of \$60 million in terms of the national economy.

On the other hand, when viewed from the point of view of the people's health, and the economic and social burden of illness, disability, and premature death, \$60 million is a small added price to pay indeed for assuring stability, continuity, and forward movement in that part of the national medical research effort which is the responsibility of the Federal Government.

I urge your acceptance and wholehearted endorsement of the committee's proposal to increase the President's 1960 budget request for programs administered by the National Institutes of Health by a total of \$50 million, plus an additional \$10 million for research facilities.

To continue with the other increases and decreases, we did not allow the request of \$150,000 for the construction of animal quarters at Hamilton, Mont.

For the Public Health Service, in total, we have allowed an increase of \$131 million more than the budget request, but \$25 million less than they spent in 1959.

The next change is in the Children's Bureau, where you remember last year under the social security amendments the Congress raised the authorization for grants for maternal and child welfare \$15 million. The budget requested no increase whatsoever. We allowed a small increase of \$3 million over the \$43,500,000 requested in the budget.

The population under 18 years has increased by 26 percent in 8 years, 47 million in 1950 to 59 million in 1956. Hospital costs have increased from about \$17 a day in 1950 to about \$25 in 1956, a 47-percent increase and they continue to rise. Salaries for professional staff have likewise gone up—increasing by about 60 percent for physicians and 75 percent for nurses. These facts point out the impossibility of maintaining even the present level of services with the same Federal appropriations.

The high cost of medical care is resulting in marked increases in patients seeking prenatal care from health de-

partments and resulting in overcrowding in well-baby clinics all over the country. Many clinics report the doctor can spend only 5 to 10 minutes with each baby and mother. We fear that infant mortality which rose last year for the first time in 22 years will continue to go up unless better basic preventive health services can be provided.

Polio is occurring now chiefly among the poorer families, which need to come to the public clinics if they are to be immunized. Unless additional funds are forthcoming it will not be possible to do the job of health education and to provide the Salk vaccine. It is much more costly to try to treat the paralyzed patient.

The mental retardation programs are off to a good start but already the clinics are overcrowded and have waiting lists. Additional funds are necessary to enable more States to start programs and increase the staff of existing clinics so they can take more patients.

The State crippled children's programs are in serious financial difficulties. Many have had to stop hospitalizations this winter except for emergencies. This program is feeling the full impact of the steady rise in costs of hospital and medical care. The newer methods of treatment cost far more than those of 10 or 15 years ago. All of the millions put into medical research cannot benefit the people unless the newer methods of treatment are placed within their reach.

The committee has eliminated the item of \$1,785,000 for grants for social security training and studies.

In the Office of the Secretary, where he asked for an increase of \$180,000, we cut that in half and allowed \$90,000. He asked for an increase of \$31,000 in the transfer from the OASI Trust Fund, and we cut that in half and allowed \$15,500.

For the Office of the General Counsel, an increase of \$58,600 was requested. We have cut that in half and allowed \$29,300 increase over what they had in 1959, but a decrease of \$29,300 from what they asked for. We also reduced by one-half, the increase in transfers of \$17,600 which they requested.

We are very happy to bring this report to you. It is a unanimous report from our subcommittee.

This is one of the most difficult bills to cut that Congress has to deal with, because we are providing funds that affect the life of every human being in this country.

We think we are presenting a really good bill to the House today—one that the Members can support and be proud of.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to my friend, a member of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to commend the chairman for the way in which he has performed an extremely difficult task. I have served for a number of years on this committee, of which the gentleman has been the chairman for many years. I know how well the gentleman from Rhode Island knows this subject and this

budget. I think the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has made an ideal chairman because of his humane approach to these questions.

He has certainly done an exceptionally excellent job this year because, in my opinion, we were confronted with one of the most difficult questions we have had since I have been on the committee. He has said that, for some of these programs, this was the worst budget that he had ever seen. I am sure, since I have been on the committee, that this was one of the worst budgets that have been submitted. There were cuts made in the name of economy when anybody who made those cuts knew that the country would never stand for them and that the Congress would never stand for them. I speak, for example, of the cutback in funds for schools in federally impacted areas. We had agreed that we would give them a certain sum of money and then it was proposed to cut that amount back 15 percent and shortchange the people. The budget that was proposed undertook to cut back research for heart disease, cancer research, and mental health, and other programs of that kind. It was unthinkable to cut back the hospital construction program and the sewerage construction program and other such vitally necessary programs.

The easy path, of course, would have been to say, "Well, let us go along with the budget and let somebody else do the job." But our chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], showed courage and showed that he would consider the welfare of the country first. He did not think of political considerations. He restored the amounts that were cut in the executive budget because that is what the country wanted. I think he should be highly commended for the work that he has done.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Missouri. ONE OF MOST VITAL BILLS WE WILL CONSIDER

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to congratulate the chairman of this subcommittee and its members for the courageous job they did on this particular appropriation bill.

This appropriation bill before the House this afternoon, H.R. 6769, providing funds for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, will probably be passed today with limited discussion and very little controversy. I personally wish we would spend a week or more on it. For in this one piece of legislation—this one bill which we will pass in just a few hours' time—we are performing one of the most important assignments we will have in this entire congressional session.

The Congress has been criticized for having so little to show for the 4 months we have been in session. I have made some of those criticisms myself. But if we did nothing more than enact this one bill—as it was reported to us from the Committee on Appropriations—I would say that this first session of the 86th Congress would have accomplished a great thing. Of course we must do a whole lot more than pass this bill—we

have a vast amount of legislation which we must enact before we can feel our work for this year has been done—but I venture to say that no bill we pass will be more important from a long-range viewpoint than this one.

PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS LEGISLATION

I say I wish we could spend a week in discussing it here—preferably with lots of controversy and fireworks over individual provisions of the bill—so that the public would then quickly come to know some of the details of this legislation. For truly, to any citizen who may ask what is so special about this bill, it can honestly be said in reply: "Your life may depend upon it."

Millions of Americans may owe their lives to the work done on this bill by Chairman JOHN E. FOGARTY and his colleagues on the subcommittee which handled this legislation. I am personally grateful to Congressman FOGARTY for the things he has succeeded in putting into the bill in line with requests I had made. But more than that, as a citizen and as a person I am grateful for what he has accomplished in this legislation for every member of the human race.

Money cannot buy health; but money is vital to research into the diseases which destroy health. And included in this bill is money which can save the lives of millions of persons otherwise doomed to premature death from one or another of the dread diseases which stalk our world.

NO "FRITTERING" OF TAX FUNDS

This is one of the few appropriation bills we pass each year where our concern is directed less at what the budget recommends than it is at what the situation requires. I would say that the other area of appropriations in which the budget's adequacy is similarly questioned is in the field of defense. But in most other fields we use the budget as a guide as to what might be useful expenditures, and then cut below those estimates. In this case, however, we are virtually scrapping the budget—because, as Chairman FOGARTY has so clearly showed—the budget is woefully inadequate when it comes to recommending funds for medical research and many other activities covered by this bill.

Some of the businessmen in my district has written me to denounce the Congress for, as they put it, "frittering away" billions upon billions of dollars. I have replied that in connection with the recommendations in this bill now before us, I was going to vote for far more than the budget suggested—for instance, for research into cancer, arthritis, heart disease, and so on, and for the Food and Drug Administration and many other activities—and that I had no apology for doing so. In fact, I am proud to do so.

ATTACK OF POLLUTION

There are many things in this bill which are important to our health in addition to the so-called glamor items of research funds for the National Institutes of Health. One of the most significant items from the standpoint of our Nation's cities is the additional \$25

million over and above budget recommendations, for sewage-treatment works. Pollution of our streams and rivers is one of the most serious health hazards facing this country. Some really hair-raising information on this problem has been placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from time to time by our colleague from Michigan, Congressman DINGELL, under the caption "Poison in Your Water." And the hearings in the past by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as well as those by the Fogarty Subcommittee on Appropriations have thoroughly documented the importance of antipollution work.

Yet the President's budget for the work of the Public Health Service in this field recommended slashing in half or to less than half the funds provided last year, to only \$20 million. This bill restores all of that money for a total of \$45 million. The importance of this item is impressively outlined in a letter I received in February from Mr. William Q. Kehr, executive director of the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, as follows:

METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS
SEWER DISTRICT,
St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1959.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: The Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District has been following with considerable interest the water pollution control program under the administration of the U.S. Public Health Service. We were quite concerned to note that a substantial reduction is proposed in the appropriation to this activity for the coming fiscal year.

It has been the observation of district personnel that this program has been worthwhile and that it has resulted in a substantial increase in the construction of pollution abatement facilities. Such facilities are vital to the welfare of the Nation as a

part of a broad, overall water resources program which must be accomplished if an adequate supply of water of suitable quality is to be available to take care of the rapidly growing needs of industrial and domestic users. Failure to accomplish a satisfactory program will inevitably result in delaying much-needed industrial development and in deterioration of an essential natural resource.

The metropolitan sewer district is now engaged in a program which it is anticipated will lead to the treatment of wastes from the metropolitan St. Louis area in the Nation largest metropolitan area in the Nation without adequate sewage-treatment facilities. Should congressional action be such that the people of the area can assume the Federal Government has lost interest in this program, our job will be made much more difficult if not impossible. The fact that the St. Louis area has been without treatment for so long in itself constitutes a big obstacle to securing the favorable consideration of the bond issue which will be necessary to provide needed facilities. A substantial reduction in appropriations for the coming year would, in all probability, be taken by the general public as a decreasing interest on the part of the Federal Government in this important program.

While any grants-in-aid which may be available under the present law would provide only token assistance to the St. Louis area, the fact that the Congress is showing a continuing interest in pollution abatement to the extent of continuing them even at the present minimum level would, we feel, have an important effect on the attitude of the people at the time the bond issue is presented, probably in 1962. Certainly in smaller municipalities where such grants constitute a much greater incentive and where the need for financial assistance is much greater, the program is most important.

We sincerely hope you will weigh very carefully the effect of any major changes which might tend to minimize or slow down the present water pollution control program, and that the Congress will continue to support this vital program.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM Q. KEHR,
Executive Director.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Another item I want to mention in connection with long-range health needs is the additional \$42,500,000 over the budget included in this bill for grants for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. The budget recommended \$101,200,000; this bill carries \$143,700,000. The importance of this action to St. Louis and to Missouri can best be shown by the following report I received in March from Dr. H. M. Hardwicke, deputy director and acting director of the Division of Health of Missouri showing the applications on file for hospitals seeking to expand facilities under the Hill-Burton program:

THE DIVISION OF HEALTH OF MISSOURI,

City of Jefferson, March 30, 1959.

The Honorable Mrs. JOHN B. SULLIVAN,
Missouri Member of Congress,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: We are writing you in regard to the need for additional Hill-Burton funds in the State of Missouri. At the present time, we have applications from the communities on the enclosed list to be considered at the next hospital advisory council meeting when the funds allowed by Congress are distributed according to our State plan for the coming fiscal year.

This is not an attempt on the part of the division of health to enlarge its program, but rather is the recognition by us that we have a responsibility of assisting local communities in solving some of their medical problems. I am sure that you can see from the enclosed list that there is still a real need for Hill-Burton funds in order that adequate medical facilities may be provided for the citizens of Missouri in these areas.

Your consideration will be appreciated when these funds are reviewed by Congress.

Very truly yours,

H. M. HARDWICKE, M.D.,
Deputy Director and Acting Director,
Division of Health.

Fiscal year 1960-61

Name of project	Location	Beds		Estimated cost	Federal share
		Type	Number		
Cape Osteopathic Hospital	Cape Girardeau	General	75	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
St. John's Hospital	St. Louis	do	324	9,632,699	4,816,349
		Mental	39	586,603	293,301
		Chronic	57	604,603	302,301
		Nurses' school and residence		2,209,618	1,104,809
		Diagnostic and treatment		387,067	193,533
		Rehabilitation		270,760	135,380
Mercy Hospital	Springfield	Nursing home	80	1,000,000	500,000
		Chronic	80	1,200,000	600,000
		Nurses' school and residence		600,000	300,000
Missouri Methodist Hospital	St. Joseph	Mental	50	746,851	373,425
		Chronic	100	1,667,000	833,500
Kansas City General Hospital	Kansas City	Diagnostic and treatment		734,145	367,072
		General		573,467	286,733
St. Joseph Hospital	Kirkwood	Chronic	77	1,258,500	629,250
Howard County Hospital	Fayette	General	50	970,000	485,000
St. Vincent's Hospital Association	Monett	do	22	351,500	175,750
		Nursing home	27	300,000	150,000
Putnam County Hospital	Unionville	General	30	450,000	225,000
Pulaski County Hospital	Waynesville	do	75	1,450,000	725,000
Wayne County Health Center	Greenville	Health center		75,000	37,500
Ray County Nursing Home	Richmond	Nursing home	80	800,000	400,000
Homer G. Phillips Hospital	St. Louis	Diagnostic and treatment		1,131,500	565,750
Washington County Hospital	Potosi	General	60	1,000,000	500,000
Kirkville College of Osteopathy and Surgery	Kirkville	Diagnostic and treatment		70,000	35,000
Sullivan Community Hospital	Sullivan	General	35	550,000	275,000
Springfield Baptist Hospital	Springfield	do	50	440,200	220,100
Dent County Hospital	Salem	do	42	700,000	350,000

Fiscal year 1960-61—Continued

	Total cost	Federal share		Total cost	Federal share
Public Law 482:			Public Law 725—Continued		
Diagnostic and treatment.....	\$2,322,712	\$1,161,355	Chronic.....	\$4,730,103	\$2,365,051
Nursing home.....	2,100,000	1,050,000	Mental.....	1,333,454	666,726
Rehabilitation.....	270,760	135,380	Nurses' school and residence.....	2,809,618	1,404,809
Total.....	4,693,472	2,346,735	Total.....	26,066,041	13,033,018
Public Law 725:			Grand total.....	30,759,514	15,379,753
General.....	17,192,866	8,596,432			

INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Of course, the really dramatic appropriations in the bill are the \$36,500,000—\$7,430,000 above budget—for general medical research, \$83,300,000—\$8,090,000 above budget—or cancer, \$60,400,000—\$8,025,000 above budget—for mental health activities, \$52,700,000—\$7,150,000 above budget—for heart disease research, \$9,725,000—\$2,305,000 above budget—for the Institute of Dental Health, \$37,800,000—\$6,575,000 above budget—for arthritis and metabolic disease activities, \$30,300,000—\$6,215,000 above budget—for allergy and infectious diseases, \$33,600,000—\$4,210,000 above budget—for neurological and blindness research, and the \$30 million—\$10 million above budget—for construction of research facilities. The budget recommendations for the National Institutes of Health, as the subcommittee pointed out, were shamefully small in comparison.

SOME EDUCATION ITEMS

On the educational programs covered by this bill, the Committee also did a fine job. I am particularly pleased with the restoration of the more than \$1 million cut out by the budget for practical nurse training under the vocational education program; making the total for vocational education \$33,702,000; the appropriation of the necessary \$1 million authorized by Congress late last year for the training program for teachers of mentally retarded children—a program in which I am deeply interested and which I hope soon to see expanded to provide for training teachers for all categories of exceptional children, as proposed in my bill, H.R. 12; also, Mr. Chairman, I am most pleased with the Committee's action recommending the full budget amount of \$150 million for activities under the National Defense Education Act for the coming fiscal year. There is widespread support also in Missouri for the appropriation of an additional \$6 million for the Library Services Act, an increase of \$850,000 over the \$5,150,000 recommended in the President's budget.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION NEEDS
RECOGNIZED

By far the most satisfying thing to me in this whole bill—and I think I have made clear that this bill is full of very wonderful programs—but to me the greatest satisfaction comes from the action of the Committee in agreeing to add an additional \$2,000,000 above the budget for the Food and Drug Administration.

Year by year since I have been in the Congress, I have worked and fought to

increase the funds for this neglected and ill treated Government agency. Several years ago, when the need was urgent and obvious, Secretary Hobby suggested that nothing be done to increase the funds until a citizens' committee could report on how well or how poorly the agency did its job with the money it already had.

Out of that study came confirmation of what many of us had already been saying; that is, that the FDA was doing a superhuman job under unimaginable difficulties, the most serious being the desperate lack of funds.

EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION SLOW TO ACT ON
FDA NEEDS

The Citizens Committee appointed by Mrs. Hobby called for a three-to-four-fold increase in size and funds of the Food and Drug Administration in from 5 to 10 years. That was in 1955. I tried immediately to get action on this recommendation, but unfortunately the Eisenhower administration had to spend a full year studying the recommendations before it was ready to agree to seek extra funds to carry out even partially the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. And ever since, the administration has dragged its feet in asking for the funds to achieve even the minimum expansion program recommended. The administration wasted a whole year before asking for any funds to begin carrying out the Citizens Advisory Committee report; then, year by year since 1956, it asked for less than enough to meet even the threefold 10-year expansion timetable. In the current fiscal year, the agency is running nearly 100 positions behind where it should have been by now if the minimum 10-year timetable had been followed. Under the budget proposed for next year, the agency would be running about 200 positions short. This bill now before us, by adding \$2 million to the Food and Drug Administration's funds over and above the \$11,800,000 suggested in the President's budget will bring the agency up to the very minimum level of expansion recommended by the Citizens Committee. That is far from adequate. But it is a great step forward. Once again, the Fogarty subcommittee has demonstrated the determination of Congress that the needs of the American people must take precedence over dollars.

BIG JOB FOR FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

As one of the sponsors of the food additives amendment we enacted last year, requiring pretesting of all chemicals used in food to establish their safety before they can be used, I am aware of

the extra burden this has placed on the FDA. We must make sure the agency has the necessary scientific staff not only to carry out this new law, but also its day-to-day responsibilities in protecting the American people against filthy, adulterated, misbranded, or fraudulent foods, drugs, and cosmetics. It is a tremendous job and one which is vital to all of us.

RESEARCH WORK PROVIDED FOR IN BILL

The additional funds provided for FDA in this bill, over the President's inadequate budget will also cover some tremendously important research projects which could not otherwise go forward. It is incomprehensible to me that the President, or the Budget Bureau, could have eliminated from the agency's budget certain proposed research projects which altogether will cost about \$774,800 in the coming year. They include:

First. Detection and identification of pesticide residues, \$169,400.

Second. Determination of effect of radioactivity on foods and drugs, \$230,500.

Third. Investigation of presence of carcinogens in container waxes, \$114,200.

Fourth. Study of presence of toxic properties in fatty acids, \$114,500.

Fifth. Investigation of bacterial contamination of frozen foods, \$47,500.

Sixth. Development of methods of analysis for adrenal and cortex hormones, \$17,500.

Seventh. Additional effort in food standards and cosmetics, \$81,200.

Of these proposed research activities, Mr. Chairman, the President's budget eliminated all but \$33,400 for food and cosmetic standards, and \$35,700 for research on bacterial contamination of frozen foods. I am glad this bill reverses the budget on this item.

The few extra dollars made available by the subcommittee in this bill to carry out the research programs listed above are among the most important dollars we can appropriate. We are concerned, and rightly so, over radioactivity in the foods we consume, over the dangers from unintentional thawing and then the re-freezing of frozen food, over the increasing use of pesticides and the residues of pesticides left on foodstuffs, and over all of the problems in public health that this research will cover.

Mr. Chairman, this is an excellent bill, on the whole, a remarkable one. I am happy to support it.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for restoring certain sums before bringing this bill to the floor of the House. I am particularly happy to see that he has restored the funds for the National Institutes of Health. We are spending more than \$300 million a year on a missile program. No one denies that this is important, but if it is important to probe space for the future, it is certainly just as important to maintain the health of our people in the present. Any economy that can stand that expenditure can afford additional expenditure for health.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. I also want to thank him for restoring the cuts in the school program.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BOLAND. I join with my colleagues who have paid tribute to the manner in which the gentleman from Rhode Island, as chairman, has handled this program. From the worst budget which the Department has submitted to the Congress you have made it one of the best. This is the kind of program that touches the hearts and lives of Americans.

Last year the committee made available an item of \$700,000 for the treatment of alcoholism. Is there any money in this year's budget for this program?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have allowed additional funds for the Mental Health Institute under which this program is being carried out. We allowed \$700,000 for this fiscal year to start this new program. Grants have been made to some of the health and medical schools of the country.

Mr. BOLAND. I thank the gentleman. May I again say that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has done a magnificent job in bringing this budget to the floor. No one in this Congress or any other Congress, to my knowledge has made such a study of the problems of the diseases that affect mankind. I commend him for his activity in this field and express the appreciation of the people of this Nation, who are interested in these programs, to Congressman FOGARTY for the devotion he has shown to these causes.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. Has Howard University received its proper and needed share in this appropriation bill?

Mr. FOGARTY. I think they have. We have given them every cent they asked for. There was no indication by the witnesses who appeared before the committee that they could use more. We gave them what they asked for.

Mrs. CHURCH. And what the Bureau of the Budget requested?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is true.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Once more, the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island and the members of his subcommittee have taken the necessary action, as he has over the past years, to restore the confidence of his colleagues in the House in the efforts we are making for better health conditions and education throughout the Nation.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. I want to thank the gentleman for his very good work.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island on the perspicacity he has shown in piercing the smokescreen with which the administration surrounded its budget requests for health activities. I am concerned about the cut of more than a million dollars in the tuberculosis control program. I hope this will not result in a repetition of the unfortunate results that followed similar cuts in the venereal disease control program in past years. Medical advances through research are of little value unless they are followed by adequate educational and control programs.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McGOVERN. I want to congratulate the gentleman and his committee on these constructive proposals, which deal with some of the most important problems facing our country today. I especially appreciate an item relating to the expansion of teaching of mentally retarded children.

As the sponsor of this program authorized by the 85th Congress, I have a special interest in the approval of this modest request for funds to execute the program.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FOLEY. I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the gentleman and his committee. I want to point out a significant contribution he has made in supporting the impacted area Federal aid program. This program has been in existence for several years. The chairman succeeded in restoring cuts made in the 1959 budget, and through his leadership again he has done yeoman service and has seen that this Congress provide support in full to this program for 1960.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PERKINS. I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island for bringing before this committee a realistic budget for the National Insti-

tutes of Health. The gentleman from Rhode Island has always supported our school programs and I am proud that the committee increased the impacted funds which will permit the school systems to count on the same level of Federal support in fiscal 1960 which they received this year.

In the district that I am privileged to represent, we have many communities that are unable to construct sewage treatment plants on their own without assistance from the Federal Government. I am proud that they saw fit to increase the appropriation to \$45 million. This amount is more than double President Eisenhower's \$20 million budget request which is completely unrealistic in view of the fact that we now have applications pending that cannot be reached for more than 3 years under the present budgeted amount of \$20 million.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot think of any better way to spend a few million dollars for the general welfare of the people.

Again I want to thank the committee for their courage.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. MONAGAN. I join with my colleagues in their words of commendation to the chairman of the subcommittee on the excellent job he has done. I am particularly pleased to see restoration of the funds in the National Institutes of Health. This is one of the great governmental enterprises of our country and it has great importance for the future health of our country. I am glad the funds have been restored to permit this work to go on.

We certainly need make no apology about increasing the budget in this regard.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, if they care to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, on February 15, 1939, the President of the United States—Franklin D. Roosevelt—in a message to Congress, pointed out the unprecedented advances in water cleanup made possible by the public works and work relief programs during the preceding 6 years. He concluded with this statement:

On the basis of recent experience it (Federal participation in pollution abatement) should be supplemented by a system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans organized with due regard for the integrated use and control of water resources and for a balanced Federal program for public works of all types. The time is overdue for the Federal Government to take vigorous leadership along these lines.

Until enactment of Public Law 660 in 1956, the Federal Government had not provided vigorous leadership. The professionals in the field of sanitary engineering are unanimous in their con-

clusion that water pollution day by day and year by year has become progressively worse during the past 40 years, except for that brief period when the public works and work relief programs made positive progress toward alleviation of this critical problem. Water quality in the United States is still going downhill.

Mr. Chairman, with the implementation of Public Law 660, this great national resource began to climb out of the sewers. We are making progress in this vital field under Public Law 660. To accept a cutback in construction grant funds is unthinkable.

As one of the authors of Public Law 660, I am deeply concerned that this worthwhile program move ahead with all possible speed.

The people of the United States have spoken. They have spoken in a language that everyone can understand. They have spoken in a language of dollars. They have provided \$4 from local sources for every dollar of Federal funds provided. I ask you, in what other dollar sharing cooperative program have they spoken so clearly?

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call special attention to the committee's interest in a relatively new field of medical research—that of cystic fibrosis.

Because of the committee's interest last year and its determination to help organize an effective fight against the disease, there are already a number of encouraging developments.

Most encouraging, however, is the committee's continuing interest in cystic fibrosis. I was delighted that the committee report specifically stated its expectation that the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases would continue to emphasize its research program in this field.

As the Institute noted in its report to the subcommittee, cystic fibrosis presents to medical research the rare challenge of a new disease. Though it has been identified as a specific disease for barely 20 years, it has recently become the second most common post-mortem diagnosis in children's hospitals in the United States. Present estimates make it clear that of the 4 million children born annually in this country, several thousand have cystic fibrosis.

Research efforts to date have determined that the disease is not inevitably fatal, and that early diagnosis and proper treatment can at least prolong the lives of young patients.

On the other hand, cystic fibrosis is just beginning to be known to physicians and laymen alike, the incidence of the disease is still uncertain, the range and variety of its symptoms has just begun to be appreciated. Furthermore, it has just been realized that cystic fibrosis may involve many more tissues and organs of the body than earlier thought, that the control of accompanying infections may become increasingly difficult, and that the root causes of the disease are exceedingly complex.

Fortunately, Mr. Chairman, congressional support of this vital research program is already bearing fruit. Two of

the National Institutes in January of this year cosponsored the first international research conference on cystic fibrosis. I understand this conference was well organized and extremely effective, attracting some of the best minds in the field and stimulating a vigorous interest in more intensive investigation along a broad range of research possibilities.

In addition, both institutes—the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases—have well coordinated and detailed research programs in operation this year, together with related programs at other medical centers carried on with the grant assistance of the institutes.

The Congress last year directed that \$375,000 be devoted by each institute to increase research support in the field of cystic fibrosis. It appears, from the subcommittee's hearings, that this money is being effectively spent.

It is a privilege to acknowledge the imaginative and effective work the subcommittee has been doing in this field. Its chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and its members deserve support and appreciation for their indispensable contribution.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island for bringing to this House a responsible yet adequate appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

His deep knowledge of the subject matter covering as wide a variety of fields as any other bill that comes to this House is truly a great tribute to a fine and courageous gentleman who does what he thinks ought to be done for the best interests of the country and the welfare of the people.

This bill before us today is a result of his foresight and courage. We can all be thankful for his leadership and that of the members of his subcommittee.

I was especially pleased with the committee's action regarding grants for waste treatment works construction. The administration, as we all know, has opposed this program from the beginning, although it tried to take credit for its enactment during the 1956 Presidential campaign. They expected the program to fail or never get off the ground, but they were fooled. The program is working beyond all our expectations, as I will describe in more detail later, so now the administration has decided to hasten the day of this new program's failure by starving it to death through inadequate appropriations rather than attempting to kill it outright, as even the most naive observer knows it can never accomplish because of the program's great popularity and almost unanimous public support.

The administration's request for \$20 million to carry out the construction grant program under Public Law 84-660 is, as the committee stated in its report, "completely unrealistic in view of the needs." Stated simply, the needs in the field of waste treatment plant construc-

tion are enormous. An independent survey by three of the Nation's State sanitary engineers, presented recently to the Committee on Public Works, shows that in order to meet the needs of municipalities for sewage treatment works, the Federal Government would have to contribute \$100 million in grants each year for the next 8 years. This amount is needed to stimulate \$575 million worth of construction each year which is necessary to eliminate our huge backlog of treatment plant construction needs and provide for plant obsolescence and population growth.

A \$20 million appropriation would support about 225 projects for a total project cost of approximately \$100 million or contract cost of \$85 million. At this rate, Mr. Chairman, we would not even be holding our own against the water pollution problem, much less making progress toward its elimination. This becomes evident when we examine contract awards in 1958 which reached an alltime high of \$389 million. Approximately \$235 million of this total involves projects not receiving Federal aid under the existing program. There is no reason to believe, and none has been shown me in over 10 years of study of this problem, that construction during any single year will exceed \$250 million, plus that which can be attributed to Federal aid.

Contract awards for sewage treatment projects financed entirely by local funds averaged \$222 million annually from 1952 through 1956. With the advent of the Federal grant program in 1956 non-federally aided construction totaled \$233 million in 1957 and \$246 million in 1958. The great increase in construction in those 2 years can be attributed, and must be attributed, to the Federal aid being made available under this program. This aid amounted to \$118 million in 1957 and \$143 million in 1958. This leaves us still far short of our goal of \$575 million, and it would be unthinkable therefore to cut the Federal share as is recommended by the administration.

The demoralizing effect of sharply reduced appropriations would have immediate repercussion in State water pollution control programs. The development of needed sewage treatment projects is a tedious and difficult process. Federal grants have proven to be a very useful tool for this purpose. The elimination or weakening of this tool could virtually halt progress now being made in the control of pollution. The reduction or elimination of the appropriation item contained in this bill for sewage treatment plant construction grants would be a serious and costly mistake. To those who would eliminate these funds for the reason of economy I can only say that it is far better for the Federal Government to participate in the present limited program, which has had such marked success, than to be forced into an all-out and costly crash program in the future to preserve a wasted water supply. This is money we literally cannot afford not to spend.

The Nation's health and economic development and national security depend

on an adequate quantity of water of the right quality. Recognizing that the control and abatement of water pollution is primarily a local and State matter, we must at the same time face the fact that the Federal Government has a direct interest and duty. It can fill that responsibility in a number of ways, most important of which is by financial assistance to the local communities for the construction of waste treatment facilities.

This program has been endorsed by every major national conservation group, by civic garden clubs, by the Nation's State and Territorial health officers, and by many, many others, except, of course, the NAM, the National Chamber of Commerce, and the administration, that well-known triumvirate of balanced budget worshippers. An interesting sidelight to the position taken by the administration is the fact that the President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board had wholeheartedly endorsed this program and not only recommended full appropriations for it, but overwhelmingly endorsed my bill, H.R. 3610, which would double the funds available for this program.

The other day I received a letter from Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York. He supports this program and advocates increasing the appropriation from \$50 million to \$100 million a year. The Governor of Oregon supports this program and urges that appropriations be made in the fully authorized amount. It would seem, Mr. Chairman, that some of these younger Republican Governors, close to their States' problems, recognize the worth of this program that goes unnoticed by older heads of their party.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I speak in support of the \$45 million appropriation for water pollution control. This is not solely a local, State, or even regional problem. It is a national problem and a national responsibility. Pollution control was on a local or State level for many years prior to 1956, and pollution steadily increased.

Even with limited Federal participation since 1956 the problem has not been solved, yet Federal participation has definitely stepped up the building of much needed waste treatment works.

During this period the rate of construction has doubled. The incentive effect of Federal construction grants is well illustrated by the fact that communities, to the end of 1958, put up \$480 million to match \$113 million in Federal funds. Every dollar of Federal aid has been matched by more than four local dollars.

Under Public Law 660, contract awards for treatment facilities rose to \$350 million in 1957 and an unprecedented \$400 million in 1958. This is real progress, when compared to an annual average of \$222 million in the 5 years preceding Public Law 660—1952 through 1956—before Federal construction grants.

Many communities in all the States are building with Federal aid. As of March 31, 1959, sewage treatment works construction grant offers totaling \$120.3

million had been made for 1,443 projects having estimated total project costs of \$637.3 million.

The American system has proved time and again that many problems cannot be solved on a local level and that Congress must assist on a national level. I would cite several other phases of water conservation to which we now provide Federal aid: flood control, reclamation and irrigation, multiple-purpose dams, small watershed management, and experiments in saline water conversion. All are aimed at retaining or increasing the usable supply of water for a fast increasing population. Shall we then neglect the one conservation measure—cleansing our sewage and waste waters for re-use—that can prolong the usefulness of our waters on their way to the sea—the one conservation measure that will provide water for the greatest number of people, for the most uses, over the longest period of time?

I should like to emphasize that every dollar of Federal aid in the construction grants for sewage treatment plants has been met by more than 4 local dollars. In many other Federal cost-sharing programs, the ratio leans in the other direction, with Federal cost outweighing State or local shares sometimes three to one.

The recently published Rockefeller report on the U.S. economy states:

Any serious effort to project our growth potential for the future must take account of our supply of natural resources. The drain on our traditional supplies has been prodigious. We must face the fact that our supplies are not inexhaustible. The Nation's water problem, already serious in important areas, may well become, in the next 10 to 15 years, one of the most difficult issues facing our economy.

To lessen Federal participation and loosen the strings of Federal leadership at this time in the important job of water pollution control, would be an unforgivable act of regression. Within the next two decades our present 175 million population will have increased another 100 million. Water experts say that we will by that time have reached the peak in water use that our available supply will permit.

I earnestly urge your support of the \$45 million appropriation for construction grants in municipal sewage treatment, in order that the good work underway may continue next year at least on an equal with accomplishments of this and the preceding 2 years.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge support of the full authorization of \$45 million for the Public Health Service program of construction grants to help local communities build sewage-treatment works.

Early this month, Secretary Flemming of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in testifying before the Committee on Public Works, stated:

Surely we can all agree on the increasing importance of water in our national life and economy. This matter of water, without question is about to become, indeed if it has not already a critically urgent national problem.

The Secretary said that in 21 short years we would be using more than double the amount of water we are now using.

Mr. Flemming went on to say:

As I see it, we don't stand a chance of meeting these accelerating requirements unless we make marked progress in the direction of cleaning up our streams and keeping them clean. For 40 years, we have been dumping more pollution into the surface waters of the Nation than we have been removing through waste treatment.

Under Public Law 660 of the 84th Congress, the very successful administered program of Federal construction grants was inaugurated. Unfortunately the bill was amended to provide only \$50 million in grants annually—instead of \$100 million as was originally determined to be needed for 10 years to wipe out the construction backlog and return our waters to the quality necessary to meet the demands of an expanding population and industry.

Under the Federal authorization, construction of sewage treatment works has jumped from a 1952–56 average of \$222 million to \$400 million in 1958. The construction needed to meet the objective of this legislation is still short some \$200 million a year.

The budget provides not for the \$100 million needed, not for the \$50 million Federal expenditure authorized in the law, but only \$20 million, which I believe must clearly be raised.

I urge your support for the full authorization for this worthy program provided in Public Law 660.

I will close with Secretary Flemming's closing statement before the Committee on Public Works:

This problem is so important to the welfare of our Nation that action and not words should characterize the approach of all public and private groups to the problem.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I have been directed by the president of the Welfare Directors Association of my State, by the chairman of the Board of Public Welfare of the City and County of Denver, by the State director of public welfare, and by the Denver director of public welfare to express my profound regret that H.R. 6769 as it was reported to this House failed to include the sums requested by the administration in the amount of \$1,785,000 for social security training and studies.

The various units of government, Federal, State, and local, are now spending some \$3 billion on public assistance every year. Much of this is spent through staff members who are not adequately trained to give the help to the recipients that they need; they are not able to help rehabilitate and restore these persons to self-sufficiency; yet, surely, it is the intent of Congress that they be so helped.

Instead, the staff helps to process the applications and we spend the money month after month and year after year. We do not give the professional help that the recipients need.

The legislature of my own State, Colorado, during the session it just com-

pleted, voted an appropriation of \$104,000 for the purposes of rehabilitation and incentive budgeting. In the aid to dependent children program, and the aid to the disabled program, the legislature itself initiated this program out of a study which it had made of these two programs. The State gives 80 percent and the counties put up 20 percent. The counties, therefore, will participate in this program to the extent of 20 percent of costs, and Denver has already indicated its willingness to join in a project of this sort.

I submit that if one State, a State, Mr. Speaker, which is less than 1 percent of the Nation in population has been persuaded on its own to spend \$104,000 in the expectation that it will save more than that amount in its own State, then this Congress could well afford to authorize at least the sums called for by the administration.

I hope that our friends in the other body will use good judgment and restore to H.R. 6769 at least the amount requested by the administration; for, if you can persuade a State legislature that this kind of program will pay off, it certainly must be a good program. Actually, from my own experience in years past, I know that these training programs do help make the staff members more efficient. They more than pay for themselves in improved service and in lower costs, and certainly these public assistance programs are in great need of reexamination. If through cooperative research and study the program can be improved, or recommendations can be brought back to the Congress for the improvement of the laws with respect to the programs, the taxpayers as well as the recipients will be the better for that decision.

Actually, I hope the administration and the Congress next year will cooperate in making available the whole amount authorized by the Congress in 1956.

The original authorization in the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act was \$5 million for training and \$5 million for cooperative research in welfare and social security. The request this year for \$1,785,000, is only about one-sixth of the amount of funds of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the administration considered necessary and desirable.

Measured against the current Federal and State expenditures for public assistance alone, which run about \$3 billion a year, this request represents five one-hundredths of 1 percent of these expenditures and constitutes, therefore, extremely modest proposals.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

Seven hundred thousand dollars of these funds would be used for financing projects of local welfare departments, voluntary agencies and universities designed to provide the administrators of these public assistance programs with evaluation of methods for preventing and reducing dependency, the improvement of coordination between public and pri-

vate welfare agencies, and demonstration of ways and means for improving the administration and effectiveness of public assistance programs. These cooperative research funds would make it possible for a number of important questions to be examined and some methods developed for testing how people can be more effectively and significantly served in our public welfare programs.

Quickly stated in outline form, here are some of the questions and problems that deserve study and analysis:

What are the factors that produce a pattern of disorganization among certain families which, in some instances, carries on from generation to generation?

What are the best methods and procedures for motivating dependent persons to become more self-reliant? Are there certain rehabilitation procedures that might be employed with respect to persons with a long history of dependency on public assistance?

Are there ways in which individuals now admitted to State institutions because of senility could be assisted and helped to stay in the community at considerably less cost and with some hope that they might be helped to retain some capacity for managing their own affairs?

How can the problem of desertion be dealt with more effectively, and what are the most significant methods for bringing about uniting of families or at least securing a degree of support from the deserting father?

There is an obligation upon government—which spends so many billions of dollars for public assistance—to ascertain, with the aid of qualified agencies and universities, how our public assistance program can fulfill its humanitarian purpose more effectively for these millions of dependent individuals.

Research needs to be conducted also on ways and means for reducing administrative costs in public assistance through the study and examination of procedures that will provide assistance and services as efficiently as possible without, however, any violation of human dignity.

Fortunately, the costs of public assistance are beginning to level off as the old-age and survivors and disability insurance program has increasing impact. This is, therefore, both the time and occasion to develop methods for more significant help to the lowest income group in the country—the sick aged, the disabled and handicapped, and the children who are not protected by survivors benefits. This investment of \$700,000 could be one of the wisest appropriations the Congress will make.

TRAINING OF PUBLIC WELFARE EMPLOYEES

An appropriate and necessary parallel program to cooperative research is one for training of the employees of public welfare agencies who are called upon to administer grants and services to that section of our population with the highest complex of problems—social, economic, and psychological.

Whether in teaching the young or serving the sick, there is no substitute for qualified personnel in the area of services to people. For a variety of reasons, including, of course, salary levels, recruitment of public welfare personnel is confined largely to the residents of a particular State. Many of these

public welfare staff members, who have had no professional preparation for their arduous and important jobs, have a strong desire to be more helpful to the people they serve and wish to prepare themselves, through inservice training and graduate training, to fulfill that desire. The \$1 million requested would make it possible for something in the order of 350 of these individuals throughout the country to secure some degree of training, ranging all the way to full graduate training in a school of social work. There are about 29,000 case workers handling grants to the needy. Only 20 percent of these have had graduate training. There may well be at least 1,000 individuals who are prepared now to take advantage of proposals for further preparation of themselves to perform their jobs more significantly.

It must be recognized that until more skilled professional personnel are made available for the administration of grants and services in our public welfare program, the public assistance rolls will continue in many parts of the country to be analogous to a community equivalent to the back wards of our mental institutions. The mental health field has gradually demonstrated that one of the key factors in preventing a chronic and nonreversible condition is sufficient and well qualified personnel. The mental health field has made progress in this area and the action of the Appropriations Committee urging still further funds for the field of mental health and for the training of personnel for mental health assures still further progress. People on the back wards of the public assistance rolls have got to be helped and this takes dedicated and qualified personnel.

Modest as this request is for cooperative research and training of public welfare personnel, it can, in the course of time, make a significant contribution to the reduction of the cost of public assistance to the Federal Government and, of course, to the States, for it is an application of the old adage that it is the ounce of prevention that saves a pound of cure.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support H.R. 6769 as recommended by the committee.

However, I want to take this opportunity to direct the attention of Congress to the appropriation of \$2,033,500,000, to the several States for public assistance.

A great portion of the appropriation for public assistance grants, over \$650 million, is set aside for aid to dependent children. Add this to what is spent by State and local sources and you arrive at an astounding total cost to the taxpayers of this Nation of more than \$1,100,000. This sum does not include other costs to the taxpayers. We must also include the cost of public housing facilities for these families as well as health, medical care, and poor relief.

There are great areas of need that are completely neglected. On the other hand, there are possibilities for wiser spending and shifting a proper share of

this burden from the backs of innocent taxpayers to the shoulders of runaway fathers who have deserted their children and forsaken their family obligations.

It is estimated that \$200 million of these Federal appropriations are spent as Federal grants-in-aid to the several States to help support the children of runaway fathers. When one adds the State and local expenditures, the total cost reaches the incredible sum of \$540,000 every day.

The frustrating fact is that the Federal Government itself can eliminate most of this costly taxpayer burden.

The Social Security files include wage reports of these men including the addresses of their employers. Local authorities are pleading for access to this information in order to track down these fathers and make them pay toward the support of their children. But Social Security has permitted this to be done only in a limited number of cases on a temporary trial basis. The agency objects even to this meager help.

Although I support this appropriation and the invaluable efforts of the committee, I call the attention of this House to several pending bills which direct the Social Security Administration to provide the necessary employer addresses to the proper local authorities seeking to locate runaway fathers.

I know of no better way to save the American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars each year in this ever-increasing burden.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss specifically the need for the amount requested for waste treatment plant construction which has been recommended by the committee. From reports I read and letters I receive it is clear that there are sufficient demands from communities in our country to warrant this amount and more.

It is a mystery to me how the President's budget can ask for only \$20 million. This fiscal year the amount of \$45 million is being well used. I do not believe we can justifiably appropriate less.

I do not believe any Member, once he was aware of the value of the Water Pollution Control Act, would oppose this committee recommendation. I think water pollution control is essentially a Federal problem. It is too great a burden for local authorities. The program as it is now in operation has been of real value in the Fourth Congressional District of Oregon. Five cities in the district already have benefited from Public Law 660. I understand there are now 12 new applications from Oregon cities pending in the regional office. Four come from my district.

This fine pioneering sort of program has won bipartisan support. It should. Water pollution control knows no party. And it should not. If the administration's request for \$20 million had not been increased the benefit to Oregon would have been cut by almost two-thirds. Our water supply is too valuable to squander.

I have received many letters and telegrams in support of this program. They come from the National Wildlife Federation, the Oregon Wildlife Federation,

the Governor of my State, the Oregon State Game Commission, the Oregon division of the Izaak Walton League, the Interstate Pollution Abatement Committee, the Oregon State fisheries director, and from others.

I support this program to the fullest possible extent.

PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 authorizes an annual appropriation of \$50 million for grants-in-aid for municipal sewage treatment facilities construction. The Congress appropriated \$50 million for fiscal 1957, \$45 million for fiscals 1958 and 1959. The President's budget recommends a reduction for 1960 to \$20 million.

That \$50 million is an insufficient amount was recently established in the hearings and report on H.R. 3610, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by, among other things, upping the annual appropriation authorization to \$100 million. During the hearings the overwhelming preponderance of the testimony received from State, city, and interstate agencies, national organizations and conservation groups endorsing the bill, urged the need for an accelerated construction program.

That the Nation's vital water resources are being wasted by pollution discharged by cities and industries, and that this waste must be stemmed is not in dispute. Nor are the facts that the available amount of water cannot be increased, and that demands for water are increasing, as is its waste, at an alarming rate. It has been estimated that between now and 1975 the demand for water will increase by 90 percent with a pollution potential proportionately increased. Already the available supply for domestic and industrial use is in short supply in enough areas to have made the matter one of national concern.

The immediately available means of stabilizing the situation and meeting the future demands for usable water is by its reuse, made possible through pollution control and treatment of wastes. This is an aim of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and the construction grant program is designed to promote immediate action.

It has been estimated that construction costing an average of \$575 million per year for the next 10 years, an increase of approximately 50 percent over the present annual average, to eliminate the huge backlog of construction needs, will be necessary if we are to have an adequate supply of water to meet our needs. The authorized \$50 million annual aid is infinitesimal in comparison to our needs and the urgency of the situation.

A failure to provide a sum commensurate with the Federal responsibility in this matter would be tantamount to putting our civilization in jeopardy. The States have been doing and will continue to do their part in sharing the financial burden of this undertaking. From 1956 to date, while Congress appropriated \$140 million for the past 3 years, contract awards for construction

of sewage treatment facilities costing \$1,094 million were made by non-Federal public bodies.

There is no reason to think expenditures of this magnitude will not continue.

In consideration of all factors I feel an appropriation less than that made for the previous years would be indefensible.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee saw fit to delete from the budget request an item of \$150,000 for construction of animal quarters at the Public Health Service's Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont.

As you know, this fine Laboratory has become a world center for the study of rickettsial diseases, of which Rocky Mountain spotted fever is one. Researchers there developed the first vaccine against spotted fever and one of the first against this whole group of diseases, which includes typhus.

Subsequently the learned much about how these diseases spread and how they could be controlled.

Scientists now are making progress on Colorado tick fever, brucellosis, encephalitis and tularemia. One study, in a new program of development and improvement of vaccines, is concerned with tuberculosis. There is existing evidence that it may be possible to produce a vaccine against tuberculosis by using specific parts of the tubercle bacilli. The Laboratory, which you will recall was the sole wartime producer of the essential yellow fever vaccine, also is doing research on allergy.

Now all of these programs are slowed down by the inability of temporary and inadequate facilities for breeding and rearing the needed experimental animals, guinea pigs and rabbits.

Because of its location, in the Bitterroot Valley of western Montana, and because these animals are not commercially available in the immediate vicinity, and often not even in the general area, the Laboratory must depend upon its own facilities.

An alternative, which has been used, is to ship needed experimental animals from Bethesda to Hamilton, a distance of some 2,400 miles. I submit that this is both uneconomic and inefficient. It is difficult at best. Some of these animals are lost in the shipping process. Some arrive sick. Some are affected by changes in air pressure and temperature encountered on their long trip.

A major contribution to the work of this fine Laboratory on diseases of importance to the Northwest and to the Nation would be provision of facilities adequate to produce the animals necessary for their research.

At this time, I wish to compliment the committee for their general support of health, education, and welfare.

An example is Montana's experience with Federal aid to local communities for construction of pollution abatement facilities. The budget request was for \$20 million, a reduction of \$25 million below the appropriation this year.

Montana's allocation this year was \$512,475. Had the cut stood, our alloca-

tion for next year would have been \$206,570.

According to the executive officer of Montana's State Board of Health, Dr. G. D. Carlyle Thompson, who wrote me on March 5, all sewage treatment construction grants had been fully committed, with this year's grant being used by January 1, 1959.

Dr. Thompson continued:

In the 3 years of the program we have 34 projects that have been aided and stimulated through the grant program. Already in this fiscal year we have five communities with priorities with applications exceeding \$275,000 for which we lack funds. We know of planning in several communities which could result any day in applications being received where the priorities would be high, amounting to another \$350,000. At the present rate of financing we would expect another 4 or 5 years of programing in order to bring into existence treatment facilities in communities now dumping raw sewage, and improved facilities in communities now partially or inadequately treating.

We believe the Federal construction grant has materially assisted Montana in correcting sewage treatment problems. We feel that discontinuing the program would seriously delay accomplishing the balance of the job. * * *

The job of obtaining proper sewage treatment in Montana is not yet half completed. We certainly are hoping that the program will continue so that there will be no interruption in steady progress which is now evident.

Part of the file on this program this year is a letter from Clayton V. Berg, of Helena, City-County Sanitarian, who wrote regarding benefits Montana's capital city has received from Federal aid in sewage disposal facility construction. He also expressed the fear that, without continuation of this aid, Montana "stands a very good chance of losing what probably will be eventually her greatest asset—clean water."

A matter of record are statements in support of this program from the director of the Montana State Department of Fish and Game, mayors of several of our leading cities, the Montana Municipal League, and spokesmen for conservation and health groups.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot support this bill, H.R. 6769, for the reason that it calls for spending \$53 million more than was appropriated for the same purposes in the present fiscal year and more importantly because it calls for the spending of \$158 million more than is provided in the budget for the coming fiscal year.

From what source is the money to be raised for this spending? Are the supporters of this bill advocating a tax increase or is it proposed that the Government borrow the money? Of course, there is no proposal that tax revenues be increased.

Congress will soon be confronted with legislation to increase the astronomical debt ceiling. This cannot go on indefinitely.

I have no doubt that there are many excellent programs and projects in this bill which involves a total of nearly \$4 billion, but in view of the financial condition of the U.S. Treasury this bill ought to have been held even below the budget figures.

Mr. Chairman, let the record show that if there is not to be a rollcall vote, I am opposed to this bill.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, our friends on the other side, the Republicans, have said that they stand for clean rivers and streams for all America. They differ from us, they say, only in how to go about doing the job.

The way they want to do it is to turn part of the telephone tax over to the States. They hope the States would take this money and build sewage-treatment plants to keep the poisonous pollution of our cities and industries from choking our rivers to death.

But they are not sure the States would do this. Why? Because there is no constitutional way to force a State to use funds in any particular way.

However, the program you are voting on today—the \$45 million grant to the States and cities and towns of the United States—this program is not only working fine but is completely constitutional.

There may be no better authority on the constitutionality of this program than the late Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio.

On August 22, 1947, in discussing a bill for stream pollution control he said that the proposed bill "provided a clear case for Federal interference."

I shall quote briefly the colloquy that ensued:

From a constitutional standpoint, as far as the river itself is concerned, there isn't any question about the Federal Government's interest. There is a constitutional question as to how far the Federal Government is interested in the pollution of upper branches of the Ohio which are entirely within one State. If they undertook a general Federal control there might be some constitutional question.

However, what is proposed here is that the Federal Government simply cooperate with the State and, in the way of money, extend two assistances. The first would be assistance of 33 1/3 percent for sewage-disposal works and other waste-control works undertaken by cities, municipalities, and public bodies. That is in the nature of a grant.

The other is loans—

Senator CHAVEZ (interposing). Does that go to the extent of technical assistance, or does it go to the extent of getting down to the plants themselves?

Senator TAFT. One-third of the actual cost of the plants. The State or city must put up two-thirds. I think it is not more than one-third. I think the Federal Security Administrator perhaps could make it less if he wished to, if the appropriations are not sufficient.

Senator MARTIN. Senator Taft, would those grants be somewhat along the model of the highway grants? Would there be any Federal supervision over the expenditure?

Senator TAFT. The Public Health Service, I think, has to approve the plans of any works in which aid is to be given; isn't that correct, Doctor?

Mr. Chairman, the late Senator Taft was a great constitutionalist. He saw no likelihood of weakening the States by the cooperative State-Federal sewage plant building program. Nor did he see any threat to our economy from the modest grants the Federal Government allotted to States.

Let us support the \$45 million grant item for sewage treatment plants so that our streams and rivers and lakes may once again adorn our country instead of degrading it. So that once again we can say with pride as Americans:

I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the fourth year I have had the privilege of serving on this subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. During this time I have become immensely impressed by several things to which I would like to call the attention of this body this morning.

First, I would like to mention the thoroughness with which the chairman and the members of this committee review the estimates of the various departments and agencies which are reviewed by our subcommittee. The Chairman has served as a member of this committee since 1946 and has been chairman for nine of these years. He has a great knowledge of these various programs. It is a pleasure to serve on this subcommittee.

I have enjoyed my association with the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. DENTON] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL]. I would particularly like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], for his real help and counsel on this important appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, there are many programs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which are very dynamic in their aspects and which have a great deal of support throughout the United States, particularly here in the Congress. There are many Members of Congress who support these programs but they do not want to support them well enough to pay for them; they are willing to go along and talk about the fine programs but they are unwilling to face up to the cost and to the responsibilities which we all have of paying the bills for the benefits we receive from these programs in the fields of health, education, and welfare.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a comment?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is not that characteristic of our activities here? As long as a program is worthwhile, beneficial, and desirable, we do not even take a glance at the cost or the question of whether we can afford it.

Mr. LAIRD. I think that is true, and I do want to call it to the attention of the Congress and of the American people. I think the time has come when we should talk about cost as well as benefits. When we talk about benefits we also should talk about costs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. Chairman, the programs of this Department are concerned with so many different aspects of our developing society that the budget cannot possibly

remain static from one year to another. Changing circumstances demand that in some of the areas of responsibility of this Department additional protection or services be provided to the American people. Our problem is to determine whether there are other areas in which offsetting decreases can be made. And as the Nation grows in size and complexity and need for types of service which State and local governments are not readily able to provide, it is increasingly difficult to find these offsetting decreases.

Mr. Chairman, I am impressed with the fact that year after year approximately two-thirds of the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is in a single appropriation over which the Appropriations Committee has virtually no control. More than \$2 billion goes for "Grants to States for Public Assistance". These funds are paid out on a formula basis, with an "open-end" appropriation, and constitute a clear obligation of the Federal Government. It would be idle to cut this appropriation, since it would only mean a supplemental appropriation next year.

And finally, I am impressed with the lack of flexibility and reducibility in the remainder of the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As is evident from the committee report and the bill itself, there are more than 60 different appropriations, each for a specified purpose. Virtually every one of these appropriations is made in response to a specific law, carefully considered and enacted by the Congress. The large number of appropriations is thus a direct reflection of the number of separate programs which are of genuine and deep interest to the American people. When each is viewed in the context of the purposes which it is meant to serve, the opportunities for reducing the appropriations in any appreciable degree and still maintain the key services to the American people to which the Congress has committed itself are almost nonexistent.

Except for a limited number of items which I shall mention in a moment, I think the President submitted a carefully considered budget—a budget which we found was well and solidly built. The budget continues forward progress in the fields of labor, health, education and welfare to the American people. It provides for strengthening the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws, augmenting the programs for the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped, promoting a broader attack on public health problems, and for increasing at numerous other key points the funds available for health, education, and welfare services. On the whole, therefore, I am convinced that the basic philosophy and approach of the President, as reflected in his budget, represents a sound recognition of the value of the contributions to the strength of this country represented by investments in our human resources.

I believe very deeply that the President is both courageous and right in his strong campaign to have the Federal Government set an example of financial

integrity by balancing its budget in 1960. I believe that the 1960 budget should be balanced, and that the Congress must help the President achieve this objective.

I am supporting some of the increases recommended by the committee because I believe, with them, that sound investments in medical research and training will, in the long run, save the Government money in other ways, and increase the productivity and income of the Nation. In this respect, such expenditures are anti-inflationary, not, of course, in the specific year in which they are made, but in the long run. Medical research has made sufficient strides in recent years so that it seems eminently sensible to continue to increase our investment in this field. Certainly when we weigh even the off chance that we may achieve a significant breakthrough in discovering cures for such causes of human misery as heart disease, cancer, mental illness, nervous disorders, and numerous other illnesses, the expenditure of an additional \$50 million per year does not seem expensive. The committee report enumerates areas in which additional investments have been made over the past several years, many at the instigation of your committee. There is no doubt in my mind that these investments have been wise. I see no reason whatsoever to call a halt to our continuing efforts to expand this important program.

Additional funds are included in this bill for grants to States and local communities for the construction of hospitals—the Hill-Burton Act. This, too, is an area in which the Federal Government can and should continue to bear its fair share of the cost of essential health facilities. Experience has demonstrated that if the Federal appropriation for this purpose is cut, the State and local appropriations and fund-raising efforts by private groups decline correspondingly. We do not wish this to happen. The needs are great and the funds contained in this bill are, in my judgment, a reasonable Federal share toward meeting those needs. Your committee has recommended an increase of \$42,500,000 over budget which was submitted to us. This figure is higher than I think necessary but realizing the temper of this Congress for a higher figure I will support this compromise.

An increase is likewise contained in this bill to restore to the full annual level envisaged by Congress the program for grants for the construction of municipal sewage treatment works. This, too, is a program which was enacted over my objections. The administration plans to recommend that this program, together with funds released by modification of the Federal tax on telephone service, be turned over to the States for full operation. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have reviewed this program that it is serving an important purpose. Until the Congress has reviewed and acted upon the administration's recommendation for modification of the structure and financing of this program, a majority of the committee thought the Federal Government's share of the total should be

financed as it has for the past 3 years.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, a majority of the committee took the same position with respect to the program of Federal aid for schools in areas burdened by Federal activity. The administration has in mind, and will propose in the near future, certain amendments to Public Laws 815 and 874 which provide assistance to such areas of Federal impact. The administration has always heretofore taken the position that these two laws should be fully financed. Until the Congress has considered and acted upon the administration's recommendations, whatever they may be. Your committee recommends that these two laws be fully financed in 1960. This action of the majority will require an addition of \$44 million over the budget estimate.

The committee report is in some respects critical of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the budget justifications which it submitted, particularly with respect to the National Institutes of Health. Circumstances made some of the figures seem confusing, but I am convinced that there was no intent to mislead the committee. I should like to call particular attention to what I believe was a misunderstanding between the committee and witnesses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Testimony was given early in the hearings to the effect that increased costs for research financed through the programs of the National Institutes of Health would amount to about \$5 million in 1960. Subsequently, a detailed analysis was made which showed that the increased costs for all of the programs of the National Institutes of Health, including the training programs, would probably be approximately \$15 million. It might be inferred from the committee report that the information provided in the initial instance was inaccurate or misleading information. This, I feel sure, was not the case. The \$5 million was concerned with the increased costs of research alone, whereas the \$15 million was concerned with the total functions of the National Institutes of Health. A substantial part of the discrepancy arises from this difference in terminology and a difference in understanding as to what the figures covered. I cite this to illustrate my conviction that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare prepared its justifications in good faith. The fact that I did not reach the same conclusion as did the Department as to the amount of funds which should be appropriated to the National Institutes of Health should in no way be interpreted as a reflection upon the manner in which the Department handled its testimony and presented its justifications.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD a letter from Dr. James Shannon addressed to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]:

APRIL 16, 1959.

HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FOGARTY: Since our hearings before the House Subcommittee on Appropria-

tions on April 7 through April 9, I have had an opportunity to read the February 20, 1959, testimony by Secretary Flemming relative to the increased cost involved in continuing certain NIH activities at the same levels in 1960 as in 1959.

I would like especially to call to your attention the fact that the Secretary's estimate of \$5 million for increased costs, shown on pages 24 through 26 of the published hearings, was in the context of research grants only and did not relate to the total of increased cost for all NIH activities. The figures which Dr. Van Slyke presented in his testimony of April 7th, on the other hand, which were developed at the request of your committee following Secretary Flemming's testimony, did cover the total of our activities. Included in Dr. Van Slyke's figures, totaling \$15 million, was the adjusted estimate of \$7 million for maintaining the program activity of research grants at the same level in fiscal year 1960 as in the present year. In each instance, of course, figures are approximations.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES A. SHANNON, M.D.,

Director.

CONQUEST OF DISEASE—AMERICA'S MOST
ESSENTIAL SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR

Mr. Chairman, last year when the Committee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare came to the floor of the House with its report, I rose to speak in support of the report and its recommendations. I said then that I was particularly interested in discussing the increases proposed for the National Institutes of Health, which provided for a significant expansion of medical research.

Again this year I should like to address myself especially to the program of medical research support which our House committee report proposes.

I do so because I believe strongly that it is most essential for us to sustain and strengthen activities which lead to better health for the American people and permit us as a Nation to maintain leadership in medical research—a scientific field in which the United States is not behind any nation, but is the acknowledged leader. The funds spent on medical research will return greater dividends to our people than the vast appropriations made for missiles, space, and other research.

U.S.A.—WORLD LEADER IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

We can insure the maximum in medical progress. We can make our position secure as the world leader in medical research, if we continue to provide the necessary means for maintenance and growth of America's most essential scientific endeavor—the conquest of disease.

Therefore, I stand in support of the Committee's position on the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. And I urge the Members of the House to confirm the committee's judgment that these appropriations should be at the \$344 million level for fiscal year 1960. This is \$50 million more than appropriated last year. It is sufficiently above last year's appropriations to give us a strong balanced research attack against the diseases that cripple and prematurely kill the people of the United States and other nations of the world.

Having served on this committee in the 83d, the 85th, and now in the 86th Congresses, I have naturally been deeply concerned with how these appropriations and the programs they represent affect the lives, well-being, social, and economic welfare of every American, since the funds provided are used for activities ranging from social security and education to health and medical research.

I have been deeply interested in medical research because it not only brings human benefits by giving better health to more people, but also means greater productivity and thereby, economic benefits to families and to the Nation as a whole. Moreover, I am concerned with medical research because I come from Wisconsin. Perhaps this deserves a word of explanation.

WISCONSIN'S LEADERSHIP IN RESEARCH

My State, I am proud to say, is a leader in medical and other fields of research. To mention one example—the discoveries that led to the life-saving drugs that prevent and help control blood clotting came from Wisconsin research.

In addition Wisconsin people recognize that research is a necessary step toward practical achievement, and our statesmen as well as our scientists have long been known for leadership in the growth and development of research. Many of you, perhaps, are thinking at this moment, as I am, of a man who, a decade and more ago, rose from this same floor to propose that the United States launch an all-out attack upon disease through research.

I am referring, of course, to the late Representative Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin.

Some of you here had the privilege of knowing and working with him, and I know I need not dwell upon his inspired leadership and his vision.

I shall only mention a fact that should be well remembered: that Frank Keefe championed the launching of medical research as a truly nationwide effort assisted through public funds. He was chairman of the appropriations subcommittee when the decision to support research throughout the United States upon a large scale was first made. The present chairman, the Honorable JOHN E. FOGARTY of Rhode Island, was a member of that committee and has served continuously and with distinction ever since. It is now my privilege to occupy the position of ranking Republican.

Speaking of the promise of advances that are to come against such great killers and cripples as heart disease, cancer, and mental illness, the largest newspaper of my home State, the Milwaukee Journal commented, "When the breakthroughs occur, the late Representative Frank B. Keefe (Rep., Oshkosh) will be entitled to much of the credit because of his persistent campaigning a decade ago for money for medical research."

I know the members of this House of Representatives would heartily concur with this tribute to Frank Keefe. It is in his tradition, and that of my State, that I recommend additional, strengthened medical research support for the coming year.

The Milwaukee Journal also said, in the same issue quoted above, that no Federal funds are being spent to better purpose and effect than those going into medical research. It also spoke of how benefits would flow "across the Nation and beyond, now and for generations to come." It is for such reasons, too, that I endorse this increase in the funds made available for medical research during the coming fiscal year.

Let me summarize very briefly some of the considerations that lead me to take this position.

WHY SUCH A BIG APPROPRIATION INCREASE THIS
YEAR?

Among these considerations is the question of what progress is being made and what further effort is needed to guarantee progress in the future. Our committee inquired particularly into this and received, throughout the year as well as during our recent hearings, detailed reports that demonstrate convincingly the advances that are being made on many medical fronts and the opportunities that lie ahead. Furthermore, as was true of other members of the committee, I made it my business, through visits to research institutions and discussions with research scientists, to obtain firsthand knowledge and impressions of the kinds of work we are doing and supporting through the National Institutes of Health appropriations.

One cannot help being tremendously impressed with the competence and dedication of these men and women whose life work is devoted to the acquisition of new knowledge which will permit us, and our children, and our children's children to have better health.

There is no one of us who is not aware of the benefits which research in the medical sciences is already bringing us. Scarcely a day passes without some of them being reported in the daily press. Usually these press reports tell of the things that are being applied, or nearly ready for application, in prevention or treatment of disease to save or extend life. There are many, many other advances, however, of a more basic nature, which do not make the headlines. Yet these are occurring, too, and give confidence that new breakthroughs are coming, upon which new preventives and cures will be based.

There is no need to emphasize here the intense interest the people have in seeing medical research grow in quality and in dimension. This is, not merely something which the scientists desire, but which the public demands and vigorously supports.

This research in recent years has helped us become a stronger Nation through improvement of health and reduction of disease. We should never overlook this fact or take it for granted, although it is true that many diseases are dramatically reduced without our being fully aware of it.

To emphasize this point, I need only mention the long-ago victories over such illnesses as smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, typhus, yellow fever, malaria, syphilis, and other infectious diseases. More recently, there have been great gains over dread diseases such as tuberculosis and

polio. And even against the greatest killers, cancer and heart disease, there have been dramatic advances through surgery and drugs.

Yet these are only harbingers of future, greater conquests. We are making sure and steady steps forward in research in many fields against the chronic illnesses that are our biggest health—and a tremendous and growing economic—problem.

NEW MEDICAL FINDINGS OF 1958

During our recent hearings we learned of exciting research findings in each of the fields supported through the National Institutes of Health. Let me sketch a few of these, by way of illustration, in a sort of headline form. All of these illustrations, I should emphasize, are from new findings of just 1 year, 1958.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

In the field of cancer:

New information on cancer viruses in animals continue to reinforce hope for preventive vaccines.

Cytologic screening program for uterine cancer succeeds; deserves expansion.

Needlelike probe helps detect brain tumors.

Anticancer drug research uncovering new agents of promise in cancer therapy.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

In heart disease:

New synthetic anti-coagulant found unusually promising.

New blood-pressure lowering agents developed, improving management and treatment of high blood pressure.

Rheumatic heart disease and rheumatic fever fight gets new aid from new technique for quick diagnosis of strep germs.

Abnormal openings in heart walls detected by new technique.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In allergy and infectious diseases:

New hormone shows high potency in treatment of allergic conditions.

Discovery of two new viruses responsible for much respiratory disease.

Probability of new and better vaccines for certain virus-caused respiratory illnesses increase.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES

In arthritis and metabolic diseases:

Pain-killing drug at least 10 times more powerful than morphine synthesized.

Better treatment for gout discovered.

New oral antidiabetic drugs in use; others nearing application.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

In dental research:

Improved understanding of periodontal disease (of the gums).

Increasing success in development of techniques for transplantation of full-term molar teeth in animals.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

In mental illness:

Each chemical step in breakdown of epinephrine (adrenalin) within the body described for first time.

New drug, structurally related to a tranquilizer, shows promise in treatment of depression.

New test for tranquilizing drugs avoids some disadvantages of earlier tests; may be useful in testing a variety of drugs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS

In neurological diseases and blindness:

Anticoagulant therapy found helpful in early brain thrombosis and may prevent or postpone onset of threatening brain stroke.

Function restored to paralyzed diaphragm by surgical nerve substitution.

Major step in search for responsible factor in development of senile eye cataract comes in study of rabbit eyes which show chemical changes characteristic of the aging process.

I must stress, of course, that these are only examples, in capsule or headline form, taken almost at random from hundreds of illustrations presented to our Committee of the past year's progress in medical research supported through the appropriations of the National Institutes of Health. I have deliberately cited one or two from each of the several Institutes' programs for the purpose of indicating the complex range of problems being attacked and the wide scope of the progress being won.

Much more could be said, of course, about this progress. Yet I think enough has been mentioned to buttress my position that the outlook for greater advances is very bright indeed, if we continue to give wholehearted support to medical research according to the ability of scientists to use the funds effectively.

In the past several years the Congress has appropriated increasing funds to the Institutes, and the money has, I am convinced been well and fruitfully used. I believe we can rely on this record for assurance that increased funds provided for 1960 will be well used in the public interest. Our Committee will insist that the highest standards are used in passing on research grant applications.

The record of the current fiscal year shows that this has been true for the increases we voted last year for medical research, research training, and research construction. I would like to mention here that the building of medical research resources for the future is as essential as the support of current research. The research training programs of the National Institutes of Health provide for the development of skilled scientific manpower in the health sciences; and it is as important to the Nation to support this scientific training as it is in any field that can be named, such as nuclear physics or space science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH MANPOWER

On the score of manpower and of research studies, let me say that the essence of my endorsement of additional funds lies in a simple fact that can be very briefly stated:

There are brilliant young people ready to be trained for medical research; there

is sound new work ready to be started by researchers of proved caliber; but there will not be enough money to provide for these investments in the future unless we increase this year's funds for the National Institutes of Health.

We have found solid evidence that the medical schools and universities, where research is carried out and scientists are trained, not only can use additional support well, but also must have it if they are to exploit the highly promising new leads uncovered in many fields and give training opportunities to those qualified for and deeply interested in obtaining them. We have found that we cannot expect, for fiscal year 1960, a desirable minimum of new research investigations unless the level of support is above the level for 1959. We have found also that there will undoubtedly arise this next year, as in the past, new areas of need and potential progress where greater and faster growth can be implemented by increases which, with available resources and timeliness of opportunity, form a combination that permits advances which otherwise would be postponed or lost.

It is upon such considerations that my endorsement of strengthened funds for medical research and training activities of the National Institutes of Health is based, together with my conviction that such investment is sound national economy.

This is so because medical research is the avenue along which we must move if we are to decrease spending for the care and alleviation of disease, and because medical research is the road upon which we must march to achieve increased productivity of our people. Quite apart from humane considerations, these two factors justify our investing more in medical research than we are now doing.

We will not, of course, place these factors, the dollar marks as it were, above the humanitarian values which characterize our Nation's tradition. We can justly support a greater research attack upon disease for the human benefits alone which it will bring—the increased numbers of lives saved and extended, the untimely death and disability prevented, the individuals and families made healthier and happier.

Yet, even upon an investment-in-dollars basis alone, we can justifiably support the \$344 million appropriation recommended in this bill for the National Institutes of Health. The investment is small compared to the potential economic benefits which will come as medical research achieves new knowledge to bring the killing and crippling diseases of today progressively under control.

At the present time we have set up a highway trust fund. This highway trust fund has been established to pay the cost of our highway aid program throughout the United States. Certain use taxes were established to go into this particular trust fund to pay the cost of the highway construction program. I think it is about time in the field of medical research and public health that we established a health trust fund. I think we

should find a way to levy a tax to pay for the cost of these health programs that we are presently enjoying so that we can place this program on a self-supporting basis. I believe that medical research in the public health field by the Federal Government is supported by a majority of our people; but I also hold the opinion that the people are willing to pay for the benefits they receive from these programs rather than pass the cost on to some future generation to pay for in the form of a still larger national debt.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. Chairman, in appropriating funds for an executive department, the Congress must consider not only the requirements of the statutes which the Department administers, but the effectiveness of its operations. The people of our country pay heavy taxes. They do not mind paying them to obtain needed services. They do, however, seriously object to unnecessary expenditures or waste through inefficiency.

It is therefore a special pleasure for me to be able to assure my colleagues and the people of our Nation that the budget for the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1960 is for needed services and that it will not be dissipated through inefficiency. The bill before us endorses the budget of the President for the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1960.

Your committee went over every item of expense with great care. We reduced the requests where justified, for example, by improvement in economic conditions which will lessen the need for unemployment insurance. We also found some areas in which savings could be effected for other reasons. We did not, however, cut funds for any essential services.

Our appropriation for the Department of Labor also takes account of the fact that James P. Mitchell is Secretary of Labor. We are satisfied that under his leadership the moneys will be wisely spent, and the country will get a dollar's worth of performance for every dollar expended.

The efficiency of the Department's operations under the Eisenhower administration supports and justifies the budget presented to the House at this time. That record is a proud one in the annals of our Government. It reflects the dedication of the President and his administration to the welfare of the working people.

If there are any questions on an item in this bill for the Department of Labor I will be glad to answer them now.

Mr. Chairman, I support this bill. I hope that we can send it on its way to the other body for consideration. I realize the temper of this Congress and I feel that perhaps this is the best bill that we can get through the House at this particular time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman give us some idea of the amount of funds in this bill for payment to impacted school areas within a radius of say 50 miles of

the seat of Government, the District of Columbia?

Mr. LAIRD. Of the total amount of funds in this bill it would be almost one-quarter.

Mr. BOW. A quarter of the amount in this bill is actually used for the impacted school districts within the area to which I refer.

Mr. LAIRD. A 50-mile radius of the seat of Government, yes, I would think it that high. The boundaries you use are difficult to fix in my mind.

There has been a change in the law which puts Montgomery, Fairfax County and these nearby counties in a much higher category this year and last year than they were previously. They are receiving a greater amount of aid.

I happen to live in Montgomery County. My children go to school in Montgomery County. I pay the same property taxes as the man who happens to live next door to me who works in the District, in private business. But because I happen to be employed on Federal property, Montgomery County receives aid in addition to my real estate taxes for my children who are attending that school. The children of the man next door the county receives no aid.

The whole philosophy behind the impacted aid program, as I see it, was to provide funds for the particular school districts which were adversely affected through the removal of property and who were affected in their school burden through the lack of their ability to tax people to provide local revenues to support the schools.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman who represents one of the areas that does very well under this particular program.

Mr. BROYHILL. I would like to reverse the example the gentleman just used concerning Montgomery County, which is not one of my counties.

Mr. LAIRD. I saw the gentleman on the floor, and that why I used as an example Montgomery County.

Mr. BROYHILL. Will the gentleman agree that in the case of a resident of the District of Columbia working in Montgomery County on privately-owned property, Montgomery County does receive taxes on that privately-owned property, but on Federal property, where the District of Columbia resident works, Montgomery County does not receive any taxes?

Mr. LAIRD. That is right. The only difficulty involved in the example used by the gentleman from Virginia is that regardless whether the parent works on property that is off the tax rolls, or whether he works on property that is not even in the county, the same amount of aid is paid for his child. That is not and was not the purpose of this law.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman will agree that Montgomery County should have some payment in lieu of taxes for federally owned property out there?

Mr. LAIRD. I would say for federally owned property and the children of people who are employed on the particular property, yes. But if the gentle-

man will go up to my congressional district or many other districts in the United States he will find that there are vast areas in national forests and recreational areas owned by the Federal Government. These whole areas are taken off the tax rolls, but there is no school aid for the children that live in these townships. In many of these areas there has not been a single cent of revenue even from the sale of timber.

Mr. BROYHILL. That probably does not create any expense to the local community for services.

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman is wrong on that particular problem. We would like to be developed further. We would like additional trade. The people of your district in Virginia like to have the District of Columbia located near you. I do not think your area would have been developed to the extent it has if the District of Columbia had not been located right here.

This is what our committee report states on this problem:

The committee action on this (payments to school districts) and the preceding item (school construction assistance) reflects its feeling of responsibility to provide the affected school districts with the funds that Congress, by its action on the basic legislation last year, has led them to believe would be forthcoming. The committee recognizes that these school districts have planned the financing of their school systems with the expectation that they would receive these funds. Thus, to make reductions now would be unfair and would certainly disrupt many educational programs. However, it is also the committee's belief that serious consideration should be given the basic legislation with a view to possible revision to remove from eligibility, or considerably reduce the entitlements of school districts in areas where it is highly questionable that the Federal activities have an adverse effect on the financing of the school system. The committee has in mind areas such as those around Washington, D.C., where children of parents who work on Federal property but pay local taxes that support the school system, just the same as do their neighbors who do not work on Federal property, are nonetheless included in the count of children for which Federal payments under the two programs are made.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. In yield to my friend the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, the gentleman has plenty of room in his district for some of the departments and agencies of Government that supply the payroll that they like in Virginia and over in Maryland. Is that correct?

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure they would be very anxious to have any of these buildings located there. The people of nearby Virginia and Maryland come around with this sad story after the location of facilities, but you should hear them howl when an attempt is made to close or curtail the operation of a Federal agency in their area.

Mr. GROSS. They would be the first to complain, the first to object, if we tried to disperse some of this Government out over the country, would they not?

Mr. LAIRD. I am sure the gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman a question concerning this White House Conference on the Aged? A considerable amount of money is being spent on that item, apparently. Can the gentleman tell me briefly what is accomplished at this Conference, or by these conferences?

Mr. LAIRD. It is hoped that this Conference—which has been proposed by the President, supported by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and approved by the Congress—will contribute much to the problems of the aged. I will insert at this point a fact sheet on this White House Conference:

FACT SHEET ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

The law: By act of Congress, the first White House Conference on Aging was authorized, and President Eisenhower signed the measure into public law September 2, 1958. The act specifies that the Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., in January 1961.

Direction: Under direction of Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming, the HEW special staff on aging is laying the foundation for the Conference in cooperation with the Federal Council on Aging, which is composed of Cabinet-level representatives of interested Federal departments and agencies, and local and State government agencies and private groups and organizations interested in the field of aging.

Former Congressman Robert W. Kean, of New Jersey, has accepted chairmanship of the National Advisory Committee.

Secretary Flemming is expected to announce shortly the appointment of the full National Advisory Committee of outstanding citizens reflecting broad but expert viewpoints on the problems of the aging. This committee will have overall direction of the conference.

Planning: Congress has authorized but not as yet appropriated funds to provide grants from \$5,000 to \$15,000 to the States to help them finance the collection of facts about aging, conduct State and local conferences and develop recommendations for discussion at the 1961 conference.

The White House Conference will be preceded by a series of forums and conferences at local, State, and territorial levels. These activities are expected to stimulate a good deal of action and program development prior to the 1961 Conference.

Recommendations: The White House Conference on Aging, expected to draw a minimum of 2,500 delegates in January 1961, will make recommendations for a course of positive action in dealing with the problems of the aging. The congressional act requires the submission of a final report containing recommended action to the President not later than 90 days following the conclusion of the Conference.

Objectives: In authorizing the White House Conference on Aging, Congress declared "that the Federal Government shall work jointly with the States and their citizens to develop recommendations and plans for action * * * which will serve the purposes of:

"1. Assuring middle-aged and older persons equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are capable of performing, thereby gaining for our economy the benefits of their skills, experience, and productive capacities; and

"2. Enabling retired persons to enjoy income sufficient for health and for participation in family and community life as self-respecting citizens; and

"3. Providing housing suited to the needs of older persons and at prices they can afford to pay; and

"4. Assisting middle-aged and older persons to make preparation, develop skills and interests, and find social contacts which will make the gift of added years of life a period of reward and satisfaction and avoid unnecessary social costs of premature deterioration and disability; and

"5. Stepping up research designed to relieve old age of its burden of sickness, mental breakdown, and social ostracism."

Numbers involved: Between 1900 and 1950 the number of those aged 45 to 64 in the United States roughly tripled to 31 million, and those aged 65 and over quadrupled to 12 million. Present estimates are that today there are 15 million Americans 65 years and older, and that by 1975 this figure will climb to more than 20 million. Those aged 45 and older will be affected directly by the White House Conference, since their employment health, housing, and retirement problems will be given consideration. Also the findings and recommendations of the Conference will have an impact on younger Americans, since they inevitably share in the responsibility, directly or indirectly, of supporting programs designed to add purpose and usefulness to the lives of senior citizens. They, too, eventually will grow older and benefit from programs recommended as the result of the White House Conference.

Preparation: A National Leadership Training Institute for the White House Conference on Aging to help States, communities, and national organizations in their planning for and in advance of the Conference will be conducted by the HEW Special Staff on Aging June 24 through 26 at the University of Michigan. Representatives of other Federal departments and agencies, national organizations, and other private and public agencies having programs in the field of aging will assist in conducting the institute.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman thinks that something worthwhile is being accomplished?

Mr. LAIRD. I hope so. I cannot predict what may come out of the conference, but I hope it will be a worthwhile conference. There has to be a lot of ground work done in the States and communities before it can be a success. I assure the gentleman that our committee will watch it closely.

Mr. GROSS. This is not the first time this conference has been held?

Mr. LAIRD. We have had State and local conferences on the aged, but we have never had a White House conference on the aged.

Mr. GROSS. I see that there is an appropriation of \$200,000 for a White House conference on children and youth in 1960. Has that conference previously been held?

Mr. LAIRD. The White House conference on children and youth has been held before. I believe it was held 10 years ago. The funds appropriated were authorized by the Congress. When the original bill was up the amount of authorization was drastically reduced, but this is in accordance with legislation passed by the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. Is not this going to be a permanent thing? They are establishing a secretary at a salary of \$16,500 a year. This is now bound to become a permanent thing.

Mr. LAIRD. It is not intended that this White conference will become a

permanent agency of the Government.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman suppose when this White House Conference on Children and Youth is held this year in Washington they will be advised of the \$286 billion debt we have in this country, and that there will be some discussion of how the children and youth of today, the citizens of tomorrow, are going to find the means of paying off this debt? Does the gentleman believe that will be discussed there?

Mr. LAIRD. I hope some discussion will be had on the basic economic problems of government and to paying for governmental benefits as we increase the costs. If we are going to have benefits from the Government, we have to be willing to pay the cost. I do not know personally whether that is on the agenda, but I am sure the gentleman's recommendation will be given real consideration by the people that are running the conference.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, my service on the subcommittee dealing with Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations is one of the most rewarding experiences I have enjoyed in the Congress. No other committee, to my knowledge, deals so comprehensively with so many of the programs that directly affect almost every citizen in our country. I wish every Member of the Congress could sit in on our hearings, particularly when the Nation's leading medical scientists recount the breakthroughs they are making on every front in the never-ending fight on the most serious of human ailments. The combined accomplishments of these dedicated men make a fascinating story.

Our chairman, JOHN FOGARTY, has always been closely identified with these programs and has taken the deepest personal interest in the whole field of health activities and this personal devotion to the welfare of the American people is evident in the bill before you today. We know him as a conscientious and dedicated chairman always mindful of the wishes of his committee. My colleagues, WINFIELD DENTON, MELVIN LAIRD, and ELFORD CEDERBERG, have demonstrated a genuine interest in all of these programs and while we have minor differences of opinion, we know we share a common purpose in attempting to shape effective programs that meet the needs of the millions of people served daily by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Many Members of the House have discussed Indian health activities of the Federal Government with me. I am pleased to report that steady progress is being made in this worthwhile work. Despite some shortcomings, we can say that the situation is constantly improving. Dr. Leroy Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has shown a great deal of personal interest in this program. Your committee has worked closely with Dr. Burney, Dr.

Shaw, and other members of the staff and we have been pleased with the spirit of cooperation of the Public Health Service based upon our mutual desire for aggressive and efficient efforts to improve the health of our Indian citizens. At times, in our hearings and reports and personal conversations, we have made suggestions in the interest of improving the organization and the services provided. The Public Health Service has taken a constructive attitude toward these suggestions and have adopted some which we both think have strengthened their work.

Indian health problems are not simple. There are no easy answers. In fact, these are the most difficult problems with which the Public Health Service must deal, in my opinion. The limited economic resources of Indian families and the inadequate standard of living create health problems of every kind. The Indian population is scattered over 250 reservations in 24 States and in several hundred villages of Alaska. Patients must travel long distances on foot, by cart or dogsled, by automobile or airplane. The health and medical services provided are often made more difficult and costly because of these circumstances.

The problems are real enough. Consider the fact that the Indian's average age at death is 39 compared to 61 for the rest of the population. Twenty-three percent of all Indian deaths occur among children under 1 year of age, compared with only 7 percent in the general population.

When we speak of progress being made, we are speaking of human lives being saved. Tuberculosis was once the leading cause of death among Indian people. Within 3 years—1955–57—the tuberculosis death rate has been reduced by 24 percent outside Alaska. In Alaska, this death rate has been reduced by 63 percent since 1954. Indian deaths from gastroenteric diseases have been cut by more than 25 percent over the last 4 years.

To provide the kind of medical treatment and health services desperately needed by the Indians means that we must continue to develop hospital and clinical facilities in many parts of the country. I, for one, wish that progress could be made even more rapidly.

Last year when the bill was before us, the committee was much concerned over the delay in construction of four hospitals. We are pleased to report that the situation has improved. The construction contract has been awarded for a 200-bed medical center at Gallup, N. Mex., and the building is expected to be completed in November 1960. The contract for the 50-bed hospital at Kotzebue, Alaska, was awarded on January 30, 1959, and construction will be completed in December 1960. A new 75-bed hospital is under construction at Shiprock, N. Mex., and should be completed by December of this year.

Members will recall that funds were requested for a 50-bed hospital at Sells, Ariz. These funds are in the second supplemental appropriation bill and it is

expected that the hospital will be ready for occupancy in October 1960.

The present budget makes provision to replace a 29-year-old hospital at San Carlos, Ariz., which is obsolete and completely inadequate to meet the needs of the 4,500 Indians it serves. Plans also call for replacing a hospital at Keams Canyon, Ariz., which serves the Hopi Indians.

One of the most serious problems facing the Public Health Service in providing medical and health services is inadequate housing for doctors and nurses. As housing improves, it is possible to relieve the critical shortage of doctors and nurses. In 1955, half of the hospitals had only one doctor who was on call around the clock 7 days a week. Now all hospitals except several of the smallest have at least two physicians.

Funds were requested for the construction of 32 new housing units. Our committee has been concerned about improving the situation at a faster pace and has included funds for 52 additional units. The locations of these units are listed on page 317 of the hearing. It would not be fair to imply that this will solve the whole housing problem. The program as suggested by the committee will barely help to keep us abreast of the housing that is deteriorating.

It will be recalled that a temporary housing operation was put into effect. Investigation has proven this to be both costly and unsatisfactory. Many still in use are shacks more than 40 years old without adequate sanitation, wiring, heating, or sewage disposal facilities. By providing an additional \$1,500,000 for the specific purpose of easing the housing squeeze, the committee feels that economy will be best served in the long run since it will reduce per unit construction and maintenance costs.

Last year we made available \$1,750,000 as Indian matching funds in construction of community hospitals under the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act. This program made a good start last year. The Public Health Service feels that the carryover of funds will be sufficient to cover the projects planned for the next fiscal year. These funds are used only for the portion of the hospital specifically needed for Indians. The number of beds in most such hospitals is relatively small so that the share charged to Indians is also relatively small. Yet the program offers the prospect of real economies and permits Indians to be treated within their own communities and along with the general population. Experience so far has been very satisfactory but I hope that we can make even more progress in the future.

I want to direct the attention to the House to a problem we are encountering with regard to medical care for indigent Indians not living on reservations. Some States have a very good record of cooperation with the Federal Government in this matter. A few, unfortunately, deliberately avoid the responsibility of medical assistance for their Indian citizens, forcing them to return

to the reservation in order to be eligible for Federal care.

The committee considered taking drastic steps to correct this situation such as barring any State which discriminates against its Indian citizens from receiving any Public Health Service grants. It would be entirely within the jurisdiction of the Congress to take such action since the Indian citizens are counted as part of the total population of each State and so qualify the States for a larger share of Federal funds under the various grant programs.

It was felt, however, that this remedy might be too drastic for immediate use so we discussed the matter with Public Health Service officials and urged them to work with the States concerned in correcting the situation. We hope prompt corrective action will be taken since it would be unfortunate to have to withhold Federal funds from States which need them. However, it is unfair to all citizens to permit any State to evade its responsibility through discrimination against Indians unable to pay their medical expenses. We have asked the Public Health Service to keep us advised of the progress made in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, in discussing Indian health activities, it is proper that we should pay tribute to the dedicated men and women in and out of the Public Health Service who are devoting their time and talents to serving the Indian citizens of our country. This spirit of dedication, more than anything else, gives us the hope that many of our most serious problems can and will be solved in the foreseeable future. These are the people who live with the problem day in and day out and perform the countless works of mercy that cannot be cataloged. This is done without public recognition or public acclaim.

I had an opportunity to see personally some of the work being done by Creighton University in promoting medical care for Indians. I cannot praise too highly the contribution this great university is making to the welfare of Indian citizens. Its excellent staff and the finest specialists in medicine and surgery are assisting Indians. The spirit of cooperation between the university and the Public Health Service is in the best traditions of the medical profession in humanitarian causes. Creighton University justly deserves our highest commendation.

Insofar as Indian health funds in this bill are concerned, Mr. Chairman, I think they are adequate to support the steady progress we have made and must continue to make in this worthwhile effort. I wish we were making as much progress in meeting the economic and social problems of our Indian citizens as we are making in providing medical care. It is my feeling that the health program is a good one and that we are beginning to see results. This in itself will accelerate the rate of progress as more and more young doctors and nurses are attracted to a great humanitarian work that is interesting, in-

formative, and inspirational. Money is necessary but this program, more than many others, depends for its ultimate success on the dedicated men and women who daily treat the ailments of their fellow citizens of Indian descent.

All of us have received letters from rural areas all over the country testifying to the success of the Library Services Act. Over 800 rural counties with more than 11 million people have new or improved library services available because of this act.

It is impossible to measure what this means in learning and recreation for adults and children who have been deprived of the precious resource of good books simply because they live in the less-populated parts of our country.

Hardly a day passes that we are not reminded of the great need for improving educational opportunities to meet the demands of the time in which we live. Our first President, George Washington, put it simply when he pointed out that democratic government makes special demands of its citizens:

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

There is no greater contribution to education and to enlightened public opinion than a ready and free source of good books. Any measure that gives more people access to more books is an educational program of the first order. Children enrolled in smaller schools and living in rural communities should not be deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their big city cousins. The growth and development of minds knows no geographical boundaries. We all know that there is no greater stimulation for a child than an adequate and accessible supply of good books.

To insure the continued success of this program, your committee has again included \$6 million for grants to the States. Unobligated funds remaining at the end of the current fiscal year will make approximately \$7 million available overall for next year. The experience so far has been that State and local sources spend \$2 for every dollar of Federal grant, which again illustrates the enthusiasm with which this program has been received.

Another program of general interest to Members is the Water Pollution Control Act as administered by the Public Health Service. The bill includes \$45 million for grants for construction of waste treatment works.

We are all aware of the widespread concern over the future of our water supply. The rapid growth of population and industry in this country daily multiplies our problems of water supply and water pollution. Costs for sewage and industrial waste treatment works are increasing and many communities still find it difficult to build treatment plants.

Progress has been made since enactment of the Federal grant program in 1956. Up to January 1, 1959, grant offers had been made to 1,337 communities in the total amount of \$113.7 million. Together with \$481.3 million in

local funds, this is resulting in the construction of waste treatment works costing \$595 million. Experience under this program to date therefore indicates that Federal grants represent approximately 20 percent of the cost of a project.

Another 673 approved applications are now pending so that if we had accepted the President's request we would be beginning the fiscal year with a 3½-year backlog if not another application was received.

The effort to protect our water supplies is part of the overall job of conserving our natural resources. Soil, water, and air are certainly the most essential and most basic resources we have. We need all of them. Money invested in protecting and conserving them is money invested in survival. The future cost of neglect in terms of both money and human life is almost beyond comprehension.

Some of the best-known parts of the bill before us, of course, are the sections dealing with appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. It is not my intention to discuss them in any detail since our chairman is everywhere recognized as the Congress' leading spokesman in this field. I do want to recommend, however, that every Member avail himself or herself of the opportunity to read the testimony we received from the Nation's leading medical men on the work of the Institutes. There is no more dramatic presentation of the fight against human suffering and of the hopes and fears we all share than the record of this testimony. Because each project is so readily translated into human terms, the program naturally receives sympathetic consideration.

This is not to imply that these items are not thoroughly scrutinized. The record of the hearing will witness the fact that these items are probably among those most thoroughly examined. Because every step forward is of such tremendous importance to millions of people, we are always anxious to know that the funds are being used for the most important research by the most competent scientists. This applies not only to the Institutes themselves but to the more than 700 non-Federal institutions which receive assistance in medical research and medical research training. While there are always differences of opinion over administrative operations and practices, the committee shares the high confidence demonstrated by the Congress in promoting these research activities.

The committee report adequately explains the difficulties we encountered in attempting to understand the original justifications and explanations received with the budget requests. We lost almost a month waiting for the administration to give us firm figures and understandable justifications. Finally, it was necessary to proceed on our own and to elicit the information we needed from the various Directors of the Institutes as they appeared. The fault was not with the scientists who are carrying on their vital work each day but with the administration "policymakers" who de-

clined the opportunity of telling us what the policy was. Whether because of neglect or intent, the result was the same.

There is no better example of the value of research than in the field of mental health. As the result of new treatment developed by medical research, the number of mental hospital beds has been reduced by 43,000 over the past 3 years. This represents a saving of \$860 million. This year we are including \$60 million in the bill for the Institute of Mental Health.

Minnesota has generally been recognized as having one of the most progressive mental hospital programs in the country. Tranquilizing drugs were first introduced on a wide scale in Minnesota mental hospitals in 1955. In that year there were 11,524 patients in Minnesota State hospitals. This year there are 10,999 patients in the same hospitals, a reduction of 525 patients in 5 years. Since the average yearly cost of maintaining a mental patient in a Minnesota hospital is approximately \$1,200, this represents a saving of \$630,000 a year. Out of a total mental hospital budget of about \$15 million, this is a significant saving.

However, continued progress represents even greater savings in the future. Before the use of current treatments, the Minnesota mental hospital population was increasing at the rate of 200 per year. Over a 5-year period, this would require 1,000 additional beds. However, instead of an increase, the reduction of 525 patients meant an overall saving of 1,525 beds. Figured at the present cost of \$20,000 a bed, this is a saving of approximately \$30.5 million.

Minnesota, by keeping abreast of the latest developments in medical research, has done a real service both to the patients involved and to the taxpayers of the State. This is an example of what I mean when I say that the return on the investment we are making in this important field far exceeds the initial appropriation.

The committee feels that the level of appropriations recommended in the bill before you is realistic and consistent with maintaining the rate of progress we are making against the diseases and ailments so costly to our people. The men and women who are being returned to work and who will be returned to work as a result of medical research, even apart from the human suffering alleviated or prevented, make this investment one of which the American people can be justly proud.

Physical and mental illness are costly not only to those who are suffering but to the Government itself. They are doubly costly because they often mean increased expenditures for medical care for those unable to provide it as well as loss of revenue from those unable to earn any income. While our primary concern is with the lives of people, we should not overlook the economic wastefulness of neglect in the area of preventable or curable human ailments.

If there are any errors of judgment in this bill, we can take comfort that they are made on the side of the univer-

sal desire to relieve the suffering of mankind.

Compared to the military budget which is still to come, the total bill before you today seems almost ridiculously low. Yet it directly affects every citizen of this country every day of their lives. Many, no doubt, wish that we could do more for one or another of the programs. The very times in which we live, however, impose limitations and demand self-restraint. Your committee offers it as a reasonably constructed budget that will serve us adequately in the year to come and that is within our ability to pay if we exercise the necessary frugality or less worthy undertakings.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from New York, a member of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. SANTANGELO].

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the chairman, for the wonderful work he has done in connection with the appropriation bill on Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. I support this bill.

I note with regret, however, that the committee has reduced the appropriation for the control of tuberculosis to the extent of \$1,049,000 or a reduction of 16 percent as compared to the appropriation for the last fiscal year.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare attempts to justify this reduction on the supposition that the number of tuberculosis cases is falling off and that the States should be saddled with this expense. This problem is an interstate problem; many people coming into the State of New York come from adjoining States or from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. They are carrying with them these germs which are causing a continuation of the tuberculosis condition.

While the number of cases nationwide has dropped, the number of tuberculosis cases has not dropped substantially in the city or State of New York. The number of cases in the city of New York has fallen from 11,364 in 1957 to 10,153 in 1958. The number of cases of tuberculosis in the part of my congressional district known as East Harlem has fallen from 437 in 1957 to 398 in 1958, or a reduction of 9 percent. Tuberculosis claimed 34 in 1958 as compared to 36 deaths in 1957 in my district. In order to combat this disease, I and other public officials have been traveling through the streets and byways of my district with a tuberculosis mobile unit, urging the public to take chest X-rays and to protect themselves against the ravages of this disease.

Cures are easy with today's antibiotics if a person learns early that he is affected. There is no need for suffering.

I know, as a member of the Appropriation Subcommittee on Agriculture, that we have eradicated tuberculosis in hogs and cattle. Can we do any less for human beings?

I urge that the Department of Health allocate more funds to the State of New York and to the city of New York, and

especially to my congressional district, to combat this disease.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished delegate from Hawaii [Mr. BURNS].

Mr. BURNS of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, on page 26 of H.R. 6769, lines 4 and 5, there is an item appropriating a maximum of \$1 million to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy or Hansen's disease.

This line item appropriation is in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 411, 1952, the intent and purpose of which was to reimburse Hawaii for expenditures made by Hawaii for care and treatment of Hansen's disease patients.

In 1957 I learned that the reimbursement funds by the Federal Government were falling \$200,000 per year behind the expenditures of Hawaii. On November 29, 1957, I wrote to the Hon. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, drawing this matter to his attention. I pointed out that the intent and purpose of Public Law 411, 1952, was for the full reimbursement of operating expenditures, pointing out also that Hawaii assumes the burden of all capital expenditures.

On December 26, 1957, Secretary Folsom advised me that the matter had been drawn to his attention too late for consideration in the development of the formal budget presentation for fiscal 1959. I was informed that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would undertake a staff study timed for completion prior to the development of the 1960 budget. I received no further information on this matter, and on August 20, 1958, further inquiry was directed to the Honorable Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who had replaced the Honorable Marion B. Folsom. In response to this letter, Secretary Flemming informed me, by letter dated September 6, 1958, that a staff study had been made and that its results showed that Federal payments fell short of covering the cost by about \$200,000. I was informed that this need was under consideration for inclusion in the President's estimate for 1960. The letter is as follows:

DEAR MR. BURNS: This refers to your inquiry of August 20, 1958, concerning our progress in the analysis of the adequacy of payments to the Territory of Hawaii for the care of patients afflicted with leprosy.

Our staff study on this subject has been completed and its results show that Federal payments fall short of covering the costs by about \$200,000, which is the amount estimated in your letter. At the present stage of the budget process this need is under consideration for inclusion in the President's estimate for 1960.

Thank you for your very kind wishes. They are particularly appropriate at a time when I am undertaking a new set of responsibilities. I hope all goes well with you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,

Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, I find on checking H.R. 6769 that the line item for reimbursement

to Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy calls for \$1 million instead of \$1,200,000. The extremely knowledgeable and very able chairman of the subcommittee, the Honorable JOHN FOGARTY, informs me that the matter was not drawn to the attention of the subcommittee and was not included in the budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicated it would be.

The Federal Government has a distinct responsibility in this matter. It is my belief that this obligation should be met. I might point out that in connection with the Carville Leprosarium of Louisiana, the Federal Government assumes the full cost for the care and treatment of Hansen's disease patients, including capital expenditures.

It is my very real hope that before this bill is finally passed that the provisions relating to reimbursement to Hawaii will be amended so as to include the full amount rightfully due Hawaii.

Mr. Chairman, I join those who have commended the chairman and members of the subcommittee on appropriations for Health, Education, and Welfare whose dedication to the health and welfare of the people of the Nation and their posterity is guided by need and genuine charity—to the credit of all Americans.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the \$1 million provided for in this bill to carry out the public health training activities at schools of public health, authorized by Public Law 85-544, is an important step forward in recognizing the Federal responsibility in this important field.

I congratulate the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the other able members of his subcommittee, and the full committee for voting the full amount authorized for this program and also for increasing the inadequate funds requested by the administration for other important programs affecting the health, well-being and strength of our people.

As the recent report of the National Conference on Public Health Training pointed out, there is much yet to be done to meet the critical shortages of trained public health personnel. There are more than 2,500 vacancies in official public health agencies alone, while thousands more require additional training to keep pace with modern techniques and new challenges in the public health field. In addition we as a Nation will need some 6,100 more specialized, trained public health workers within the next 5 years to meet demands for service due to population growth and new health hazards. This is double the present estimated number of graduates from schools of public health.

This program of Federal assistance to the public health schools will help meet this problem. But the full amount ap-

propriated in this bill will actually meet less than one-third of the current annual deficit incurred by these schools in training students currently enrolled under sponsorship of some agency of the Federal Government.

Congress must soon face up to the overall problem of deficiencies in all phases of public health training. I trust that we will be able to meet these problems.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, this is probably one of the most difficult appropriation bills that we have to contend with here in the Congress because it affects many of the vital areas in which we have a real human interest. When we start talking about the problems of the National Institutes of Health, hospital construction and so forth, of course, we feel that we want to make all the progress that is humanly possible in these areas. I trust no one will get the idea that any of these programs, proposed in this appropriation bill, are going to be damaged in any way because of a lack of appropriations. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, I believe we are trying to proceed too rapidly in many areas and far in advance of what research might provide in the way of results. We should never get the idea that dollars will necessarily produce results in these fields. I think we, as responsible Members of this body, are going to have to face certain economic facts of life. While I recognize we all have a very human interest in these programs, we also have a real economic and fiscal interest and responsibility as well. When we bring before this body an appropriation bill that increases the budget figures by some \$158 million then, as responsible legislators, we ought to be willing to provide the necessary funds to pay the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 35]

Belcher	Holland	Rodino
Bush	Jackson	Rogers, Mass.
Cramer	Kilburn	Smith, Miss.
Davis, Tenn.	Levering	Steed
Diggs	McDowell	Teague, Tex.
Flynn	Magnuson	Weaver
Gavin	Mahon	Westland
Gialmo	Powell	Whitten
Gubser	Rains	
Haley	Rivers, S.C.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 6769, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 390 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted

herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take further time on this bill because I recognize that the overwhelming majority of the membership are apprised of most of the parts of this bill. We hear from time to time from various organizations that have a very special interest, whether it be libraries, hospital construction, sewage treatment works, or whatever it may be. They apprise us of the situation as they see it.

As I was saying in my remarks previously, it seems to me that if we are going to go along with increases of \$158 million in the budget we had better be prepared to pay the bill. Very seldom do we find these organizations that advocate these increased expenditures state that they are willing to provide support to increase taxes to pay for the very services in which they have a special interest.

We have had very distinguished men appear before our subcommittee advocating tremendous increases for the National Institutes of Health. Who are we to dispute their authority in these matters? Certainly, they are great men in their field. But I asked one of these distinguished doctors, "What are we going to use to pay the bill? Would you advocate an increase in taxes or an increase in the national debt?"

The answer was something like this: What we should do is cut out some of the less essential services. So we would ask them what were the less essential services, and they would say that is up to the Congress to decide.

As far as I am concerned, we are going to have to meet this issue head-on.

As to some of the proposals in this bill, although I voted to report it, I have serious question as to whether the Federal Government ought to be in these activities. My personal opinion is, if there was ever an area in which there should be local responsibility, it is in taking care of local communities' sewage-treatment facilities. If that is a Federal responsibility, then, as far as I am concerned, we have gone all the way down the road of Federal participation in every area of our activities. I think we had better be very cautious about going forward too fast with many of these programs.

We have Federal aid to impacted areas. The original intent of that law, in my opinion, has been far exceeded. We have gone far afield from the original intent of that law. We have an ample illustration of that right in the vicinity of the Nation's Capital.

As these programs expand, we get into areas into which we never intended to go.

I say to you that I am disappointed that we present to you a bill with \$158 million. In view of these programs, which are heart rending, and which have much merit in many areas, we had better start as Members of this body to stand up and show the American people and tell them further that if they want these

services they had better be ready to pay for them.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I would first of all like to express appreciation on behalf of the people I represent in the Congress and compliment the committee on appropriating the full amount of the funds authorized by Public Laws 815 and 874.

It is most difficult for these school districts that are operating under very close budgets at best to operate efficiently when they do not know well enough in advance what percentage of these Federal payments they are going to receive. I must confess, however, that I was somewhat disappointed and concerned about the item contained in the report in regard to aid to impacted areas. I am not concerned about the fact that the committee felt we should review the program and reduce entitlements in areas that are not injured by the Federal impact. However, I am concerned about any statement to the effect that the area surrounding our Nation's Capital is not as much entitled to assistance from this program as are other areas in this great Nation of ours.

I can appreciate the fact that this is a very confusing law. I have no quarrel with my colleagues who do not experience the difficult of having federally impacted areas, and who, therefore, are not quite as sympathetic with our problems as we would like to have them be.

As I say, it is a confusing law. Some colleagues interpret it as a Federal handout to which many communities are not entitled. Others of us feel it is a payment in lieu of taxes, a formula by which the Federal Government can meet a portion of its obligations to the communities in which it is operating.

I submit the Washington area is one of the greatest areas of impact in numbers of employees. In fact, the children of employees in our schools in the northern Virginia area exceed 50 percent of the enrollment. It is the greatest impact in percentage of Federal installations. I mean by that that in our area here the Federal Government is not only our principal industry but practically our only industry of any consequence.

If you took the steel industry off the tax rolls of the City of Pittsburgh there would be an economic problem created there. The same is true in Detroit. If the automobile industry were taken off the tax rolls, there would be a serious economic problem there.

Our Chamber of Commerce has tried to get other industries into the area to help absorb some of our tax load, but a community cannot support itself if all the industries and the places where the people earn their money are not subject to some form of local taxation. We would prefer the right to receive some taxes on this land that the Federal Government owns in our area even if it were only 50 percent of what private industry would be required to pay, if it were owned by private industry. In fact, if we were able to assess it at 50 percent, we would receive millions of

dollars more than we would receive under this particular formula. But, I recognize the difficulty of having such a law created because some of this land, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Wisconsin, does not create any particular problem to the community. Then, in the case of the Pentagon building, many of the people working there do live in the District of Columbia and many other areas that have been absorbing some of this impact do not have any Federal installation. This formula provides a way for communities to meet some of these expenses created as a result of the Federal installation being in the area. One of the primary expenses created is for the education of the children of those employees who are working on nontaxable property. This impact assistance program in the minds of some of the people was supposed to be a temporary measure and they felt it was an emergency measure and eventually it would be eliminated. I submit that our area is continuing to grow and it is still an emergency problem. In Fairfax County, for example, we had 44,000 pupils in the schools out there last year. This current year, we have 48,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL. And we expect to have an additional growth of 5,000 students every year for the next 6 or 7 years. That is quite a financial burden to a community to provide additional schools to educate those children when their parents are working on nontaxable property.

On Thursday, 2 weeks ago, certain statements made by the Secretary for Health, Education, and Welfare before the Appropriations Committee were made public. The Secretary told the subcommittee of that group that a recommendation to deprive nearby Virginia and Maryland areas of impacted school funds would be forthcoming during the current session of Congress.

Without in anywise detracting from Mr. Flemming's qualifications for the important office he holds in the administration, I confess to amazement at his apparent lack of knowledge of the intent of this Congress in enacting the impacted area assistance measures. He has either neglected his home work, been woefully misinformed or purposely, with inadequate information, seeks to weaken the assistance program voted by Congress over a period of the past decade as part of what Congress considers to be its obligation to communities impacted by reason of intensive Federal activity.

For example, the distinguished Secretary told the subcommittee, and I quote:

I am living in Montgomery County and I am working in the District of Columbia. Why under the sun, the Federal Government should give Montgomery County any money because I have two boys in the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, I just cannot understand.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that statement sounds reasonable as far as it goes. But the Secretary purposely, or otherwise, neglects to remind us that literally thousands of people living in the District

of Columbia work in the Pentagon and in various other Federal installations in neighboring Maryland and Virginia. Yet their local government is the recipient of millions in Federal aid. This year the contribution of Uncle Sam totals \$22,504,450. As a matter of fact, up until recently, the annual payment made by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia has enabled the citizens of the District to enjoy a lower tax rate than citizens living in metropolitan area Maryland and Virginia communities. Time and again committees of the Congress have commented on this low rate of taxation at times when the local government was pressing for increased Federal assistance.

Please do not misunderstand me. I think the Nation's Capital is entitled to generous Federal aid because of the impact of Federal activities on this city. But by the same token, I believe, and the Congress has concurred, that nearby areas impacted to a lesser extent, are likewise entitled to a proportion of Federal aid consistent with the prevailing situation.

Strangely, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare directed his criticism at communities adjacent to the District of Columbia. Are we to assume that he favors impacted aid to many other communities in the United States adversely affected by unusual Federal Government activity? Are we to assume that he plans to grossly discriminate against the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church and the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince Georges? If so, Mr. Chairman, I submit that I for one am unwilling to accept this rank discrimination without a fight.

Whether he knows it or not, the impacted area program is simply an in-lieu-of-taxes program. Government installations—tax-free Government installations if you please—are located in my district and in Maryland. If Uncle Sam paid taxes on these installations and the land he holds in nearby areas, the amount would be much greater than the \$7 million granted these areas for school maintenance and construction. The Congress recognizes the problem presented by this situation. It has assumed an obligation to help out rather than create a precedent by permitting local subdivisions to tax Government property. It is most heartening that the Senate and House have shown no disposition to favor the Secretary's disregard of a moral obligation to these areas.

It appears obvious from the Secretary's statement that he has no sympathy with the impacted area program as it applies to adjacent communities. It appears also that if he is successful in cutting off Federal funds to these communities he will eventually be successful in cutting off funds to all impacted areas in the United States including, perhaps, the Nation's Capital.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that under the circumstances the impacted-area program, approved again and again by Congress, is in unfriendly hands. I respectfully suggest that Congress weigh the situation carefully to the end that

we state emphatically the program is an in-lieu-of-taxes program and transfer its administration from the hostile hands of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to the hands of the General Services Administration. Perhaps GSA will give greater consideration to the intent of Congress and provide the kind of administration we have a right to expect.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. FOLEY. I wish to associate myself with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL]. I am not sure whether I can go along with his removal of the administration of this program from Health, Education, and Welfare, but I agree with him a 100 percent in his position, his statement of the justification for this program also in his conclusion that it is basically a payment in lieu of taxes.

Am I correct in understanding that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who resides in my home county, misconceives the basic principles that give rise to the impacted area program? He has stated that because he works downtown for the Government and lives in Montgomery County, this program should not apply in his instance. Does he not forget that he was brought here by the Government, and his family come with him because of Government service, and that that is the basic underlying fact that the attraction of thousands of people to this area by the Government justifies this program?

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman is absolutely correct in his observation. As I said a moment ago, we could reverse his example, considering the people living in the District of Columbia working in Montgomery County. Montgomery County receives taxes from the privately owned property on which this District of Columbia resident works but does not receive taxes from the Federal property on which his next door neighbor may work, even though it is located in Montgomery County. However, under this current formula, Montgomery County would receive no assistance in lieu of taxes because the employee lived in Washington and his children attended District of Columbia schools. But when the Federal employee lives in Maryland and works in the District of Columbia, Montgomery is entitled to assistance.

Mr. FOLEY. This is basically a program in lieu of taxes.

Mr. BROYHILL. That is true. I am not so certain but that it is just as fair a formula as assessment on the land, because it is the expense created to the community as a result of Federal activity that causes the tax burden; not the land itself being taken off the tax rolls, because some of that could be wasteland. But it does create an expense to the community when property is taken off the tax rolls and a Federal installation is constructed which requires community services and necessitates community facilities be provided for the additional employees.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to remind the distinguished gentleman from Virginia that this is one of the policies carried on by the present administration. In redrafting the legislation my Committee on Education last year faced recommendations from the administration that we cut out all of this program except the category one. That is their policy. They cut down all appropriations in accordance with their program. What we have done here is to try to carry out our program. That is the only issue involved. The administration is against it.

Mr. BROYHILL. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to read into the RECORD a magnificent tribute by an able commentator, Fulton Lewis, to Bill Cunningham, a great commentator and a great dedicated American who lost his voice as a result of throat cancer. We in Massachusetts are individually proud of him. I feel deep gratitude to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] the chairman of this subcommittee for his tireless fight for medical research work. Mr. Cunningham's suffering brings the necessity for this very close to us.

I do not see how anyone could refuse to want medical research to go on, especially in the case of cancer. Some of my colleagues know my tremendous interest in pushing the frontiers of this dreadful disease. I feel confident a breakthrough will be made by our scientists. Bill Cunningham would be happy if his experience could help others.

The testimonial I refer to reads as follows:

HUB TESTIMONIAL THRILLS

WASHINGTON.—As a rule, I am a studious avoider of testimonial dinners. They are, too often, a manifestation of the rah-rah element of professional civic do-goodism, inspired principally by the desire for a night out or a personal place in the sun.

The food is nyah, the speeches are tedious and too long, and the guest of honor, more likely than not, has had a gloved hand in the whole project from the beginning.

I have experienced one glorifying exception to the rule, however, in the recent affair put on in the gymnasium of Boston College for my distinguished colleague of newspaper and radio, Bill Cunningham; and most of the difference, I suppose, was the difference between Bill and his Doris, and the usual run of honorees.

This was billed as a "Salute to a Champion," and so it was.

For this Methodist Texas boy, who went to New England to make not a national but an international name for himself, was eulogized by a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church as one of the great Christian souls of these times. It was one of the most profoundly impressive performances within my memory.

It was a magnificent eulogy, which compared Bill Cunningham to St. Paul of old, who achieved strength out of his adversity, and leadership from his infirmities.

It was a speech that did good for the souls of the great and the near great, who had trekked there to Boston from every corner of the Nation, just for this occasion. It did good for them because they knew that what Richard Cardinal Cushing was saying was true. They knew that Bill Cunningham would go on to greater heights than ever, despite the fact that for the moment he sat there, silent and a little drawn-faced. It was only 7 months ago that Bill Cunningham's larynx was removed because of cancer. For one of the great radio commentators of the age, that can be a crushing blow, I'm sure it was to him, at first.

But it need not be so, and in his case I'm sure it will not be.

It is not the voice that counts. Voices, believe me, are a dime a million. I've seen them hire themselves to microphones and read copy into the ether waves, without the slightest idea of what they were saying.

The thing that matters—the only thing that matters—is the thinking behind the voice, and in the case of Bill Cunningham that has not been impaired in the slightest degree. Indeed, because of what he has been through, in his communions with his God in this ordeal, I know confidently that his is greater and wiser and more compassionate than ever.

Some years back, Bill Cunningham used to take over my own mike for me when I went on summer vacations. Invariably, when I returned to it, there was a tide of mail, commenting on his fighting material and praising his stalwart Americanism. I began to wonder, at times, whether Bill Cunningham was filling in for 4 weeks for me, or whether I was filling for the other 48 weeks for Bill.

But once again, that wasn't the voice. It was the things the voice had said. It was the fact this man had a massive courage and integrity, and a consuming devotion to the America that has allowed him to serve it.

It was the fact that Bill Cunningham always sought out the largest and most dangerous dragons to slay, while tinhorn imitators and opportunist fly-by-night with Madison Avenue promotion campaigns to build them up, slobbered doubletalk and gush to a synthetic public that existed only in synthetic listener ratings.

The 1,200 people who attended that Boston dinner did so not because Bill Cunningham can no longer speak, as he once did, but because a merciful and benign Providence had seen fit to spare him for the mind and the courage and the fidelity to principle that is his.

When it comes to voices, he has, after all, a considerable due-bill with me—with compound interest over the years. If he has need of a voice to express his thoughts in sound rather than on paper, he has mine for the mere beckon of a finger.

This was one testimonial dinner that was worthwhile.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, forgetting that they asked for it, thousands of voters in the areas served by the Chicago Tribune have sent in clippings from the Tribune, protesting the fact that the recent and present legislative program of the Congress will continue to lessen the value and purchasing power of the savings, insurance, pensions, bonds, income, and social security of every individual who has any one of the six, and it well might have

added, increase the cost of living of everyone. And all must eat, have shelter and clothing. There are at least two reasons for this situation.

One is that Members of the Congress desire to be elected; hence, yield to the demands of individuals and pressure groups which demand the expenditure of Federal dollars. And there are no Federal dollars except those contributed by you, the taxpayers. Hence, the cost of your living goes up.

A second reason is that Members of Congress naturally wish to please, are sympathetic to suffering, are not averse—in fact, are very willing, as is everyone—to be helpful to their constituents, especially if they can do so through the use of someone else's dollars.

Basically, the fault for an ever-increasing public debt—more than \$280 billion, an annual interest charge, which buys nothing, of approximately \$8½ billion—is that of the people themselves—the members of those powerful pressure groups which demand additional millions for a desirable but unnecessary program and who threaten political reprisal if their demands are not granted.

The people asked for the legislation and the appropriations which caused the present situation against which they now so vigorously protest, although they did not realize what the result of the granting of their requests would be. The deplorable and ruinous course of spending more than we have will not end—get that—until the people cease their demands.

That they still continue to ask for more than we have can be demonstrated by stepping into any congressional office and looking at the mail or reading the propaganda put out by various groups.

At every election and in between, bitter, vitriolic protests come to me because so often I have voted against appropriations which, while desirable, could not be granted without adding to the public debt. I will not attempt to enumerate the demands. If you do any thinking, any listening or reading, you know some but probably not all of them. Of some you may have approved.

The possibility of another demand which will call for several additional million dollars which will add to the debt and deficit was disclosed by my colleague of the Third Congressional District of Michigan, AUGUST E. JOHANSEN, because of testimony before a subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service which brought the suggestion that it may not be long before Government workers are demanding a paid holiday on their birthday. If that seems absurd, far-fetched, and unlikely, just remember that a somewhat similar provision is carried in some industrial contracts.

The Michigan AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report suggests that each worker should on his birthday be granted a paid holiday, and this in addition to the pay granted for the already recognized holidays. Ninety percent of 1,736 major collective bargaining agreements provide for time and a half or double or premium pay for work on one or both days outside of the normal workweek.

Seventy-five percent of the agreements specified Saturday as premium pay day.

If a paid holiday on a birthday, how about a holiday or double pay on each anniversary of a marriage? What about a holiday or double pay on the birthday of the first child? And are we to bypass the unmarried ones? And should there be limit on the number of holidays

If you think I am spoofing, send for Congressman JOHANSEN's news letter of April 24. He is on the committee which heard the plea. He knows the facts.

Really, folks, do not put all the blame for the crushing public debt, the oppressive taxes, for the ruinous inflation accompanied by the high cost of living from which you are suffering, on the Congressmen. We try to please you. We try to do the right thing. But some of us have found it physically and mentally impossible to either travel or think in opposite directions at the same time.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses.

Office of the Solicitor

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,695,000.

Bureau of Labor Standards

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159(f) and (g)) and by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$224,472 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,488,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropria-

tion for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$592,000.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

Bureau of Employment Security

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Pro-*

vided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Unemployment Compensation for Veterans and Federal Employees

For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

Compliance Activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program

For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$873,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities of the type separately provided for herein.

Bureau of Employees' Compensation

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

Employees' Compensation Claims and Expenses

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C., App. 2012); such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$9,419,500.

Revision of the Consumer Price Index

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

Women's Bureau Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

Wage and Hour Division

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$11,489,000.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1960".

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

American Printing House for the Blind

Education of the Blind

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

Food and Drug Administration

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Certification, Inspection, and Other Services

For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

Freedmen's Hospital

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That

the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

Gallaudet College

Salaries and Expenses

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

Construction

For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields; \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Howard University

Salaries and Expenses

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

Plans and Specifications

For a survey of a steam and electrical production and distribution system, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, \$21,000.

Construction of Auditorium-Fine Arts Building

For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

Office of Education

Promotion and Further Development of Vocational Education

For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$30,367,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the pro-

grams for which the funds were originally apportioned.

Further Endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts

For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

Grants for Library Services

For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such Act.

Payments to School Districts

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

Assistance for School Construction

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Defense Educational Activities

For grants, loans, and payment under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling.

Expansion of Teaching in Education of the Mentally Retarded

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1777), \$1,000,000.

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$12,800,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Grants to States

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,900,000, of which \$50,400,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Research and Training

For research, training, and traineeships, and other special project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports, and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$12,500,000.

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

Public Health Service

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred commissioned officer in the Regular Corps; and for expenses of primary and secondary school of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207(f) or section 207(g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per annum; as follows:

Assistance to States, General

To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314(c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

Control of Venereal Diseases

To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$5,400,000.

Control of Tuberculosis

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$5,452,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

Communicable Disease Activities

To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

Sanitary Engineering Activities

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; \$14,590,000 to remain available only until June 30, 1960.

Grants for Waste Treatment Works Construction

For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

Grants for Hospital Construction

For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$143,700,000, of which \$121,500,000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the

basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

Salaries and Expenses, Hospital Construction Services

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act as amended, \$1,604,000.

Hospitals and Medical Care

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7), and under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$45,600,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

Foreign Quarantine Activities

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, \$4,460,000.

Indian Health Activities

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$45,500,000.

Construction of Indian Health Facilities

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

General Research and Services, National Institutes of Health

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$36,404,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

National Cancer Institute

To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$83,308,000.

Mental Health Activities

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, \$60,409,000.

National Heart Institute

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$52,744,000.

Dental Health Activities

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$9,725,000.

Arthritis and Metabolic Disease Activities

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$37,790,000.

Allergy and Infectious Disease Activities

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$30,286,000, of which \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

Neurology and Blindness Activities

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$33,613,000.

Grants for Construction of Health Research Facilities

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

Research Facilities Construction and Site Acquisition

For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construction of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

Operations, National Library of Medicine

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), \$1,566,000.

Retired Pay of Commissioned Officers

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year.

Salaries and Expenses

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,816,000.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

Major Repairs and Preservation of Buildings and Grounds

For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June 30, 1961.

Social Security Administration

Limitation on Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title II.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under

section 221(e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States for Public Assistance

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$2,345,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Children's Bureau

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

Grants to States for Maternal and Child Welfare

For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502(b) or 512(b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502(b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

Salaries and Expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth

For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500 per annum.

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Commissioner

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter

of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plans was submitted for approval.

Office of the Secretary

Salary and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Field Administration

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and Expenses, Office of the General Counsel

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus Property Utilization

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203(j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$703,000.

White House Conference on Aging

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

General provisions

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department.

SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or construction of any building made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain available until June 30, 1960.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160); \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 for "Salaries and expenses", "Arbitration and emergency boards", and "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board", shall be merged and accounted for in one account.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Limitation on salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of

the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain available until expended, for construction of buildings and facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960".

Mr. FOGARTY (interrupting reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open for amendment at any point and open to points of order at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? [After a pause.] Are there any amendments to the bill?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time primarily to direct some questions to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], if I may.

I wish to ask first of all, Mr. Chairman, as to whether there are any appropriations in this bill for the purpose of financing the pupil testing program for which a contract was made in February of this year by the Office of Education

with the University of Pittsburgh or the American Institute for Research.

Mr. FOGARTY. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that there is no prohibition in the bill preventing funds being used for that purpose.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I think the gentleman misunderstood me. I used the word "appropriation" not "prohibition."

Mr. FOGARTY. There are appropriations under the Defense Educational Act that I believe can legally be used for those purposes. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that I read the newspaper article that appeared referring to the statement the gentleman made. Doctor Derthick was appearing before our committee at the time, and I think I asked Dr. Flemming about this. They said at that time that program that was being carried on was somewhat different than that suggested by the newspaper article.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Do I understand that the answer of the gentleman is that there are no funds in this appropriation bill for the purpose of financing that particular testing program?

Mr. FOGARTY. Not for financing that particular project, no.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Can the gentleman say as to when the funds were appropriated which will be used for that purpose?

Mr. FOGARTY. The funds were appropriated in the supplemental appropriation bill. They were also appropriated the day before we adjourned last August under the Defense Educational Act.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Does the gentleman anticipate there will be additional funds required to be appropriated to finance this pupil testing program?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Let us see if I can get this straight, if I may ask the gentleman from Rhode Island a question. Do I understand that funds are available to the American Institute of Research to carry on a testing program?

Mr. FOGARTY. Testing was authorized under the original Defense Education Act that was passed by the Congress last year.

Mr. GROSS. Then there are funds available for this contract with the American Institute of Research?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes. We appropriated funds last August and we again appropriated funds in the supplemental bill that was passed about a month ago and is now before the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me, is this another of Dr. Flanagan's famous cost-plus 6 percent contract?

Mr. FOGARTY. I could not tell the gentleman about that.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know the kind of contract that has been entered into to carry on this testing program?

Mr. FOGARTY. I am just trying to recollect. I think the gentleman and I got into a colloquy when the supplemental bill was considered in reference to this particular program.

Mr. GROSS. Well, at that time I was advised there were no funds in the supplemental bill for that purpose.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. And, there are no funds in this bill for that specific purpose.

Mr. GROSS. But there are funds available.

Mr. FOGARTY. For counseling and testing, yes.

Mr. GROSS. Counseling and testing?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is not saying that they have not entered into another one of these 6 percent cost-plus contracts?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. There is nothing in here for specific contracts.

Mr. JOHANSEN. May I ask the gentleman if there are funds in this appropriation bill for the payment of costs of contracts under the cooperative research legislation as distinguished from the National Defense Education Act?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Is there any reason why those funds may not be applied to the contract with the University of Pittsburgh or the Dr. Flanagan outfit?

Mr. FOGARTY. There is nothing in the bill that would prohibit the Commissioner of Education from using these funds for those purposes if it is otherwise legal.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman. It seems to me that that would indicate that there are funds in this bill which, once made available to the Office of Education, can then be used for this massive pupil testing program under the research legislation previously enacted by the Congress. And, I want to say that Dr. Flanagan, who is the head of this particular program, has in testimony before the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee acknowledged that he has consistently and repeatedly sought out and is on the prowl for every kind of a program that he can sell to the Federal Government and make a good cost-plus commission on. And, we have on record testimony of what he is doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. JOHANSEN (at the request of Mr. GROSS) was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand it is contemplated under one or more of these programs to set up regional testing outfits over the country?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Well, I am glad the gentleman raised the question. I would be interested to know whether anyone on the Committee on Appropriations can answer as to that. I have seen public statements from responsible sources attributing to the Commissioner of Education the design and purpose to have five regional Federal educational offices set up within the United States. And, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] or any member of the committee, can state whether he has any knowledge of the proposal, even of the most tentative sort,

to set up five regional offices of education.

Mr. FOGARTY. They have already, I think, representatives in the regional offices of the Health, Education, and Welfare agencies.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Does the gentleman have any knowledge of any purpose or intent to expand the staffs or give additional prestige or standing to the offices and the so-called representatives of the Office of Education in these regional offices?

Mr. FOGARTY. There will be some extension under this budget for next year.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I thank the gentleman.

I would just like to offer the comment on the basis of the statements made here and on the basis of what has been reported that we are enjoying the opportunity of witnessing the prenatal development and growth of a vast new bureaucracy as the result of our excursion into the field of Federal aid to education and into the field of inevitable Federal control of education which must result.

With respect to the matter which I mentioned earlier, I should like to put this House and this committee on notice that I intend to do everything in my power to determine the extent to which moneys are going into the organizations with which Dr. Flanagan is associated for the purposes, particularly of pupil testing, involving some 1,400 high schools in this country; a program that has already been stated would cost the Federal Government at least a million dollars and a program which involves the bootlegging in a Federal pupil testing program of the kind that no one presumed to bring up here under the National Defense Education Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

(Mr. MOULDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Chairman, of our natural resources, water has become the number one concern of the Nation. In more and more areas the steadily increasing demands for water are exceeding the readily available supplies. Recently during 1 year more than 1,000 cities experienced domestic water shortages; many industries are finding it difficult to secure suitable water to maintain production. With our expanding economy, water shortages are spreading further and becoming more severe. The Nation's water supply, however, is constant. To meet the present and future demands, more and more repeated reuse of water will be necessary. This can only be accomplished by treatment of sewage and industrial wastes prior to discharge into our waters. This can only be made possible through adequate sewage and waste treatment.

Because the national interest is involved, a responsibility commensurate with that interest rests with the Federal Government for solving the Nation's water shortage. Congress has seen fit to discharge this responsibility through State action but by offering

support to the States and their instrumentalities in the form of research, technical assistance, and financial assistance for both administration and construction of treatment facilities. That this arrangement has been successful is not questionable.

During the first 2¾ years of the grant program, Federal aid for construction went to 1,403 projects costing \$118.9 million of Federal money and \$509.7 million of State and local funds. This indicates a considerable increase in construction over the years prior to the grants program. This represents a clean-up or more than 14,000 miles of streams and restoring the water quality for a multitude of water uses.

It has been estimated that an expenditure of \$575 million annually for the next 10 years will be required to eliminate the huge backlog of municipal construction needs and provide for plant obsolescence and population growth. Since initiation of the Grant program, the annual average of \$222 million for construction of municipal treatment facilities—1952-1956—rose to \$370 million—1957-1958.

While this record shows a good beginning nothing must be permitted to hinder an increase in the annual average. The situation is critical and must be met with the best weapon affordable to Congress, an adequate appropriation. This is not the time to compromise the national health and welfare. An appropriation of only \$20 million would not do that. While \$45 million as provided in this bill is not sufficient to do the job required it is enough to hold the line for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, the construction grants program, and this particular appropriation, have been strongly endorsed by the Honorable James T. Blair, Governor of Missouri. It is supported by the State water pollution board and by the other State and private organizations concerned with the conservation and wise use of water resources of Missouri.

We have crystal clear running streams, beautiful lakes and wonderful fishing in my district of Missouri. We also have some polluted streams and we are working to clean them up.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time primarily to direct a question or two to the member of the subcommittee who I understand is most familiar with the Indian health aspects of this bill. I would like to begin by stating that I deeply appreciate, as a Representative of a district with many Indians, the increases that are provided for Indian health in this bill.

We had before our Subcommittee on Indian Affairs this morning the evidence that the very latest figures show that the infant mortality rate among Indians is still double the non-Indian rate, and the death rate from tuberculosis is between three and four times as high as the non-Indian rate. So I think this is a recognition of a problem on the part of this committee which is deeply appreciated.

There is some language in the report which applies to the question of the treatment of Indians who do not live on reservations. This has aroused some concern on my part. The gentleman, I am sure, is aware of the fact that there are many Indians in this country who live on land that is considered trust land or restricted land, but not reservation land. This land is tax exempt. The local communities and the States are unable to tax this land, although it is not classified as reservation land within the general meaning of that term. Yet, many of these people living on hill land or barren land are without any resources for medical care and unable to obtain it locally.

It is my hope that there is no intention, by the language in the report, to exclude Indians in that category from treatment in Indian hospitals.

Can the gentleman reassure me on that point?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman that that language was written in the report because of some personal observation that I made in connection with the treatment of Indians in some States. We feel very definitely, and I am sure it was the intent of the Congress when health matters were transferred to the public health people, that the public health people within the States accept their responsibility in the care of Indians. The gentleman mentioned lands that are tax exempt. The gentleman may be surprised to know that there are many Indians who are living on taxable land who are discriminated against in some States. And it is that phase of the matter that this committee was attempting to get at, because we think that an American Indian, a citizen, pays taxes and works in employment off the reservation on land which is taxable, that he is as any citizen of that State and ought to be a responsibility of the State. We think, particularly in the control of tuberculosis, that this has been one of the sources of infection of tuberculosis in certain States. It is a matter that must be corrected, and that is what our language was directed toward doing.

It is not a situation that exists in all States, and I cannot say whether or not it exists in the gentleman's State, because I am under the impression that it does not. But it is a condition which exists in some States.

Mr. EDMONDSON. In the State of Oklahoma, the gentleman, I am sure, is aware of the fact that practically all reservation land has been allotted individually to Indians. Those Indians, who comprise a very large segment of our population, can obtain hospital care where they elect to obtain the hospital care without discrimination on that point. But we do have Indian hospitals to take care of them. I wanted to be sure that the language of the report was not directing that they could not use this Indian hospital service unless they were on reservations.

Mr. MARSHALL. I want to say to the gentleman that I have not heard one complaint from anyone about the

manner in which the State of Oklahoma has carried out its responsibilities in the treatment of Indians in that State.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I share the feeling of the gentleman.

Mr. MARSHALL. So I am sure that as far as our committee is concerned, from what the gentleman is saying, the situation we are attempting to correct does not exist in Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. What the gentleman is attempting to do is stop discriminatory practices against the Indians but not to exclude any Indians from the Public Service hospitals for treatment. Is that correct?

Mr. MARSHALL. There may be a few little ramifications there about which there might be a question, but what the gentleman is saying is substantially correct.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentleman, and commend the committee for a very fine bill.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHANSEN: On page 19, after line 20, insert "*Provided, however, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to finance pupil testing programs directly authorized and financed by the U.S. Office of Education.*"

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, under the appropriations called for in this bill there are funds for so-called cooperative research and survey programs of the Office of Education. It is under the guise of this authority and under the guise of legislation authorizing the Office of Education to institute such research and survey programs that a contract has been entered into between the Office of Education and the University of Pittsburgh and the research organization headed by Dr. Flanagan.

Under this program, as I pointed out earlier, it is proposed to have Federal-sponsored and federally conducted pupil testing programs to cover one-half million American high school students in 1,400 high schools throughout the United States.

The purpose of this amendment is to prohibit the use of any funds appropriated in this bill under the guise of cooperative research or cooperative educational survey projects of the Office of Education for this purpose.

Under the National Defense Education Act adopted by this Congress last year it was spelled out that any program for the use of Federal funds for pupil testing would be through the normal and proper channels of State-authorized programs, State-approved programs for which Federal funds would then be assigned.

Under the guise of this cooperative research organization, as I said before, the Office of Education has set up a direct form of pupil testing on a massive scale. It was done without the authority of Congress and without the opportunity of debating whether we want to enter this new field of educational activity, a field that relates directly to the control of

curriculum, the control of the pupils and of the educational processes of our country.

I should like to point out that a very distinguished educator, Dr. Frederick Raubinger, the New Jersey Commissioner of Education, himself for many years a high school principal, announced that this plan was to be introduced by the Office of Education. He announced it at the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City a few days before it was revealed by the Office of Education. In a speech before that association on February 15 he positively and strongly condemned this new venture of the Federal Government and Federal finances into the field of education and into the direct control of the educational processes.

It is the purpose of this amendment to prevent the use of such funds and to put a stop to a program which, by the acknowledgment of Dr. Flanagan, had been promoted by him and his outfit for years. The statement was even made in one instance that this particular group of psychologists and educators had dreamed for years of this program, and only the Soviet sputnik made it possible to fulfill that dream.

I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, when this controversy broke out in the newspapers last February, we asked the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mr. Flemming, about it, and we checked with Dr. Derthick, Commissioner of Education. He said this was a cooperative project and that some of the things which appeared in the paper were not quite as they appeared.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a limitation but for all practical purposes it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. When the Congress passed the defense education act, it was written into the bill that counseling and testing would be part of that legislation. The overwhelming majority of educators we have heard from are fully in favor of this particular part of the program.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment and I hope that it is voted down.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to offer a motion to prohibit the use of any of the money appropriated by this bill to put on the curriculum of any State-supported university a course to teach sport fishing and hunting, but apparently I did not get around to it in time.

May I ask the Chairman a question.

I learned that, in Michigan, at least, two of our State-supported institutions have courses on fishing and hunting—not commercial, but sport fishing and hunting. Is there anything in this bill that would support that kind of a course?

Mr. FOGARTY. There is nothing in the bill for courses on fishing and hunting.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is there anything that would prevent the State from using the money obtained from this bill for that type of teaching, because that is just what they are doing, I am told.

Mr. FOGARTY. Well, I would hope the States would not use it for that purpose.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, are you against education for the purpose of teaching young people to enjoy themselves by fishing and hunting?

Mr. FOGARTY. No, but I don't think the Federal Government has a responsibility to support that type of course. Of course, if the State of Michigan is spending some money in training people how to fish and hunt, I am sure the gentleman from Michigan, who is one of the greatest in that field, would be in favor of that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I might want a professorship if that is the case, for herring are in recent years striking artificial lures, which is a new activity for the herring, and someone may want to have a Federal tax-supported agency inquire how and why the herring have changed their ways of life by accepting artificial lures at the end of a fisherman's line as a substitute for food and whether it promotes the number and weight of the fish.

Mr. FOGARTY. If you think a letter of recommendation from me would do any good, I would be glad to write it for you.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think if you were sincere about it as I know you would be if you wrote such a letter, and told them so, it would be of a great deal of benefit and be helpful at least toward the spending program—very, very helpful because when Michigan is so far behind the lighthouse that they either will have to misuse the veterans fund in order to meet the current payroll or the payroll that is coming up, or postpone payment. I think it is about time that we get out from under Soapy and Mr. Reuther and their policies so that we can meet our honest obligations and permit industry to go ahead.

I cannot see why, when there are so many things that people need and must have, we spend so much for non-essentials. For example, I would object, I guess, if they taught methods of commercial fishing because that is a private industry and they ought to be able to get along themselves if we give protections against Reuther, his goons, and Hoffa's extortionists. But the absurdity of it, when we need to know more about how to earn money which will enable us to live better and in accordance with our former standards, and then wasting so much on nonessentials.

It is about time we cut out some of the things that the universities are spending money to teach until we can pay as we go. Why should they teach my great grandson how to trap a rabbit or how to dig out skunks when about the first thing he should learn is how to support himself and the wife and, I hope, the children who will be born to his wife and to him?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, the Public Works Committee recently held hearings on H.R. 3610, a bill by the gentleman from Minnesota, my own bill, H.R. 246, and similar bills to enlarge the sewage-treatment construction grants program and otherwise speed up the water pollution control work. H.R. 3610 has subsequently been reported favorably.

During those public hearings, millions of American citizens, through their group leaders testifying there, gave an overwhelming nod to stepped-up continuation of pollution control in public waters.

They came from all walks of life. They represented every type of water use. There were hunters, fishermen, garden clubbers, business women, home makers, industrialists, farmers, municipal and State governments, represented in the "aye" votes represented there.

These people, through their organizations, are keenly aware of the importance of water in their daily lives; of the vital need to keep our streams free of pollution to meet the needs of an exploding population and an American industry and economy which depend on water for continued expansion.

The opposition voiced to H.R. 3610 was in noticeable minority.

Ten years ago it was believed our population would reach 170 million by 1975. Instead we passed the 170 million mark 2 years ago. In 1957 the census bureau revised its estimates and predicted a population of 220 million by 1975. Last November the estimates were again revised upward to predict a population of 272.5 million by 1980—an increase of 100 million in the next 21 years.

While population growth and the well known concentration of people in metropolitan areas have had a fierce impact on water pollution, industrial growth has been equally spectacular and its pollutional consequences even more crucial. As a result our water resources are being subjected to ever-increasing amounts of sewage and industrial pollution.

At the same time many more millions of Americans are becoming dependent on the same pollution-ridden waters as

sources of public supply. Industry is seeking still more billions of gallons of usable water. Agriculture's demands for irrigation are mounting incredibly. Many more millions of people are demanding and needing public waters for recreation.

Clearly such voluminous needs for clean waters for so many purposes are deserving of national concern. They transcend the local or single-purpose approach to solving the problems involved. Positive and well-planned Federal leadership is indicated, and this we have in the progress made these past 2½ years under Public Law 660, to give strength to local, State, and interstate efforts to roll back pollution—today's greatest waster of our most important natural resource.

Many of us felt 2 years ago that \$100 million per year for the next 10 years was needed to catch up with the backlog of pollution control needs nationwide. With the reduction of that figure to \$50 million and then to \$45 million in 1957 and 1958, the construction of waste treatment works barely kept pace with new pollution added through population and industrial growth.

To reduce the program at this time by cutting appropriations or by transferring to the States the very capable leadership of Federal Government would be a setback which the country cannot afford. Just as we begin to see the beneficial workings envisioned 2 years ago under Public Law 660, shall we change horses in midstream?

The very least we can do is hold steady to the course and hope that the gains will be as great in 1960 as they have been these past 2½ years. I, therefore, strongly urge that we consider nothing less than the \$45 million appropriation—equal to that of last year—for the Federal share in municipal-pollution control.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KEOGH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 6769, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the appropriation bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to revise and extend my remarks made on the bill just passed, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HON. CARLTON H. MYERS (H. DOC. NO. 123)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

APRIL 28, 1959.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: The Clerk has received a communication from the Honorable Carlton H. Myers, candidate for the office of Representative in Congress from the 22d Congressional District of the State of Illinois at the election held on November 4, 1958, complaining about the conduct of the said election.

The copy of this complaint, which was filed personally by the candidate in the Clerk's office today, is being transmitted for consideration by the appropriate committee, since there is no record of the receipt of the original of this communication by the Clerk.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on House Administration and ordered printed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK AND NEXT WEEK

(Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I do this to ascertain the program for the balance of the week and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no further program for the balance of this week.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, as far as next week is concerned, Monday

is Consent Calendar day. Also there are two suspensions, H.R. 6319, a bill relating to the control of veterans' estates, and H.R. 4821, a bill relating to the Disaster Relief Act Authority for Texas City.

For the rest of the week I have no program to announce, except that Friday will be the 75th birthday anniversary of former President Harry S. Truman.

There is nothing for the rest of the week unless some rules come out of the Rules Committee. In the event of a rule being reported out on the Housing Act, if we could get a Republican vote over there, I would program that for next week.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The majority control of the Rules Committee is on the Democrat side.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. Seven hundred and fifty percent of the Democratic members of the Rules Committee are right, and a thousand percent of the members on the Republican side are wrong.

Then if a rule comes out on the TVA self-financing bill I will program that for next week.

I understand the Committee on Rules will probably meet on Monday, Tuesday at the latest. I might say that the Committee on Rules has been very responsive and cooperative outside of the housing bill, and on that bill I am hoping there will be the cooperation that will enable it to come up on the floor of the House so that Members may debate it and offer amendments under an open rule. After the Rules Committee acts I will announce any change in the program for next week as quickly as I can, to keep the Members advised.

The usual reservation is made to make changes in the program and, of course, conference reports will be in order at any time.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I gather from what the gentleman says that outside of the specific bills he mentioned there will be no action on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is one other bill pending before the Rules Committee that may come out. They conducted hearings today on the TVA self-financing bill. Of course, we met at 11 o'clock and they had to adjourn.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The point I make is that it could not come up before Wednesday, even if reported on Tuesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. Should it be reported out on Tuesday I would not call it up until Wednesday because under the rule to call it up before would require a two-thirds vote.

I may say that on Tuesday there are primaries in Indiana and Maryland, and if any rollcall should be requested on Monday or Tuesday—and, of course, there is nothing for Tuesday—if any should be called for agreement has been made that the rollcall would go over until Wednesday.

If it is agreeable to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I will ask unanimous consent now that in the event of any rollcall on Monday or Tuesday further consideration of such bill upon which a

rollcall might be asked be postponed until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is going on on Monday to require that there be no rollcall that day, should one be demanded? The Kentucky Derby will be over, will it not?

Mr. McCORMACK. The Kentucky Derby was not in my mind. There are primaries in Indiana.

Mr. GROSS. On Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. I imagine that if there were primaries in Massachusetts and I had friends who were candidates I would want to be there the day before, and I am sure the gentleman would should such be the case in Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

POSTAL WAGE SCALES, WORKING CONDITIONS, AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, day by day, more people and more business concerns are utilizing services of the U.S. Post Office Department. With increasing burdens, the Department is required to make adjustments in its operating procedures.

Unfortunately, because it is a Government agency that must conform to the rules and regulations established by Congress, authorized changes to meet new and compelling conditions are slow in coming. The law's delay in revising wage scales, working conditions, and personnel practices, places the Department under a serious handicap in expediting the mails.

The excellent reputation of the Department obscures the fact that it too must make adjustments, similar to private enterprise, in order to do its job efficiently. For this, it must look to Congress for amendments to the laws governing the hours of employment and the rates of pay for its personnel.

There are pressure periods during the year when a postal worker is required to do additional work involving greater responsibilities, but there is no discretion under the present laws to compensate him accordingly. This is a demoralizing factor, that inhibits the Department in the effective employment of personnel to cope with emergencies.

Heretofore, an employee could be assigned to a position of higher responsibility for a period of 30 days before he would become eligible to receive the higher salary commensurate with his new duties. This waiting period was a convenient device that led to exploitation of the worker involved. His ability could be utilized at a higher level for a period just under 30 days, without entitling him to the added compensation he had earned.

I believe that this is manifestly unfair. If a man is called upon to help out the Department by performing services of greater scope and value than those described in his regular job assignment, he should be paid accordingly.

I, therefore, propose that we should amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to eliminate certain restrictions on the receipt by postal field service employees of the compensation of higher salary levels in connection with temporary assignments thereto.

In my bill, I specifically stress the following quote:

Each employee who at any time has received basic salary under authority of the immediately preceding sentence (39 U.S.C. 964 b, as amended) shall be paid, immediately upon his reassignment to duties and responsibilities of such higher salary level, a basic salary computed in accordance with the provisions of section 502(a), notwithstanding the 30-day requirement contained in the immediately preceding sentence and notwithstanding any other provision of law.

RESEARCH ON KILLING AND CRIPPLING DISEASES

(Mrs. GRANAHAH asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include a letter.)

Mrs. GRANAHAH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud and happy to join in and support the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations for substantially increased research by the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service into the crippling and killing diseases which afflict mankind.

The chairman of the subcommittee handling this appropriation bill, Representative Fogarty of Rhode Island, has again demonstrated broad vision and deep humanitarianism in leading the fight for more adequate appropriations for the Institutes. He and all of the members of the subcommittee deserve the thanks of all of the American people.

I am delighted at the recommendations of the subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations to go far beyond the starvation level of appropriations recommended by President Eisenhower in his budget for the coming year for these vital research activities intended to find the key to the ills which cause such suffering among mankind. I just cannot conceive of a desire to pinch pennies on research which could give us the key to the conquest of such diseases as cancer, or heart disease, or arthritis, or mental health, blindness and the other disabling or fatal illnesses which confront us and take such a heavy toll each year.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS RESEARCH

While endorsing and supporting all of the items in this bill for substantially expanded medical research and completely convinced that the additional \$131 million recommended for the Public Health Service over and above the Budget recommendations will be the best outlay our Government could possibly make, I want to devote my brief remarks today primarily to a mystery disease

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6769

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 1, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
9 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase
10 of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
11 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
12 \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for
13 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
14 for official entertainment expenses.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
18 \$2,695,000.

19 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial
22 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
23 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
24 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-
25 pensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the

1 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
2 as amended (72 Stat. 835) ; performance of the functions
3 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management
4 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159 (f) and (g)) and by
5 sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans
6 Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997) ; and not less than \$224,472
7 for the work of the President's Committee on National Em-
8 ploy the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by
9 the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) ; \$2,488,000 :
10 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the Presi-
11 dent's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to
12 any other department or agency under the provisions of any
13 existing law ; including purchase of reports and of material
14 for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of co-
15 operating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
16 with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

17 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
20 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
21 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
22 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
23 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
24 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
25 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the

1 Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C.
2 App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat.
3 598), \$592,000.

4 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
7 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
8 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and
9 August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

10 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the general administration
13 of the employment service and unemployment compensation
14 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
15 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
16 migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000
17 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV
18 (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
19 of 1944.

20 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

21 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

22 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
23 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
24 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-
25 justment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as author-

1 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
2 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
3 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
4 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
5 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
6 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
7 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
8 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
9 building through such arrangements as may be required to
10 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
11 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemploy-
12 ment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions
13 with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as
14 are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other
15 State employment security agencies, and for expenses not
16 otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV
17 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66
18 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as
19 amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,-
20 000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to
21 meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes
22 in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
23 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
24 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the
25 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant

1 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
2 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
3 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
4 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a)
5 of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of
6 Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the
7 Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
8 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, ex-
9 cept in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Is-
10 lands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Secu-
11 rity Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be
12 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its
13 unemployment compensation law and of its public employ-
14 ment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be
15 agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office
16 Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner
17 as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the
18 transmission of official mail matter in connection with the
19 administration of unemployment compensation systems and
20 employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

21 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
22 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
23 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
24 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
25 apply.

1 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
2 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
3 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
4 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers
5 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
6 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
7 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
8 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
9 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
10 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
11 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
12 of pay of said officers or employees.

13 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
14 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
15 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
16 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
17 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
18 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
19 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
20 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
21 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

22 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND
23 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

24 For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal
25 employees, either directly or through payments to States, as

1 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
2 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment As-
3 sistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

4 Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal
5 employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
6 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as
7 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
8 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assist-
9 ance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for pay-
10 ment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the
11 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obli-
12 gations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
13 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

14 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

15 PROGRAM

16 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
17 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered
18 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
19 \$873,000.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

21 PROGRAM

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
24 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
25 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard

1 to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived
2 by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund:
3 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
4 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
5 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
6 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
7 except those compliance activities of the type separately
8 provided for herein.

9 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
12 \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
13 \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
14 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
15 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
16 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

17 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

18 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
19 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
20 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
21 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
22 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
23 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
24 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the

1 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency
2 Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for
3 enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing
4 of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and
5 funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and
6 other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
7 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
8 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
9 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
10 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
11 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
12 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
13 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
14 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
15 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
16 U.S.C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required during
17 the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication
18 of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits
19 payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32
20 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to
21 include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence
22 required to establish the right to such benefits without regard
23 to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

1 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
4 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
5 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
6 cies and their employees for services rendered, \$9,419,500.

7 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
9 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including
10 temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
11 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classi-
12 fication Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain avail-
13 able until June 30, 1964.

14 WOMEN'S BUREAU

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
17 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
18 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
19 for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

20 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed
23 by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and

1 the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and
2 the making of contracts by the United States, approved June
3 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reim-
4 bursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
5 employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed
6 \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
7 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
8 the Division, \$11,489,000.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1960".

11 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
12 TION, AND WELFARE

13 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

14 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

15 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
16 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

17 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
20 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
21 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
22 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
23 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
24 equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses
25 by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in con-

1 nection with studies of new developments pertinent to food
2 and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
4 AND OTHER SERVICES

5 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection
6 of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances
7 for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504,
8 506; 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
9 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354,
10 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
11 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
12 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
13 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
14 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
15 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals,
16 apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory
17 committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which
18 no service has been rendered.

19 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
22 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-
23 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
24 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
25 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical

1 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
2 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of
3 heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,-
4 000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving
5 compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis
6 shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary
7 from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*,
8 That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freed-
9 men's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in
10 advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as
11 the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis
12 of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
13 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills ren-
14 dered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calcula-
15 tions shall not be subject to audit or certification in ad-
16 vance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which
17 have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations
18 shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*,
19 That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities
20 imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

21 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
24 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
25 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,

1 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided*, That
2 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
3 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
4 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
5 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
6 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of
9 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
10 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
11 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
12 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
13 services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields;
14 \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

15 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For the partial support of Howard University, includ-
18 ing personal services and miscellaneous expenses and re-
19 pairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

20 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

21 For a survey of a steam and electrical production and
22 distribution system, under the supervision of the General
23 Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard Uni-
24 versity, \$21,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

2 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
3 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
4 tion of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

7 EDUCATION

8 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
9 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
10 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), sec-
11 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), sec-
12 tion 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the
13 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9
14 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
15 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
16 training, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery
17 trades and industry including distributive occupations therein,
18 \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
19 States under section 3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the
20 Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the
21 basis of not to exceed \$30,367,081 for the current fiscal
22 year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which
23 States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reap-
24 portioned among other States and Territories applying

1 therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were
2 originally apportioned.

3 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
4 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

5 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
6 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

7 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

8 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
9 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$6,000,000:
10 *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this
11 appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid
12 to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated by the Commis-
13 sioner among other States applying therefor in proportion
14 to their rural population, and deemed part of such allotments,
15 except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to
16 exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this
17 appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such
18 Act.

19 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

20 For payments to local educational agencies for the
21 maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the
22 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch.
23 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall

1 also be available for carrying out the provisions of section
2 6 of such Act.

3 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

4 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
5 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
6 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
7 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to
8 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
9 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
10 \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
11 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
12 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
13 Education, and Welfare.

14 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

15 For grants, loans, and payments under the National De-
16 fense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,-
17 000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contri-
18 butions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans
19 for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds;
20 \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit pri-
21 vate schools for science, mathematics, and modern language
22 teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for
23 supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to
24 States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,-

1 000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and coun-
2 seling.

3 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE
4 MENTALLY RETARDED

5 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
6 higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant
7 to the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1777), \$1,000,-
8 000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
11 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
12 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
13 level with other forms of adult education; development of
14 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
15 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
16 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
17 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act
18 of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332) ; \$12,800,000, of
19 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
20 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 GRANTS TO STATES

23 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
24 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,900,000, of which

1 \$50,400,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
2 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and
3 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the
5 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
6 of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the
7 sum available for allotments under such section for such
8 fiscal year.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
11 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
12 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
13 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the
14 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
15 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
16 year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this
17 paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States
18 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

19 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

20 For research, training, and traineeships, and other spe-
21 cial project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational
22 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the train-
23 ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for
24 expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and re-

1 ports, and of dissemination of information with respect
2 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$12,500,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
6 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
7 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

8 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
10 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
11 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
12 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
13 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
14 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
15 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in
16 foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
17 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed
18 an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined
19 by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
20 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for
21 the education of such dependents, and for the transpor-
22 tation of such dependents between such schools and their
23 places of residence when the schools are not accessible to

1 such dependents by regular means of transportation; and
2 for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual
3 scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to
4 section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates estab-
5 lished by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$15,000 per
6 annum; as follows:

7 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

8 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
9 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
10 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
11 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
12 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting
13 and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;
14 and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials
15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the
16 Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

17 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

18 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
19 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
20 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
21 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
22 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
23 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for

1 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
2 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
3 determine; \$5,400,000.

4 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

5 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
6 \$5,452,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be
7 available only for grants to States, to be matched by an
8 equal amount of State and local funds expended for the
9 same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-
10 finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of per-
11 sonnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and
12 the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in pre-
13 vention and case-finding operations, but excluding the pur-
14 chase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

15 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

16 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
17 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
18 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
19 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
20 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
21 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three
22 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire,
23 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

1 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
3 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
4 and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects
5 of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable
6 quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and
7 for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955
8 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C.
9 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants
10 to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies;
11 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles
12 for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of
13 aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of port-
14 able buildings; \$14,590,000 to remain available only until
15 June 30, 1960.

16 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

17 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
18 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
19 to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided*,
20 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
21 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

22 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

23 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI,
24 of the Act, as amended, \$143,700,000, of which \$121,500,-
25 000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to

1 part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in
2 section 636 of part D of the Act, and \$21,000,000 shall be
3 for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$6,500,000 for
4 diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 for hospitals
5 for the chronically ill and impaired, \$4,000,000 for re-
6 habilitation facilities, and \$4,000,000 for nursing homes:
7 *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the
8 several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on
9 the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

11 SERVICES

12 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
13 VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,604,000.

14 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

15 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
16 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
17 including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments for
18 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
19 Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), and
20 under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
21 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act,
22 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
23 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
24 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-
25 ducting research on technical nursing standards and furnish-

1 ing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed
2 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
3 purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$45,600,000, of
4 which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to
5 the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons
6 afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public
7 Health Service establishes or operates a health service pro-
8 gram for any department or agency, payment for the esti-
9 mated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit
10 of this appropriation.

11 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

12 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
13 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
14 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
15 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
16 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
17 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
18 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available,
19 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
20 tries when required by law of such countries, \$4,460,000.

21 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
24 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for tem-
25 porary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for

1 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; pur-
2 chase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of
3 which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passen-
4 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
5 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field.
6 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
7 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d),
8 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$45,500,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
12 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
13 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
14 able buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to re-
15 main available until expended: *Provided*, That such expendi-
16 tures may be made through the Department of the Interior
17 at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health,
18 Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the un-
19 expended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under
20 this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

21 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

22 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

23 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
24 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
25 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant

1 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
2 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
3 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
4 strations and research; \$36,404,000: *Provided*, That funds
5 advanced to the National Institutes of Health management
6 fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be avail-
7 able for purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor
8 vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for
9 entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically ap-
10 proved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary
11 structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made
12 to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for
13 research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to
14 contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and
15 services, including indemnification of contractors to the ex-
16 tent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10,
17 United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and
18 certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
19 General.

20 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

21 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
22 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
23 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
24 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
25 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,

1 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
2 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
3 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
4 \$83,308,000.

5 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
7 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
8 with respect to mental diseases, \$60,409,000.

9 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
11 the National Heart Act, \$52,744,000.

12 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
14 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of
15 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
16 \$9,725,000.

17 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
19 the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic dis-
20 eases, \$37,790,000.

21 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and in-
24 fectionous diseases, \$30,286,000, of which \$150,000 shall be
25 available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for

1 maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Labora-
2 tory.

3 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
5 Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$33,613,000.

6 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

7 FACILITIES

8 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
9 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
10 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

11 RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE

12 ACQUISITION

13 For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for
14 large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construc-
15 tion of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000,
16 to remain available until expended.

17 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
19 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
20 275), \$1,566,000.

21 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

22 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
23 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-

1 tingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required
2 during the current fiscal year.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
5 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
6 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
7 information, articles, and publications related to public
8 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
9 health methods, \$5,816,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
13 tion of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and co-
14 operation with organizations or individuals in the scientific
15 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment
16 of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

17 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
18 GROUNDS

19 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
20 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
21 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
22 of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June
23 30, 1961.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two
5 passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may
6 be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall
8 be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to
9 medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals
10 who file applications for disability determinations under title
11 II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
12 That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be appor-
13 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Stat-
14 utes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent neces-
15 sary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget
16 estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of
17 such claims workload within the existing limitation has been
18 achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been
19 admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record
20 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the
21 adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, sur-
22 vivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed
23 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings
24 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but
25 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than

1 December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall
 2 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned
 3 previously in the administration of such title II.

4 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to
 6 States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as
 7 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 8 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
 9 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
 10 vivors insurance trust fund.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
 13 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the perma-
 14 nently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X,
 15 and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.,
 16 ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of
 17 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
 18 for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent
 19 to March 31 of that year.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
 22 ance, \$2,345,000.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

24 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
 25 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
2 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
3 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for
4 distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
5 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to
6 promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regu-
7 lation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-
8 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
9 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing pro-
10 viso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
11 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
12 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
13 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
14 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
15 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

16 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

17 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
18 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
19 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Secu-
20 rity Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7; subch. V),
21 \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for
22 services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and
23 child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare serv-
24 ices: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to sec-
25 tion 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in

1 computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sec-
2 tions 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or esti-
3 mated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That
4 \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b)
5 of such Act shall be used only for special projects for
6 mentally retarded children.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
8 ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

9 For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Con-
10 ference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That
11 a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary,
12 without regard to civil service laws and the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500
14 per annum.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
17 sioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to
18 exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
19 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
23 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
24 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
25 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred

1 and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under
2 each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation there-
3 for for that fiscal year.

4 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
5 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
6 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter
7 in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and
8 ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with
9 respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to
10 or during such period, but no such payment shall be made
11 with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the
12 quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
16 \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be
17 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
18 trust fund.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Admin-
22 istration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000
23 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
24 insurance trust fund.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

2 COUNSEL

3 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
4 Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000
5 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and
6 expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to
7 exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
8 and survivors insurance trust fund.

9 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
11 subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Prop-
12 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
13 relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for
14 educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection
15 of public health, \$703,000.

16 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
18 of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
22 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
23 tions whose publications are available to members only or
24 to members at a price lower than to the general public

1 and for payment in advance for publications available only
2 upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepubli-
3 cation orders.

4 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
6 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
7 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

8 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this
9 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-
10 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
11 of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
12 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
13 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
14 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
15 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
16 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
17 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
18 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
19 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
20 ployees.

21 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
22 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
23 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
24 out the operations of the Department.

25 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be

1 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
2 research project an amount for indirect expenses in con-
3 nection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the
4 direct costs.

5 SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for
6 the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the
7 Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment
8 of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957
9 (71 Stat. 575).

10 SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or
11 construction of any building made available to the Depart-
12 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise
13 expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain avail-
14 able until June 30, 1960.

15 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Health,
16 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960".

17 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

18 BOARD

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
21 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
22 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-
23 167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space
24 in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances
25 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,

1 as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided*,
2 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to
3 organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used
4 in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or
5 orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural
6 laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5,
7 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-
8 Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section
9 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and
10 including in said definition employees engaged in the main-
11 tenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
12 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
13 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
14 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

15 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
18 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
19 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
20 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
21 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
22 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of
23 \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the
24 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C.

1 160) ; \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended bal-
2 ances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959
3 for “Salaries and expenses”, “Arbitration and emergency
4 boards”, and “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Ad-
5 justment Board”, shall be merged and accounted for in one
6 account.

7 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

8 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
10 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
11 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
12 \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
13 account.

14 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON- 15 CILIATION SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out
18 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Rela-
19 tions Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171–180, 182), including ex-
20 penses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section
21 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by
22 the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
23 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
24 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
25 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-

1 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators
2 are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Con-
3 ciliation Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

4 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
5 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

6 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
7 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

8 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
9 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
10 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
11 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
12 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
13 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
14 \$5,000.

15 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
16 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
17 CAPITAL OUTLAY

18 For maintenance and operation of the United States
19 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
20 nent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain
21 available until expended, for construction of buildings and
22 facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
23 this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of
24 hospitalization of members of the Home in United States
25 Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the

1 Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the
2 Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
3 General of the Army.

4 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
9 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
10 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

12 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,
13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
14 1960".

Passed the House of Representatives April 30, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

MAY 1, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 19, 1959
86th-1st, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase public debt limit. House received conference report on housing bill. Senate subcommittee voted to report Labor-HEW and State-Justice appropriation bills.

HOUSE

1. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed, 225 to 117, without amendment H. R. 7749, to increase the permanent ceiling on the public debt from \$283 billion to \$285 billion, and to increase the temporary ceiling from \$288 billion to \$295 billion (pp. 10295-326). Rejected, 24 to 127, a motion by Rep. Mason to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee (p. 10325).
2. HOUSING. Received the conference report on S. 57, the housing bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 566) (pp. 10295, 10333-47, 10348). As reported the bill extends the farm housing research program for 2 years and authorizes the appropriation of a total of \$100,000 for the 2-year period for this purpose, and authorizes HHFA to undertake a comprehensive study of the housing needs of migratory farm workers. The conferees eliminated a provision contained in the bill as passed by the House which would have established a program under which the Secretary of Agriculture would insure loans made by private lenders to farmers, associations of farmers, and county governments to provide housing and related structures for migratory farm labor.
3. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3682, to permit the processing of certain applications under the Small

- 2 -

Tracts Act for lands included in the Caribou and Targhee National Forests (H. Rept. 564). p. 10348

4. TRANSPORTATION. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee: H. R. 5068, with amendment, to provide for the licensing of independent foreign freight forwarders, and H. R. 5067, to repeal sec. 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which authorizes the Department of Commerce to coordinate foreign trade activities of Federal agencies and private firms. p. D506
5. MINERALS; LANDS. Rep. Thomson urged enactment of his bill, H. R. 7787, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to correct the situation whereby the "Department of Interior has undertaken to cancel oil and gas leases issued under the Act ... on public lands on the grounds that someone had at one time held these leases, whose holding, including the leases in question, exceeded the acreage which any person, association, or corporation can hold in any one State." p. 10327
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program: Mon., June 22: H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; Tues: Private Calendar; and for remainder of the week: conference report on S. 57, the housing bill. p. 10326
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 22. p. 10348

SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6769, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1960, and H. R. 7343, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1960. p. D504
9. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act of 1933 so as to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds by TVA to finance additions to its power system. pp. D504-5
10. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Sulphur Creek, Tex., Brule Creek, S. Dak., Frye Creek, Ariz., Shoal Creek, Ill., Big Blue Creek, Ill., and Tobesofkee Creek, Ga. p. D505
11. NOMINATIONS. The Public Works Committee approved the nomination of Brooks Hays to be a member of the Board of Directors of the TVA. p. D505

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Lane inserted a textile union resolution favoring enactment of area redevelopment legislation. p. A5300
13. INDIANS. Rep. Berry urged adoption of his bill, H. R. 7701, operation bootstrap for Indians. pp. A5303-4
14. WHEAT. Rep. Allen inserted an editorial, "Just More Controls," discussing the wheat legislation now being considered by Congress. p. A5303
Extension of remarks by Rep. Schwengel criticizing the original conference report on the wheat bill and urging the drafting of a new wheat bill to "give the farmer more freedom, reduce production, and holding down storage costs." p. A5309-10

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 23, 1959
86th-1st, No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: State-Justice appropriation bill. Independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on housing bill. Sen. Murray and other Senators and Rep. Metcalf introduced and Sen. Murray discussed bill to authorize additional appropriations for forest access roads development.

SENATE

1. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed, 90 to 0, with amendments this bill, H. R. 7343 (pp. 10491-502, 10506-11). Conferees were appointed (p. 10511). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed, 89 to 1, as reported this bill, H. R. 7040 (pp. 10525-30). Conferees were appointed (p. 10530). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
3. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6769 (S. Rept. 425). p. 10480
4. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act of 1933 so as to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds by TVA to finance additions to its power system (S.Rept. 426). p. 10480

5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. This bill, H. R. 7176, was made the unfinished business for consideration today, June 24. p. 10530
6. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report without amendment (but did not actually report) H. R. 6134, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years. p. D517
The "Daily Digest" states that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "postponed action for 1 week on S. 2162, Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959." p. D517
7. MEAT INSPECTION. Both Houses received from GAO a report on the review of activities of the Meat Inspection Division of this Department. pp. 10479, 10618
8. FATS AND OILS. Received from GSA a copy of a notice to be published in the Federal Register of a proposed disposition of approximately 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the national stockpile. p. 10478
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Brooks Hays to be a member of the Board of Directors of TVA. pp. 10514, 10540
10. FARM INCOME. Sen. Langer inserted a GTA Daily Radio Roundup discussing farm income, and stating that "farming continues to be a sort of island of recession in a sea of prosperity." p. 10504
11. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Schoepel inserted a statement by Ernest J. Williams before the Transportation Council discussing the comprehensive study being made of transportation policy at the request of the President, including activities on which reports are expected to be made from the study. pp. 10504-6
12. CONTRACTS. Passed, with amendments, H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 until December 31, 1961 (pp. 10511-2, 10514-6). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Butler to prohibit Government agencies from inserting provisions in certain contracts which would limit profits under the contract (p. 10515).
13. SURPLUS FOODS. Sen. Humphrey inserted two articles, "Our Wheat Surplus: 100 Billion Loaves," and "Farm Surplus Bill Extension Vital," discussing the surplus food situation and activities under Public Law 480 for distributing such food abroad. pp. 10512-3
14. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a report prepared for him by the Small Business Administration listing timber sales by the Forest Service from tracts which had been set aside for competitive bidding by small business. p. 10534
15. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield inserted a list of bills on which hearings will be held by the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Public Affairs beginning July 6. p. 10489
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill, and H. R. 3460, the TVA self-financing bill, will be considered in the next few days. pp. 10478, 10511

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRI-
ATION BILL, 1960

JUNE 23, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 6769]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$3, 849, 921, 181
Amount added by Senate (net).....	206, 825, 400
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	4, 056, 746, 581
Amount of appropriations, 1959.....	3, 788, 042, 481
Amount of the regular estimates, 1960.....	3, 691, 685, 581
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations for 1959.....	268, 704, 100
Over the estimates for 1960.....	365, 061, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1959 appropriations.....	\$1, 596, 800
1960 budget estimate.....	1, 621, 000
House allowance.....	1, 611, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 611, 000

The committee recommends the amount approved by the House, a reduction of \$10,000 from the estimate, and \$14,200 over the 1959 appropriation.

The committee has disallowed that amount, \$10,000, sought for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission to cover the Department's share of the cost of the Career Executive Board. This allowance provides the funds required for certain mandatory costs and \$2,000 to defray expenses of entertaining foreign visitors.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 632, 400
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 695, 000
House allowance.....	2, 695, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 695, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$62,600 over the 1959 appropriation.

The increase will provide the funds required for mandatory increased costs, \$9,000, and the funds required for expansion of interpretation and legal advisory services to cover the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act, enacted last year, and the amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 728, 800
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 680, 000
House allowance.....	2, 488, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 488, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$192,000 from the budget estimate, but \$759,200 more than appropriated for fiscal year 1959.

This allowance will provide the funds required to meet the mandatory increased costs—\$1,600 for increased postal rates, \$417,000 for annualization of positions granted for just a portion of the year under amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, \$298,000 for annualization of positions granted for a portion of the year under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, and \$3,400 for the extra day of pay; and \$35,000 for program increase items—\$9,000 for the President's Committee for the Physically Handicapped, and \$26,000 for registration of labor union data as a result of the revision of the reporting form.

The committee has included language to permit the Bureau to use funds for the payment of rents in the District of Columbia. The committee was advised that the General Services Administration, whose responsibility it is to furnish office space to the executive agencies and to budget for the purpose, had notified the Department of Labor that some 7,500 square feet needed to house the expanded activities incident to the amendment of the Longshoremen's and

Harbor Workers' Compensation Act would not be furnished. It is estimated that it will require approximately \$30,000 for the annual rental of this space.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1959 appropriation.....	\$585, 700
1960 budget estimate.....	592, 000
House allowance.....	592, 000
Committee recommendation.....	592, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, the full budget estimate, and \$6,300 over the 1959 appropriation, to enable the Bureau to assist ex-servicemen and reservists in reinstatement to employment. The reemployment program and the unemployment compensation program for ex-servicemen provide the only readjustment benefits now available to persons who enter the armed services after January 31, 1955.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

1959 appropriation.....	\$4, 008, 700
1960 budget estimate.....	4, 047, 000
House allowance.....	4, 047, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 047, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, to enable the Bureau to discharge its responsibility to improve the working conditions of U.S. wage earners and advance their opportunities for profitable employment through promotion and assistance for training of workers in industry.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$7, 120, 700
1960 budget estimate.....	7, 262, 000
House allowance.....	7, 262, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 262, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$141,300 over the 1959 appropriation, required to meet mandatory increased costs.

It is the responsibility of the Bureau to administer the public employment services, including a Veterans Placement Service and a Farm Placement Service, the unemployment compensation program including the program for benefit payments to veterans and Federal employees, and the Mexican farm labor program.

These funds—excluding approximately \$266,000 relating to the Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands and unemployment compensation to veterans and ex-servicemen—under the terms of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954 are reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the earmarked net tax collections accruing from Federal unemployment tax of three-tenths of 1 percent.

It has come to the attention of the committee that the Department of Labor has had under consideration the issuance of rules under the Wagner-Peyser Act, which would require farmers with respect to agricultural employment to submit to regulation by the Department over farm housing, transportation, wages and hours, and related

matters. The Wagner-Peyser Act authorized the establishment of a national system of public employment officers as a means of assisting workers to find available job opportunities and employers to find available workers. It conferred no regulatory authority over either the workers or employers. The U.S. Employment Service, as its name implies, is solely a service agency. Except for the authority contained in title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which provides for temporary employment of Mexican farmworkers in the United States where such employment will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers, there has not been delegated to the Department of Labor any authority to impose regulations concerning hours, wages, compulsory bargaining or the like with respect to agricultural employment as defined in the act. On the contrary, the Congress has consistently exempted agriculture from such controls because of the great difference between conditions affecting agriculture and those affecting industry. Therefore, in providing funds for the carrying out of the Bureau of Employment Security programs, it is directed that such funds not be used directly or indirectly to impose with respect to agricultural employment regulations relating to wages, hours, bargaining, or other conditions of employment, except as may be expressly authorized by law.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$325, 600, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	328, 684, 000
House allowance.....	315, 819, 000
Committee recommendation.....	315, 819, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$12,865,000 under the budget estimate, and \$9,781,000 under the 1959 appropriation.

The Department had appealed for the restoration of \$8.5 million of the House reduction, alleging that the improvement in economic conditions will place an additional workload on the employment service program in placement work, anticipating 750,000 more placements than the number estimated in the budget at a cost of \$5.5 million; and that with a lower volume of unemployment the unit cost of processing claims will be higher than anticipated in the budget resulting in an additional cost of \$3 million.

The committee was unable to accept either argument. The appropriation for the current year provided \$301,400,000 for a base workload of 2.2 million insured unemployed, predicated on the 1958 experience when the average insured unemployed was 2.2 million, in the handling of which the committee was advised that \$295 million had been expended, and that mandatory increases for a like workload in 1959 amounted to \$6,400,000. In addition to this base amount a contingency of \$24,200,000 was made available, and the committee was advised that the total allowance would service a workload of 2.7 million insured unemployment.

It is now known that the 1958 expenditures were some \$5 million less than the committee was advised at the conclusion of that fiscal year; that the actual workload to date in the current year is approximately 2,040,000, with the last week for which data is available,

June 6, having a load of 1,367,700, one-half of the figure for the like week in 1958. The Department's latest advice to the committee is that \$312 million will be expended for the workload in 1959—2,040,000—an increase of some \$20 million over the 1958 experience when a workload of 2.2 million was handled.

The net tax collections derived from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, which imposes a Federal tax of three-tenths of 1 percent on payrolls, are earmarked under the terms of the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954 for the administrative expenses of the employment security program and the act provides that the Treasury shall be reimbursed for funds advanced under the appropriation act for such administrative expenses. The excess of collections over administrative expenses is credited to the unemployment trust account from which it is distributed to the Federal unemployment account for loans to States or to the States if the Federal account has a balance of \$200 million. Should the expenses exceed the collections the difference is a charge against the general fund of the Treasury, which circumstance has not occurred as yet.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

1959 appropriation.....	\$160, 800, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	135, 000, 000
House allowance.....	125, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	125, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$10 million under the budget estimate, and \$35,800,000 under the 1959 appropriation.

The Department did not appeal for restoration of any part of the House cut because "it is difficult to forecast at this time how much improvement there will be in the unemployment situation and what the effect will be on these programs."

Under this appropriation benefits are paid to unemployed Federal workers, to veterans who entered the Armed Forces prior to January 31, 1955 and to ex-servicemen who entered the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955 (and those with earlier service whose latest separation from active duty occurs after October 27, 1958).

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$517, 700
1960 budget estimate.....	873, 000
House allowance.....	873, 000
Committee recommendation.....	873, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$355,300 over the 1959 appropriation.

Of this increase \$350,000 is a comparative transfer out of "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program," arising because the Department had not identified all of its compliance work in the 1959 budget, and the Congress made provision for only compliance work so identified in the budget justifications for the current year.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 673, 500
1960 budget estimate.....	1, 336, 700
House allowance.....	1, 336, 700
Committee recommendation.....	1, 336, 700

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, a reduction of \$336,800 from the 1959 appropriation.

Activities costing \$350,000 have been transferred out of this account into that for compliance activities, explained in the item next above.

The funds for this account are derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund, maintained by charges to farmers recruiting Mexican nationals under the agreement. The fee at present is \$12 for contracting a worker and \$6 for recontracting a worker.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 054, 700
1960 budget estimate.....	3, 080, 000
House allowance.....	3, 080, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 080, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, together with a transfer of \$51,700 from the longshoremen's trust fund, an increase of \$25,910 over the 1959 appropriation.

The Bureau's program covers the administration of compensation claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for injuries and deaths of civil employees of the United States, reservists of the armed services for casualties occurring prior to January 1, 1957, and others covered by provisions of the law.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

(Annual indefinite)

Provision is made in this item for an annual indefinite appropriation of such amount as may be required during fiscal year 1960 for the payment of statutory benefits to Federal employees injured in the course of employment.

It is estimated that there will be disbursed during fiscal year 1960 a total of \$62 million for benefits—\$43,185,000 for Federal civilian employees; \$17 million for reservists of the Armed Forces; \$78,000 for members of the Civil Air Patrol; \$590,000 for employees on Federal relief works projects, WPA, CCC, and CWA; and \$1,151,000 for miscellaneous categories.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$7, 989, 800
1960 budget estimate.....	9, 465, 000
House allowance.....	9, 419, 500
Committee recommendation.....	9, 519, 500

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, \$54,500 over the budget estimate, and \$1,529,700 over the 1959 appropriation.

The increase recommended is for the establishment of consumer price indexes for the State of Alaska where there has been no comprehensive consumer price study in any city since 1945. The budget estimate contemplated an increase of \$21,000 to include Alaska in the cooperative employment statistics program and in the wage and industrial relations program, but nothing with respect to the establishment of consumer price indexes.

The total increase contemplates \$321,000 for mandatory items including \$230,000 for the new standard industrial classification system; \$728,000 net transfer between the Departments of Labor and Commerce with the former handling data on monthly labor force and the latter the construction statistics; \$200,000 for the improvement of the consumer price index; \$150,000 to conduct statistical studies of labor requirements in the construction industry; and the \$121,000 for the programs in Alaska.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1960 budget estimate.....	\$230, 000
House allowance.....	230, 000
Committee recommendation.....	230, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, to begin a 5-year program for an overall revision of the Consumer Price Index, estimated to cost approximately \$4,600,000.

This program proposes a new survey of consumer expenditures in about 70 cities and expanded collection and analysis of retail prices over a period of several years. The latter includes examination of price movements of new products which have entered the market since 1950, changes in marketing practices, and price relationships among consumer goods and services.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

1959 appropriation.....	\$503, 800
1960 budget estimate.....	509, 000
House allowance.....	509, 000
Committee recommendation.....	509, 000

The committee recommends approval of the sum sought, \$509,000, and allowed by the House, an increase of \$5,200 over the 1959 appropriation required to meet mandatory increases.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

1959 appropriation.....	\$11, 371, 100
1960 budget estimate.....	11, 489, 000
House allowance.....	11, 489, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 489, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$117,900 over the 1959 appropriation required to meet certain mandatory increased costs.

The funds provided will enable the Division to administer the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, establishing, subject to specified exemptions, minimum wage, overtime, and child labor stand-

ards for employees engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce, and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act requiring Federal supply contracts in amounts exceeding \$10,000 to contain stipulations in respect to payment of minimum wages and overtime, nonemployment of child and convict labor, and observance of certain safety and health standards.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1959 appropriation.....	\$400, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full amount of the budget estimate, the maximum authorized under the enabling statute.

It is estimated that the total blind student enrollment in the special schools and classes for the blind and in the regular public school classes throughout the country in 1960 will total 13,492. The recommended allowance, together with the \$10,000 permanent annual appropriation, will provide a per capita allowance of \$30.39 for 1960, compared with \$34.10 for 1959.

Despite the fact that the enrollment has practically doubled since 1957 the Department has not submitted legislative proposals to increase the authorization to a level sufficient to maintain an adequate per capita allowance for the Nation's blind students. Testimony offered the committee revealed that \$50,000 more than that authorized would be required to maintain the 1959 per capita allowance in 1960.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$10, 917, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	11, 800, 000
House allowance.....	13, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 800, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, which is \$2 million above the budget estimate.

The increase over the budget estimate will enable the Food and Drug Administration to fully staff the Atlanta district office, the new Detroit and Dallas offices, and bring the expansion of the total staff up to the scheduled growth recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee, and replace some of the more obsolete equipment. It will also enable the Administration to initiate certain research projects in such fields as pesticide residues, carcinogens in container waxes, and the toxic properties in fatty acids.

CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

(ANNUAL INDEFINITE)

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, provides that such fees as are necessary shall be charged for the certification of certain antibiotics, coal-tar colors, and insulin; establishment of tolerances for pesticide residues and inspection of seafood packing

plants. The latter, however, are not currently availing themselves of the services, it being their option.

Regulations published in the Federal Register require that parties who avail themselves of the services make advance deposits to insure payment for services rendered. Provision is made for refunds where no services are rendered, or are below those originally contemplated.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 105, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	3, 190, 000
House allowance.....	3, 190, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 190, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate. While the amount of appropriated funds is \$85,000 above that for 1959, the operating budget is estimated at \$150,000 over 1959, the difference representing anticipated receipts from reimbursements from other sources. The increased operating budget for 1960 should provide for mandatory increases, plus improved nursing services, expanded coverage in the X-ray department, and improved collection procedures. Funds are also provided for a minimum of repair to buildings and for new and replacement equipment.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1959 appropriation.....	\$849, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	892, 000
House allowance.....	904, 000
Committee recommendation.....	904, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, which is \$12,000 above the budget estimate.

The increase recommended will enable the college to maintain the food allowance budget at the same day rate as that for 1959, an average rate of 78 cents per student day, plus funds for increased dormitory and other household supplies for an anticipated increase in enrollment of 41 students.

CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$123, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	150, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	325, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$25,000 over the House allowance and \$175,000 over the budget estimate.

The increase over the House allowance will provide for a partial restoration of \$55,000 initially provided for the cafeteria and service building, but required for completion of the men's dormitory.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$150,000 over the budget estimate for athletic fields. The fourth and final stage of the construction program, initiated in 1953, contemplated the construction of athletic fields and stands. The budget estimate for the past 2 years, however, has not provided for this final stage of construction. The committee does not feel that further delay is warranted, particularly for so necessary an adjunct to physical education as athletic fields.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$4, 350, 300
1960 budget estimate.....	4, 617, 000
House allowance.....	4, 617, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 617, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of the full budget estimate. The increase recommended will provide for requested expansion in the teaching and laboratory staffs, as well as certain fringe benefits for employees such as life insurance. Funds for the purchase of library books, \$15,000, and emergency repairs and renovations to the physical plant, \$53,704, are also included.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1959 appropriation.....	\$123, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	21, 000
House allowance.....	21, 000
Committee recommendation.....	21, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate for a survey of the steam and electrical production and distribution system of the university plant to determine its adequacy to meet the expanding building program.

CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

1959 appropriation.....	\$163, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	860, 000
House allowance.....	860, 000
Committee recommendation.....	860, 000

The committee approves the House allowance to liquidate contract authority granted in the appropriation act for 1949. It is estimated that this will be the final appropriation necessary to liquidate all obligations against this project, \$535,000 of contract authority being unobligated.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$32, 618, 581
1960 budget estimate.....	32, 602, 081
House allowance.....	33, 702, 081
Committee recommendation.....	33, 702, 081

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,100,000 over the budget estimate to bring the allowance for the practical nurse program to the same level as 1959, \$4,000,000.

In its report on the 1959 bill the committee urged the Department to amend its regulations with respect to the practical nurse program "so that each State will be able to use, and use effectively, its allotted funds for practical nurse training as was contemplated by the Congress in the enactment of the enabling legislation." This the Department has not done. The committee therefore recommends language which will enable each State to participate in the program.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE
MECHANIC ARTS

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 501, 500
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 501, 500
House allowance.....	2, 501, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 501, 500

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate.

The amount recommended is the full amount of the authorization under the Bankhead-Jones Act for grants to land-grant colleges and universities in the several States, Hawaii, and Alaska. The enabling act provides that each State and Territory shall receive annually \$20,000 plus a proportionate share of the remaining \$1,501,500, allotted on a population basis.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

1959 appropriation.....	\$6, 000, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	5, 150, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 500, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the authorization, which is \$1,500,000 over the House allowance and \$2,350,000 over the budget estimate. The committee heard testimony from the American Library Association to the effect that if the full amount authorized is not appropriated for 1960, some States will not be able to initiate new projects; some communities which have already taken action to assure matching funds for 1960 will not be able to proceed with plans; others which have begun projects will have to curtail them.

At present 50 States and Territories are participating in the program and 2—Delaware and Wyoming—of the 3 not now participating are expected to initiate programs in fiscal year 1960. A recent survey of their matching ability in 1960 revealed that 44 would be able to match the full authorization in 1960, and that the others might possibly be able to do so.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1959 appropriation.....	\$150, 000, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	142, 300, 000
House allowance.....	163, 957, 000
Committee recommendation.....	163, 957, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance of \$163,957,000, the amount estimated to be necessary to meet 100 percent of the entitlements under the act, and \$21,657,000 over the budget estimate, which estimate was designed to pay only 85 percent of entitlements. Sufficient funds were made available in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to meet all entitlements for 1959, as has been the practice of the Congress since the enactment of the act.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$75, 400, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	38, 500, 000
House allowance.....	61, 135, 000
Committee recommendation.....	61, 135, 000

The committee concurs in the House action, and recommends an increase of \$22,635,000 over the budget estimate. The amount recommended is estimated to pay all entitlements anticipated in 1960. As in the case of the program under Public Law 874, as amended, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, made sufficient funds available, without a budget estimate, to meet all entitlements for 1959.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation-----	\$115, 300, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	150, 000, 000
House allowance-----	150, 000, 000
Amendment requested-----	150, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

The following table shows by title and purpose of the enabling act the distribution of the 1959 appropriation, the authorization for 1960, and the committee's recommendation:

Defense educational activities	1959 appropriation	1960 authorization	Budget estimate and committee recommendation
Title II: Student loan funds-----	\$31, 000, 000	\$75, 000, 000	¹ \$31, 000, 000
Title III: Science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction:			
(a) Acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling-----	56, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	60, 000, 000
(1) Grants to States-----	(49, 280, 000)	(61, 600, 000)	(52, 800, 000)
(2) Loans to nonprofit private schools-----	(6, 720, 000)	(8, 400, 000)	(7, 200, 000)
(b) Grants to States for supervision and administration-----	1, 350, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Title IV: National defense fellowships-----	5, 300, 000	² 13, 450, 000	13, 450, 000
Title V: Guidance, counseling, and testing:			
(a) Grants to States-----	7, 400, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000
(b) Institutes for counseling personnel-----	3, 000, 000	7, 250, 000	5, 000, 000
Title VI: Advanced training in foreign areas and languages:			
(a) Training centers and research-----	3, 500, 000	8, 000, 000	7, 050, 000
(1) Training centers-----	(1, 000, 000)	-----	(3, 050, 000)
(2) Research-----	(2, 500, 000)	-----	(4, 000, 000)
(b) Institutes for language teachers-----	1, 500, 000	7, 250, 000	3, 000, 000
Title VII: Educational media research-----	1, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
Title VIII: Grants to States for area vocational programs-----	3, 750, 000	15, 000, 000	7, 000, 000
Title X: Grants to States for statistical services-----	1, 000, 000	³ 1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000
Total-----	115, 300, 000	222, 450, 000	150, 000, 000

¹ Includes estimated \$1,000,000 for Federal loans to educational institutions for non-Federal share of loan funds (\$25,000,000 authorized as necessary).

² Estimated requirements to finance 1,500 authorized new fellowships in 1960 and 1,000 2d-year fellowships.

³ Estimated requirements; indefinite amount authorized but no State may receive in excess of \$50,000 for any 1 fiscal year.

Student loans.—From State allotments based on full-time enrollments in institutions of higher education applications have been approved for about 1,200 colleges and universities to provide low-interest loans to students to enable them to continue their higher education.

Strengthening science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction.—On a matching basis grants are provided to States for the acquisition of equipment and minor remodeling of laboratory and other space used for such equipment in public elementary and secondary schools in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages; and for expansion or improvement of supervisory or related services at the State level. Twelve percent of the total appropriation is reserved for loans to nonprofit private schools based on States' enrollments in such schools.

Graduate fellowships.—Fifty-five hundred 3-year fellowships are authorized for study in new or expanded graduate programs in institutions of higher education. Fellows selected by the institutions receive stipends on a graduated basis, including \$400 for each dependent.

Guidance, counseling, and testing.—Matching grants are made to help States establish and maintain programs of testing, guidance, and counseling in public secondary schools. In States not authorized by law to conduct a testing program for students in nonpublic schools

special arrangements are to be made for this purpose. Counseling and guidance institutes are provided to increase the supply and competence of guidance personnel. Personnel from public schools are eligible for stipends.

Foreign language development.—Funds are available to institutions of higher education to provide for institutes to improve the skills and effectiveness of elementary and secondary schoolteachers of modern foreign languages; to conduct research and develop materials related to instruction in modern foreign languages; and to establish centers for training in foreign languages rarely taught in this country.

New educational media.—Funds provide for research and experimentation in more effective utilization of television, radio, motion pictures, and related media for educational purposes; and for dissemination of information on these media.

Area vocational programs. Grants are made to the States on a matching basis for area vocational education programs to provide for highly skilled technicians in fields necessary for the national defense.

Statistical services.—Each State can receive up to \$50,000 per year on a matching basis to improve its methods and techniques for collecting, processing, and disseminating State and local educational statistics.

In adopting a limitation on the use of funds for purchasing various scientific, mathematical, and foreign language teaching aids and equipment from Communist countries, the committee is providing a means for effective and immediate action in a situation which has serious economic and propaganda implications.

The committee favors a broad study and investigation of the Communist economic offensive from the standpoint of the effect on vital industries as well as an instrument of propaganda not only in this country but in the free countries of the world where we are extending aid to accomplish economic stability. This does not preclude, however, the desirability of the definitive action the committee has taken as a temporary stop-gap measure to preserve the status quo while a study is being undertaken. It is hoped that such a study will be undertaken as soon as possible by the appropriate legislative committees of this whole problem, including a review of the adequacy of our antidumping laws and such counteractive measures as may be necessary to protect our economy.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

1959 appropriation.....	None
1960 budget estimate.....	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget and the total authorized under the enabling act.

This is the first year of a 10-year grant program authorized by the last session of Congress to enable the Commissioner of Education to assist public or other nonprofit institutions and State educational agencies in training professional personnel to conduct training of teachers in fields related to education of mentally retarded children.

The committee has included language to clarify the intent of section 2 of the act, making grants to State educational agencies, to enable the State agencies to expend these funds to pay the costs of such training in addition to establishing and maintaining fellowships and trainee-

ships. Such authority is expressly stated with respect to the grants to institutions under section 1 of the act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$9, 627, 500
1960 budget estimate.....	12, 800, 000
House allowance.....	12, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 800, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate.

The increase of \$3,172,500 over the appropriation for 1959 will provide for full annualization of positions created in 1959 for the administration of the National Defense Education Act, and for those programs newly authorized in 1960. Three new programs were authorized by the 85th Congress; Public Law 85-926, expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded; Public Law 85-905, captioned films for the deaf; and Public Law 85-875, which makes the Commissioner of Education responsible for encouraging, fostering, and assisting in the establishment of science clubs.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

1959 appropriation.....	\$51, 600, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	51, 900, 000
House allowance.....	51, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	51, 900, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full amount of the budget estimate.

While the amount recommended is \$300,000 over the appropriation for 1959, the comparable increase is \$4,900,000, inasmuch as research and demonstration projects in the amount of \$4,600,000 formerly appropriated for under this account are provided for in 1960 under "Research and training."

The committee approves raising the allotment base from \$56 million in 1959 to \$59,500,000 in 1960 as requested in the budget estimate, and approved by the House, to enable the States with matching ability to take greater advantage of available funds.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1959 appropriation.....	\$4, 800, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	12, 500, 000
House allowance.....	12, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 700, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate.

As indicated under the preceding account, the amount recommended includes \$4,600,000 formerly financed under "Grants to States" for research and demonstration projects. The transfer between accounts, therefore, makes the comparable amount for 1959, \$9,400,000. The increase for 1960 is \$3,300,000 over this comparable amount.

The committee has added \$200,000 to permit a grant as provided in section 4(a)(1) to pay part of the cost of the establishment of special facilities and services which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several States.

This will provide transitional support to the project at Hot Springs, Ark., for a period of from 3 to 5 years, subject to approval of the application by the advisory council as provided in the act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 515, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	1, 738, 000
House allowance.....	1, 738, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 738, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$223,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PREAMBLE

Testimony given the committee revealed that the limitation of \$15,000 per annum placed on the compensation rate of consultants and scientists appointed for limited periods of time several years ago is somewhat below the point to which the salaries of similar permanent professional employees have advanced, and that this limitation is endangering the ability of the Public Health Service to recruit and retain eminently qualified individuals. The committee recommends that this limitation be raised to \$19,000 per annum.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$23, 639, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	22, 497, 000
House allowance.....	22, 497, 000
Committee recommendation.....	22, 497, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate, which is \$1,142,000 below the appropriation for 1959. No estimate was included in this item for public health training, inasmuch as the authorization for this purpose expires June 30, 1959. In 1959 \$2 million was appropriated for this purpose. Legislation has been introduced to extend the authorization for a 5-year period. Should this legislation be enacted it is assumed that the Department will submit a supplemental estimate for 1960.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

1959 appropriation.....	\$5, 400, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	4, 673, 000
House allowance.....	5, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 400, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, an increase of \$727,000 over the budget estimate, and the same amount as appropriated for 1959.

Testimony developed by the committee revealed that the incidence of syphilis showed an increase of 15 percent for the 6-month period, July 1 to December 31, 1958, over the same period in 1957, while the incidence of gonorrhea increased 11 percent during this period. It is estimated that there are more than 1 million undiscovered syphilitic cases in the population which, if undiscovered and not treated in time, will result in 143,000 cases of late disabling syphilis, including 44,000 cases of syphilitic psychoses which will result eventually in a cost of more than \$572 million for care in mental institutions.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

1959 appropriation.....	\$6, 501, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	5, 452, 000
House allowance.....	5, 452, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 952, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance, and the budget estimate. This increase will make \$4,500,000 available for grants to States for tuberculosis control work, the same as allowed for 1958, and \$500,000 above that allowed for 1959.

Testimony given the committee revealed that serious reductions would occur in public health nursing services, laboratory, and clinic services, and cause a reduction up to one-half of the operating case finding units in the States. The committee does not believe that these reductions should be allowed to occur when testimony reveals that there has been no appreciable drop in the incidence of this dread disease, even though the death rate is slowly declining.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$6, 890, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	8, 015, 000
House allowance.....	8, 015, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 015, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of the budget estimate, an increase of \$1,125,000 over the appropriation for 1959.

The increase over 1959 will permit the Communicable Disease Center to intensify its efforts in the development of the fluorescent antibody technique, studies in the control of staphylococcal infections, and to finance the moving of the offices to the new building in Atlanta, Ga., scheduled for completion early next fiscal year.

The fluorescent antibody technique has been developed to the point where it is about ready for tests on some 50 disease organisms. The committee last year added \$500,000 to the estimate to initiate a broader study of staphylococcal infections. As a result the CDC established a national laboratory to produce and distribute staphylococcus diagnostic materials to laboratories; to furnish laboratory and epidemic aid to them; to develop printed and film materials for use in control programs; and to assist in the establishment of control programs in the States. The increase provided for 1960 will augment this program by furnishing more needed epidemic and laboratory aid to hospitals and health departments, and training health department and hospital personnel on how to control outbreaks.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$13, 256, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	14, 275, 000
House allowance.....	14, 590, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 640, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,050,000 over the House allowance.

The increase recommended, together with the amount included in the budget estimate, will make available approximately the \$2.5 million recommended for radiological health work by the National

Advisory Committee on Radiation. Included in the increase is \$50,000 to enable the Public Health Service to conduct a pilot study of radioactivity in rock outcroppings in areas where such rock formations exist and which a recent study in New York State indicated there was a close correlation between areas where these outcroppings exist and the incidence of malformed babies.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$45, 000, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	45, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 000, 000

The committee recommends the House allowance, an increase of \$25 million over the budget estimate, and the same amount as appropriated for 1959.

Testimony indicated that since the inception of this program, the average annual construction of waste treatment works has increased 100 percent, with the Federal Government financing on the average only about 20 percent of the total cost. Thus the program has stimulated States and local communities in efforts to alleviate the health problems created by municipal pollution of our water resources. The Division of Sanitary Engineering now has on hand some 620 applications requesting \$62.7 million in Federal financing.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$186, 200, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	101, 200, 000
House allowance.....	143, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	211, 200, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$67,500,000 to make available the full amount authorized under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended. The increase recommended will provide \$150 million for part C of the act, the so-called Hill-Burton program, and \$60 million for part G, providing for the construction of nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and chronic disease hospitals, and \$1,200,000 for research in hospital use as authorized under section 636 of the Public Health Service Act.

Evidence of the need for construction of additional health facilities is readily available. Plans submitted by State agencies administering the Hill-Burton program show the need for 1,119,000 additional hospital and nursing-home beds.

The annual population increase alone requires approximately 42,000 additional hospital and nursing-home beds each year, and approximately 22,000 hospital beds become structurally or functionally obsolete each year and need replacing. In other words, a total of 64,000 additional hospital and nursing-home beds are required each year to hold the line.

The appropriation of \$210 million for construction purposes will provide approximately 30,550 hospital and nursing home beds. This is 15,500 more beds than would be produced under the budget estimate, and over 9,000 more than would be produced under the House allowance of \$142,500,000. When combined with the 25,400 beds

which it is estimated will be produced outside the Hill-Burton program, however, the total of 55,950 beds produced will be 8,050 under the number required to take care of the needs brought about by the annual population increase and bed obsolescence.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 635, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	1, 604, 000
House allowance.....	1, 604, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 777, 000

The committee recommends an increase of \$173,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance. The budget estimate was predicated on the estimate of \$100 million for the grant program. The estimate presented to the Bureau of the Budget by the Department contemplated \$1,777,000, based on a grant program of \$150 million. The committee is of the opinion that the division of the Public Health Service responsible for the administration of this program can operate efficiently under the amount proposed in administering a \$210 million program.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1959 appropriation.....	\$50, 624, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	45, 600, 000
House allowance.....	45, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	43, 633, 000

The committee recommends that the financing of medical care of dependents and retired personnel, which expenses are authorized by law and are not subject to administrative control, be converted to an annual indefinite appropriation and combined with a similar account, "Retired pay of commissioned officers." The committee has consequently decreased the House allowance by the amount estimated for this purpose, \$2,167,000, offset in part by \$200,000 increase recommended over the estimate of \$1 million for payment to Hawaii for the care of persons afflicted with leprosy.

The Public Health Service bears the entire cost of operating the leprosarium at Carville, La., which cares for persons afflicted with this disease in the continental United States. The committee recommends, therefore, that the increase be provided to accord Hawaii equal treatment in the care of similar patients in Hawaii, estimated at \$1,200,000 for 1960.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE SERVICE

1959 appropriation.....	\$4, 348, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	4, 460, 000
House allowance.....	4, 460, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 685, 800

The committee recommends an increase of \$225,800 over the House allowance and budget estimate.

The recommended increase would permit quarantine coverage on a limited basis at nine points of crossing on the Mexican border which are now without any quarantine service whatsoever. This includes the opening of a new crossing at Cordova Island, El Paso, Tex., where it is estimated that 10 positions will be required to render the necessary inspection service. It is estimated that more than 2.5 million persons enter the United States each year at the nine points which have no

benefit of quarantine service inspection. To be effective, a program designed to prevent entry of contagious diseases into this country should afford at least some protection during the periods of greatest entry into the United States at each point of entry. The funds recommended represent a step in this direction.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation-----	\$42, 327, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	43, 500, 000
House allowance-----	45, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	45, 500, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$2 million over the budget estimate and \$3,173,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

This recommended increase over the budget estimate will permit the Public Health Service to provide additional hospital and health services to the Indian beneficiaries by broadening and intensifying the attack on more serious health deficiencies. Of the increase, \$1,295,000 will be expended in the hospitals to provide 189 additional professional medical personnel, supporting staff, and related costs. Funds of \$710,000 would be expended in the field health centers, clinics, and field health station activities to provide 96 additional professional medical and dental personnel, supporting staff, and related costs.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1959 appropriation-----	\$6, 010, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	3, 087, 000
House allowance-----	4, 587, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 587, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget estimate and \$1,423,000 under the 1959 appropriation.

The increase here recommended of \$1,500,000 would supplement funds requested for personnel quarters and would provide an additional 52 housing units with adequate furnishings for occupancy by the professional health staff in locations woefully short of housing or would provide replacements for units now occupied which are unfit for occupancy.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

In the past decade, and more particularly during the past 4 years, there has been steady and rewarding expansion in the availability of funds for medical research in the United States. At the same time, the Nation has started to invest sizable funds in the training of medical and related scientists and in the construction of health research facilities. These developments have taken place because the people want better health, recognize that research is essential for better health, and believe that medical research should therefore be vigorously and effectively prosecuted.

In essence, although it has not been so stated, there has come into being a national policy that calls for a sustained and expanded research attack against disease. Under that policy, the Federal Government has assumed a share of the total responsibility for a strong medical research effort, as reflected primarily in increased appropriations for the activities of the National Institutes of Health. Abundant health

dividends are already evident as a result of the Federal Government's investment in these Public Health Service programs.

It is fair to say that the committee is mystified by the failure of the administration in recent years to recognize both the effectiveness of these programs and the degree to which they represent the public interest. Year after year the administration has come forward with inadequate health research proposals, and year after year the Congress has found it necessary to increase the programs to more reasonable levels. Each time, the action of the Congress has received broad public support. Such support is only one of the bases for appraising congressional action. Other measures are demonstrated productivity, the health status and life span of the people, the strength of medical institutions, the confidence of professional workers here and abroad. By all these criteria, and more, the intensified medical research effort has been clearly worth while. Yet again this year the administration chose to ignore the facts and came forward with a budget which failed to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges presented; more than this, the administration's proposal cut back funds for construction, failed to provide a more adequate allowance for indirect costs of research projects, and ignored the increases in the cost of carrying out research programs in 1960 as compared with 1959.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

It must be appreciated by all that the congressional action taken in connection with these appropriations is the most important decision affecting medical research in the Nation and has a profound though indirect effect upon the educational process in our schools that train our physicians, dentists, and others in the health professions. Moreover, because of the work supported, the scientists trained, and the institutional stability engendered by a consistent pattern of congressional support, the action of Congress on these appropriations determines in no small measure the rate of acquisition of new knowledge which will lead to more precise understanding of the nature of the many fatal and disabling diseases which afflict our people, thus hastening the day when these may be prevented, cured, or ameliorated.

The committee does not believe that the rate of progress toward the conquest of disease is simply proportionate to the dollars available for expenditure. Nonetheless, the Congress has expressed the view in the past—and the committee recommendation herein transmitted emphasizes this point of view—that our Nation deserves and shall receive the benefits of research as rapidly as these are obtainable.

To accomplish this the committee reiterates that progress in medical research shall not be deterred by the absence of adequate funds to support our scientists of demonstrated competence.

The committee is well aware that funds in support of medical research should not come exclusively from the Federal Government. The tradition of private giving to research institutions directly and indirectly through our great philanthropic agencies, and the support of research by our forward-looking pharmaceutical industry, are noted with satisfaction by the committee. There has been a progressive year-by-year increase in the funds made available from these sources, suggesting that Federal action over the years—whether in direct support of research, or in support of training or the construction of

research facilities—has stimulated private giving and has certainly not substituted for it.

The committee believes that our Nation cannot afford to do other than provide adequately for the support of our trained scientists. To pursue any different course of action would be specious economy and at the same time a rejection of the great humanitarian principles for which our Nation stands. For our people are one of our primary national resources. Their health is directly related to the productivity of our economy and to the strength and well-being of our country. We must not let ourselves interrupt the forward march of the Nation's health by failing to provide the new knowledge on which the forward movement depends.

THE APPROPRIATION REQUEST

The President's request for funds covering the appropriations of the National Institutes of Health was for \$294 million—the precise level of the 1959 appropriations for research, training, and certain of the Public Health Service's technical assistance programs. It also requested, for construction of research facilities, only \$20 million of an annual authorization of \$30 million.

Testimony before the Congress indicated a high degree of dissatisfaction with the proposed budget—such dissatisfaction being shared, curiously enough, by the Secretary, the Surgeon General, and the Director of the National Institutes of Health.

These unusual circumstances, and the confusion which resulted, warrant a brief summary of the history of the appropriations request up until the time of its presentation to the Senate.

In the summer of 1958, the record shows that the NIH proposed to the Public Health Service a budget, exclusive of construction, of some \$338 million, with overhead on research grants calculated at an average of 15 percent. This was accepted as reasonable by the PHS and was discussed in a preliminary way by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the Bureau of the Budget. It appears that after informal negotiation, the Bureau of the Budget suggested a sharp reduction in the total. The Department, on advice from the National Institutes of Health, countered with a proposal for some \$314 million to cover only the increase in overhead, an increase in the area of research application, and an increase in training in the general medical sciences programs—all items that were apparently believed to be allowable without serious controversy. The Department also sought the full authorization of \$30 million for the construction of research facilities. And the Department agreed that PHS and NIH officials should carry out detailed studies of the 1960 requirements and opportunities in the research and training fields, assuming there might be an opportunity to submit a budget amendment prior to the congressional hearings.

The President's budget as finally submitted, contained a total of \$294 million for the operating appropriations of NIH and \$20 million for the construction of research facilities. The President's budget message stated, however, that a review was being made in the field of medical research and training and that the results would be made available to Congress.

From this point on the record is somewhat obscure. A number of studies were made by the NIH staff and there was proposed an amend-

ment to increase the President's \$294 million budget by \$57 million. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare sought to persuade the Office of the President that a \$30 million increase should be provided. But the Bureau of the Budget remained adamant, and the House was required to act on a budget request that, at \$294 million, was inadequate in all respects.

The President's budget of \$294 million was increased in the House by \$50 million to \$344, and the \$10 million cut in research facilities construction was restored. Although the hearings before the Senate revealed that these too were extremely conservative figures, the action of the House was a clear-cut expression of confidence in these programs and in their meaning to the American people.

The House action requires further comment. Although its report is replete with comments on the progressive opening of research opportunity in important field after important field, the House action was primarily directed to the strengthening of the active programs of each of the Institutes. The increases provided would not permit the active promotion of areas of evident opportunity, since recent data available to this committee indicate that the sums recommended, institute by institute, are inadequate to cover recommended projects that will require support as the result of spontaneously developing needs and opportunities.

In the testimony before the Senate committee, primary emphasis had to be placed on the views and recommendations of non-Federal scientists and research administrators, since the Department's witnesses were all placed in the position of having to recommend against the House increases. During the hearings, two general points emerged: first, it is feasible and desirable to invest funds beyond the level of the House allowances for medical research; and second, we have reached a point in time at which greater attention must also be given to the strength of research institutions and to the stability of research careers.

The first point—the provision of funds for a larger proportion of the research projects deemed worthy of support by non-Federal advisory groups—involves the simple extension and intensification of existing programs and mechanisms. The committee is confident, based on the information placed before it, that additional funds can be effectively used with no reduction in the quality of the projects supported or in the standards of review.

With reference to the payment of indirect costs on research projects, the committee notes that in its budget submission, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare apparently recognized the need to pay such full indirect costs by asking for removal of the 15 percent limitation. It later became apparent, however, that the Department did not intend to ask for the money to finance the increase in overhead to an average of 25 percent. Despite this curious contradiction, the committee is convinced that under present practices which limit the payment of indirect costs on research projects to a maximum of 15 percent, the NIH programs may be imposing a financial burden on grantee institutions at a time when their general financing is precarious indeed. Believing that the Government should pay the full cost of research it finances, the committee has provided funds that will permit payment of up to 25 percent for indirect costs, thus relieving the institutions of the necessity of diverting their own scarce operating funds for this purpose.

The committee has been deeply impressed in recent years by the flexibility of the system of research support that has come into being through NIH appropriations. It began with the capacity to support individual projects that were spontaneously initiated by scientists in non-Federal research institutions. More recently, as funds have become more adequate, it has also evidenced a capacity to develop and build programs in response to scientific and public need. Sometimes such programing consists merely of giving emphasis and focus and stimulus to new or relatively neglected areas. At other times, it may take the form of broadly based collaborative study in which NIH takes leadership in developing the program. Thus we have seen, as the result of congressional interest and support, and often as the result of special directives from the committee designating specific amounts for such programs, the rapid exploitation of such fields as cancer chemotherapy, psychopharmacology, the perinatal studies, the viral origin of cancer, physical biology, staphylococcus infections, diet and atherosclerosis, oral antidiabetic drugs, cancer diagnostic tests, biometry and epidemiology—fields which would certainly never have opened up so rapidly had it not been for the direct stimulus of Federal funds and Federal programing.

In its consideration of the needs and opportunities in medical research, it has become apparent to the committee that there is emerging a requirement for new and highly specialized forms of research facilities, operated on a centralized basis within the context of a large institutional environment. For example, there was the suggestion by outside witnesses that the NIH establish and maintain a number of specialized cancer and heart research units and finance them with a single grant or contract. The committee has sought competent advice on this matter and has reached the judgment that the time has come to consider creating, in part with Federal funds, a number of such centralized facilities, either within a single university or among a group of universities, to provide highly integrated research opportunities and services to large numbers of investigators and research groups. Such centralized facilities are not generally supportable within the conventional research grant.

The committee has in mind the need for such facilities as bio-mathematical centers, centers for instrument development, experimental primate colonies, centers for the production and development of germfree life, and—contained within individual institutions—therapeutic and metabolic research facilities. The committee recognizes that the creation of such resources on a large scale represents a significant departure from current patterns for support of research and ultimately will involve the expenditure of sizable funds. As part of a process of determining the wisdom and feasibility of stimulating the establishment of such resources on a broad scale the committee directs the National Institutes of Health to make a careful appraisal and study of this entire field and to prepare for the consideration of the committee a detailed report which gives all relevant information on the basis of which the committee can determine its future course of action.

The testimony, however, dealt largely with the specific suggestions that there be established a number of specialized facilities for heart and cancer research. The committee believes that as a result of these and subsequent discussions that the initial objectives of such a program will best be served if provision be made for the support of therapeutic

and metabolic research units in a number of locations throughout the country so that the local sponsoring institution can be free to use this important research modality in any one of the many research areas represented by the Institutes. This would seem to assure continuous use of the units with, however, full freedom for each participating institution progressively to concentrate its efforts in any area of its choice.

One of the principal reasons for the lack of such facilities in academic institutions now is the cost of maintaining the highly trained personnel who are essential to the proper functioning of such units. Because of the vital need for such facilities for modern clinical investigation, the committee wishes to assure the creation and maintenance of a number of such units in various geographical areas of the United States where they can be most effectively used.

In order to initiate this type of clinical research program the committee directs the Director of the National Institutes of Health to establish some suitable mechanism for administering this new program, with participation by each of the Institutes except Dental and the Division of General Medical Sciences, and the committee would like to be kept fully advised on this matter.

The Senate committee proposals reflect the strong belief (1) that lack of adequate funds cannot be permitted to hamper rapid progress in the conquest of disease, (2) that quite apart from the general strengthening of the programs which would result from the application of the funds made available by the House, further strengthening is possible and highly desirable, and (3) that certain areas in each of the Institutes require active stimulation of effort such as is only possible through further increases in appropriations.

Attention must be directed to the qualitative and quantitative aspects of training if we are to provide both for the application of research as well as an expanded capacity for research in the future. The committee believes that to do otherwise would be to develop an unbalanced program and has taken these considerations into account in determining a proposed budget level for each of the appropriations.

In making these proposed increases above House allowances for the NIH appropriations, most of which are directed to research grants activities, the committee wants to stress its recognition of the importance of the companion research activities at Bethesda, and directs that an appropriate portion of the increases go to the maintenance of high quality review and approval programs for the extramural programs, and similarly that an appropriate sum be used to provide for adjustments in supporting services in relation to program expansion of the intramural research program at Bethesda.

The committee further directs that as part of its processes for reporting the status and results of medical research, the NIH shall keep the committee fully informed on how the funds provided in these appropriations have been used to advance medical research, as well as what has been accomplished in the specific areas singled out for attention in this report.

It has come to the attention of the committee that many of the research programs to be operated with the appropriations provided in this bill involve the use of animals for experimentation and that in many instances totally inadequate facilities are provided for housing them in a humane manner consistent with the experiments being

conducted. The committee strongly urges that every effort be made to provide suitable and comfortable quarters and that these animals not be subjected to the unnecessary cruelty involved in their being carelessly and improperly housed.

The maintenance of such quarters for animals used in research is a proper expense of such activities.

The committee knows from past experience that the fully effective use of the funds provided in excess of the budget requests is dependent in large measure upon the manner and timing of the availability of such funds for expenditure under the executive branch's apportionment processes. The committee directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to keep it fully informed as to the apportionment of funds made available for the NIH programs, with particular emphasis on reporting delays in such apportionment. And the committee admonishes the executive branch not to use the apportionment device willfully to thwart the evident conviction of Congress and of the American people that medical research shall move forward on broad new fronts and without delay.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

1959 appropriation-----	\$28, 974, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	28, 974, 000
House allowance-----	36, 404, 000
Committee recommendation-----	49, 585, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$49,585,000 for this program, an increase of \$13,181,000 over the House allowance and \$20,611,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee notes with some satisfaction the growth and effectiveness, under this appropriation, of the Division of General Medical Sciences. The creation of this Division 2 years ago has made it possible for the program to receive thorough scrutiny and for selective emphasis to be given to areas of research and training which are of critical importance to the total strength of the medical and biological sciences.

Since the program of this Division is directed primarily to areas of inquiry and areas of training in fundamental scientific fields and disciplines, it is evident that it has direct bearing on the capacity of the several institutes to carry out their categorical missions. The committee was impressed by the number of witnesses, both private and public, who—although they were testifying to the needs and opportunities in a specific field—nonetheless felt compelled also to comment on the importance of fundamental research and on the urgency of increasing the number of trained scientists in such basic disciplines as pathology, pharmacology, and biochemistry.

The committee was impressed with the need for expanding these activities. The committee noted the results derived from the general research training program and from the senior research fellowships program, both of which have received special congressional interest and support. The latter activity has been focused initially on advanced training in the preclinical sciences, and the committee feels it should now be extended to include research training for mature clinicians as well, since the quality of clinical investigation is becoming an increasingly important factor in the acquisition of new knowledge and in its validation prior to widespread general use.

Moreover, research supported by this activity has made advances in such fundamental fields as experimental embryology, cell biology, genetics, nucleic acids and proteins, fetal physiology, and endocrine physiology. Among the findings of these grant-supported studies were: new evidence that both electrical and chemical forces are involved in the production of gastric juice; a new concept suggested by biophysical experiments of how supersonic waves can transmit vibration energy into living cells; successful transplantation of insulin-producing cells of the pancreas; and new information on such subjects as cellular reproduction, genetics, and radiation, and proteins and amino acids.

The Division of General Medical Sciences also embraces research and training in a wide range of fields related to aging, to public health, and to the health hazards associated with man's ever-changing, ever-threatening environment. The committee is deeply impressed with the potential significance of studies in these fields, particularly looks to the Public Health Service to broaden and strengthen its research and other activities in environmental health as a long-range objective, and joins with the House in requesting a report from the PHS as an initial essential for sound programing in this area.

Through the Center for Aging Research, the Division has encouraged new research in the important field of aging. The development during the year of several comprehensive, university-centered gerontological research centers is a noteworthy indication of progress, since there has been far too little research attention of an interdisciplinary character heretofore directed to this problem.

The other major program encompassed within this general appropriation is the Division of Biologics Standards. Congress has given recognition to the importance of this Division by providing it with a new laboratory building, which will be completed and occupied during the first half of the fiscal year 1960. The committee recognizes that the Division carries a tremendous responsibility in its assurance of the safety and effectiveness of biological products. This regulatory function cannot be carried out effectively in the absence of a strong and parallel research activity. The Division of Biologics Standards has made outstanding research accomplishment. Its findings include discovery of a new antibody for a human blood factor, of potential use as a diagnostic tool; development of a test-tube potency test for polio vaccine; a new method for distinguishing virulent from attenuated polio viruses without the use of live monkeys; studies of a photodynamic method of inactivating viruses; and studies of viruses and cancer producing new information of value.

Because the work of this Division ranges a broad front, involving vaccines and antitoxins, therapeutic serums, and human blood and its derivatives, and because this front is one of rapid and constantly changing discovery and development, the activity is one of significance to the American people. By its action, the committee expresses its confidence in this program and its belief that it must have all of the resources it needs to carry out its complex mission.

For the "General research and services" appropriation, the committee fully endorses the House action and recommends an additional \$8 million for research grants and an additional \$10 million for research training.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1959 appropriation-----	\$75, 268, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	75, 218, 000
House allowance-----	83, 308, 000
Committee recommendation-----	110, 203, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$110,203,000 for this activity, an increase of \$26,895,000 over the House allowance and \$34,985,000 over the budget estimate.

Among the many diseases that afflict mankind, one of the most devastating is cancer. This Nation is deeply committed to do everything within reason to hasten the day when cancer will be brought under control. Appropriations to the National Cancer Institute represent the major governmental effort to reach this objective. Its activities complement those of the many private groups and agencies that are similarly dedicated.

The committee is encouraged by the hopeful note that has been present in the testimony of public and private witnesses in the cancer field. They have recognized that a long and difficult battle lies ahead. They have emphasized the importance of waging the battle simultaneously on many fronts, since cancer research continues to face many unknowns and to uncover still more unknowns as it probes deeper and deeper into the mystery of uncontrollable cell growth and proliferation. But with each year that passes, progress is made—progress that is not yet reflected in overall morbidity and mortality data, but is known to scientists and apparent to clinicians who deal at first hand with the diagnosis and treatment of certain cancer in man. Medical science continues to improve the means by which cancer can be diagnosed, treated, and cured. And it continues to reach closer and ever closer to the kind of understanding which will ultimately permit cancer to be brought progressively under control.

By its action on the 1959 appropriations to the National Cancer Institute, the committee made it possible not only for all fields of cancer research to be strengthened, but also for continued and increased emphasis to be placed on three aspects of cancer investigation which scientific leaders think hold a great deal of promise: cancer chemotherapy, cancer virology, and diagnostic tests.

The committee views the search for chemical or other agents useful in the treatment of cancer as a high-risk program in an area where the stakes are enormous. The story of the organization of this truly national program, of its experimental years, and of its broadened activity is an eloquent testimonial to the faith of the American people in science and its capacity to benefit mankind. It is the largest voluntary cooperative venture in medical research that this Nation has ever seen in peacetime. As a result of this program, anticancer chemicals are now being used as part of the total care of thousands of patients all over the country. Some 40,000 materials are screened in animals each year; clinical trials of more than 70 anticancer agents have been carried out in nearly 100 hospitals and clinics throughout the country; and although there can be no certainty, there is every reason to hope that there will be many more important results from this undertaking in which the chemical and pharmaceutical industry is an active and effective partner.

The committee was impressed with the progress of research in chemotherapy of cancer and recognizes the necessity for rapid ex-

pansion of the application to patients with advanced cancer of the important discoveries which have come from the laboratories working with the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center. The satisfaction of the committee in the work of the Chemotherapy Center is expressed in the increased appropriation in the various aspects of this program.

Programed grants in cancer include support for a few large vertical programs of chemotherapy research in institutions dealing specifically with cancer, and include also support for the clinical cooperative groups which carry out their studies in voluntary cooperation with the clinical panel of the Chemotherapy Center. The work of these clinical cooperative groups, originally set up under the Research Grants Division, has reached such a size and stability in organizational pattern that more rapid progress in these clinical studies will be achieved if these activities can be administered as a whole. To achieve these ends the committee adds \$1 million for programed grants for a total of \$4,800,000 and places the administration of these grants in the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center.

The committee was gratified with the reports of progress in research concerning viruses and cancer, which received special attention in last year's report. The evidence concerning the relationship of viruses to cancer in animals, and the prevention by vaccination of some forms of cancer artificially produced in laboratory animals, makes clear the need for enlarging these laboratory studies in an attempt to develop techniques for the study of a possible relationship between viruses and cancer in man. Experts have stated that we would be remiss if we did not support research concerning viruses and cancer to the full extent of the scientific potential of the country. The committee, therefore, includes \$4,500,000 for research in this field as part of the \$34,300,000 allocated for the support of research projects in cancer, and specifies in addition the sum of \$500,000 for contracts.

A year ago the committee inaugurated a special program for the development of cancer diagnostic tests. The committee is encouraged to learn that a start has been made in a search for diagnostic tests which must be rapid, inexpensive, completely accurate, and of such simplicity that their use on millions of people will be possible. The committee understands that investigators in this difficult aspect of cancer research must have the assurance of long-term support and freedom from pressure in their attempt to achieve a goal of prime importance to the successful treatment of cancer. The committee desires that this program continue as outlined last year, and specifies the sum of \$1,020,000.

In its consideration of the progress in cancer research during the last few years, and of methods of accelerating this progress by using the full scientific and medical resources of this country, the committee has concluded that the time is ripe for the creation of a number of cancer research centers in different parts of the country with independent programs in independent institutions supported in the same way as the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda. Such centers should represent the highest achievement in clinical investigation supported by laboratories such as those of pharmacology, chemistry, biology, physics, pathology, and clinical research facilities such as metabolic wards. They should include among their functions, in addition to

the pursuit of their own direction of cancer research, the creation of expert facilities for the rapid and accurate evaluation—

- (1) of new anticancer agents, or other methods of treatment;
- (2) of newly developed cancer diagnostic tests; and
- (3) the efficacy of techniques of vaccination or immunization

against cancer which in all likelihood will be developed.

These centers should be situated within, or in the proximity of already existing universities or research institutions to achieve the greatest strength without unnecessary duplication, but their identity and dedication to this special purpose must not be lost. Whenever possible the basic laboratories should be joined with those concerned with the support of clinical investigation in other similar categorical research centers to be created.

The committee directs the NIH to make the necessary studies of the optimal location of such centers, and to proceed without delay to select the most favorable environments where men and institutions willing to accept the challenge of this unique opportunity for accelerating cancer research can be found. The committee believes that flexibility is desirable in the creation of these centers, and that maximum utilization of facilities already available will determine the degree of Federal support required as well as the pattern of each center. The committee desires rapid development of the cancer research centers, and specifies \$11,800,000 for the first year.

The committee directs the NIH to establish some suitable mechanism for administering this new program and would like to be advised of progress.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$52,419,000
1960 budget estimate.....	52,384,000
House allowance.....	60,409,000
Committee recommendation.....	79,986,000

The committee recommends an increase of \$19,577,000 over the House allowance, and \$27,602,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee notes with deep gratification the remarkable progress being made in the fight against mental illness. At the end of 1958, there were 52,000 fewer mental patients in all State mental hospitals than might have been expected on the basis of the rising curve from 1945 to 1955. Figured on a conservative maintenance cost of \$1,500 per year per patient, this is a saving in 1958 of \$78 million for maintenance costs alone. Even more important is the saving in new construction moneys. Figured on the basis of \$20,000 a bed, it is estimated that the States have saved more than \$1 billion over the past 3 years which they would have had to appropriate for additional mental hospital beds.

However, the problem of mental illness is still far from conquered. The mentally ill still fill more than 50 percent of the hospital beds in this country. The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health recently estimated that mental illness costs our economy a minimum of \$3 billion a year in direct maintenance outlays, lost economic productivity, and lost taxes. In 1958, the several States spent \$813 million just for custody of approximately 600,000 mental patients.

To continue the mounting of an effective attack upon mental illness, the committee recommends expanded programs in the following areas:

Research.—The committee recommends \$30,600,000 for the research grant program of the Institute.

The committee is pleased with the rate of progress being shown by the Psychopharmacology Service Center in research upon, and evaluation and testing of, new drugs. We recommend \$1 million to expand this basic drug research program, and we trust that this will guarantee an accelerated program using the tremendous resources of the pharmaceutical industry.

The committee received a great deal of authoritative testimony to the effect that the greatest bottleneck in the application of these new drugs to mental patients is the lack of adequate clinical facilities for their prompt evaluation. During 1958, out of approximately 12,000 compounds tested, more than 300 drugs were developed which were deemed of sufficient interest to warrant testing in patients. However, in its report to the Congress, the Psychopharmacology Service Center noted that "there is a major need for better and earlier clinical studies on promising new drugs * * *. The number of clinical units able to do effective work of this sort falls short of the need for this type of research."

The committee was advised that "it seems almost criminal to have a drug—or perhaps a dozen drugs—of possible usefulness gathering dust on a shelf simply because there are not adequate clinical facilities to determine its value. There is unanimous agreement by practically everyone concerned that expansion of critical clinical investigative facilities for drug evaluation is one of our most pressing needs."

The committee therefore recommends that \$2 million be allocated for the establishment and support of clinical screening centers for the evaluation of new drugs.

A second major bottleneck in the discovery and application of better drugs for mental illness is the critical shortage of pharmacologists in this country. The committee received considerable evidence that the pharmaceutical industry, with its enormous laboratory and personnel resources, could play, and is willing to play, a key role in training these desperately needed pharmacologists in cooperation with our universities and medical schools. The Psychopharmacology Service Center, in its report to the Congress, has also commented favorably upon a joint effort by our universities, medical schools, and pharmaceutical companies to train these workers.

The committee therefore recommends \$1 million to initiate a psychopharmacology training program during the coming fiscal year.

The committee is deeply impressed with the title V program of the Institute. Its major purpose is to develop and support new ways of handling mental illness other than in the traditional mental hospital setting. The countrywide enthusiasm for this program has resulted in a backlog of approved applications several million dollars in excess of the \$2,800,000 allocated for the title V program in the current year. The committee therefore recommends a minimum of \$6 million for title V projects in fiscal 1960.

The committee subscribes to the recommendation of the House committee for a study of what can and should be done in the field of juvenile delinquency. Both the National Institute of Mental Health and the Children's Bureau have a major contribution in such a study. Juvenile delinquency is a complex problem which involves not only disciplines that contribute directly to mental health but also those

related to religion, social work, law, education, recreation, and others. The committee believes that the mental health aspects, while important in many instances, represent only one facet of the problem. The majority of the many thousands of children brought to the attention of police and the courts live under very adverse economic and social conditions and often lack proper spiritual or parental guidance.

In order to assure full and effective use of existing governmental facilities, the committee believes that the Children's Bureau and the National Institute of Mental Health should have joint responsibility for drawing up the substantive and fiscal proposals for the report on juvenile delinquency recommended by the House.

The extra expenses incurred in the preparation of this report may properly be met from funds available to the National Institute of Mental Health.

Research fellowships.—A year ago, the Congress doubled the amount of money available to train research workers in psychiatry. Despite the doubling of the program, there are currently on hand approved applications considerably in excess of fiscal 1959 appropriations.

The committee cannot understand the slowness of the administration in this area. Much significant psychiatric research is being held up today because of this desperate shortage of competently trained research workers.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the research fellowship program be increased by a minimum of \$1 million in the coming year, with at least one-half of the increase devoted to research fellowships in the biology of mental illness.

Training.—The committee was shocked to learn that the budget for fiscal 1960 would provide for 30 percent fewer traineeships than in the current year.

The American Psychiatric Association in December 1957 published results of a study of professional staff in public mental hospitals as of 1956. This study shows that the number of physicians, psychiatrists, registered nurses and other nurses and attendants was grossly inadequate. Because of the shortages, the committee was advised that the potentials inherent in the new tranquilizing drugs are as yet largely unrealized.

In order to rectify the conditions and in order to achieve the goal of bringing the benefits of the new tranquilizing drugs to all mental patients, the committee recommends \$30 million for the training programs of the Institute during fiscal 1960.

Worthy of particular mention is the general practitioner training program. Although it was started only last year, it has been received with unprecedented enthusiasm by the medical profession.

The committee received testimony to the effect that a large backlog of approved applications for this program has accumulated in the past few months.

The committee, therefore, recommends that \$5 million be devoted to the gradual expansion of the two phases of the general practitioner program—the support of general practitioners entering a formal 3-year psychiatric residency, and the support of pilot projects in methods of training general practitioners who want to remain family physicians but increase their psychiatric skills.

Clinics.—The committee recommends \$5 million for the matching grant-in-aid program for the support of mental hygiene clinics and

other community mental health services at the State and local level. This is an increase of \$1 million over this year's appropriation.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

1959 appropriation.....	\$45, 613, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	45, 594, 000
House allowance.....	52, 744, 000
Committee recommendation.....	89, 500, 000

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$89,500,000 for this program, an increase of \$36,756,000 over the House allowance and \$43,906,000 over the budget estimate.

In the testimony of public and private witnesses on behalf of the National Heart Institute's appropriations, the committee took note of the appreciable progress that has been made in this field. Although there are a great many major unsolved problems in the several kinds of disease which make up the cardiovascular field, the progress in each major disease entity has been such as to give confidence that a sustained research attack will bring these conditions under control.

Among the major fields of progress against the cardiovascular diseases are effective drugs for the control of high blood pressure, significant advances in the ability of the surgeon to repair damage to the heart and the blood circulatory system, important new evidence bearing on the relation of fats, fatty acids, and diets to the occurrence of atherosclerosis, and steady progress toward the prevention of heart damage due to rheumatic fever.

The committee notes the testimony of several witnesses in connection with the need to establish within the continental limits of the United States one or more primate colonies, which would permit heart disease to be studied over the lifespan of the animals, including studies related to heredity. Based on such testimony, it is the committee's judgment that such primate colonies would be most useful to medical science if there were several such colonies geographically distributed and created as a part of a university environment. Under these circumstances, the colonies could serve the purposes of several programs and could be more economically administered than would be true if they were established as separate resources. The committee will provide increases over the House allowances to permit the Heart Institute to proceed with the establishment of one such facility during fiscal year 1960, assuming that this will serve as a prototype for the creation of similar resources elsewhere in subsequent years.

The committee also notes the testimony of outside witnesses urging the creation of specialized research institutes in the cardiovascular field, with particular emphasis on the creation of those resources which would permit carefully controlled clinical investigations to be carried out. As indicated in connection with other appropriations, the committee takes the position that such expansion in the resources for clinical investigation is very much needed, but that it seems wise initially to undertake the creation of a number of such facilities which can serve the purposes of several areas of investigations. The committee is therefore providing additional funds for such resources under the appropriations to the Heart Institute and to other Institutes whose interests would be served by the creation of such centralized facilities. The committee feels there is ample evidence of the need

for such resources in the difficulties encountered by the Heart Institute in engendering a series of quick and effective trials of the several new agents of potential value in the treatment of hypertension.

The committee was interested in testimony concerning the importance of the study of heart disease in population groups that are widely disbursed across the earth's surface. It would be most useful to know, for example, why atherosclerosis is a rare disease in certain parts of Africa and South America. The committee hopes that, under the expanded program made possible by the increases in Heart Institute research grants, it will be possible for studies of this kind to be extended.

The committee was presented with strong evidence not only as to the needs for strengthening and developing heart research activities, but also as to the accomplishments and results.

New or improved measures for the diagnosis, treatment, and management, and prevention of heart disease, which causes over half of all deaths in the United States annually, came into being during the past year, making possible the saving or extending of more lives and the amelioration of heart disease in more cases than ever heretofore possible. The greater progress, however, is still for the future and will depend upon a continuing and increasing volume and rate of research. Substantial accomplishments in cardiovascular research, ranging from fundamental findings as to the nature of certain processes in heart disease to new drugs and surgical operations for its treatment, show that the research is not only highly promising but also is already beneficial.

The treatment of arteriosclerosis through management of its complications improved through new knowledge, including better anti-coagulants, such as a new synthetic one. Further dramatic advances were made against high blood pressure with, for example, development of a new approach resulting from basic research. This involves a new blood pressure lowering drug which acts by inhibiting an enzyme which itself destroys body chemicals that influence blood pressure, heart rate, and emotions. Surgical research marked up dramatic advances against heart disease, particularly in the field of congenital defects: new and more precise means of diagnosing these defects were developed, the scope and safety of open-heart and lowered-temperature surgery were improved, and types of heart congenital abnormalities heretofore inoperable can now be corrected. A new test was developed which for the first time provides a rapid, accurate method of identifying the streptococcal infections which precede rheumatic fever.

The clinical evaluation of drugs and hormones, active upon cholesterol metabolism, together with the development of new substances for this purpose should be implemented. In addition, substances affecting blood coagulation, such as anticoagulant and thrombolytic materials, deserve intensive investigations. Methods for the diagnostic assay of lipids and steroid hormones should be improved.

In the Heart Institute, as in other program areas, it is imperative not only that adequate support be provided for current research, but that a reasonable investment also be made in those fields of scientific manpower which are essential to the successful performance of an expanded research program in years to come. The committee believes that the Heart Institute's training programs, which have been amply

supported by the Congress for a number of years, have had a direct bearing both on the quality of research now carried out in this field and on the adequacy of cardiovascular instruction in the medical and related schools. Since such training programs are an investment in the future in the same sense as investments in buildings and equipment, the committee is providing funds above the House allowance to permit the strengthening and expansion of these training activities.

The committee recommends an appropriation increase of \$20 million over the 1960 budget estimate for heart research grants. With these added funds, it will be possible for the Institute to support a greater number of recommended applications in the many promising fields that are within the province of this Institute. A portion of this increase will be used to provide the Heart Institute's share of the new clinical resources mentioned earlier, and the committee expects the Institute to give special attention to such fields as the studies of population groups, the development and testing of drugs, the study of action and utilization of anticoagulant drugs in the treatment of coronary disease and strokes, studies of saturated and nonsaturated fats in the development of atherosclerosis, and other fields which warrant increased support.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$7, 420, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	7, 420, 000
House allowance.....	9, 725, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 164, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$10,164,000 for this appropriation, which is \$439,000 above the House allowance and \$2,744,000 above the 1960 budget request.

The evidence presented in this and recent years clearly reflects the fact that dental research is beginning to have depth and diversity commensurate with the significance of the problem of dental disorders.

The committee heard testimony of promising new leads in the search for new knowledge about dental diseases. Researchers have identified minute quantities of nonprotein substance in tooth enamel. These carbohydrates, which have been identified as galactose, glucose, mannose, and fucose, may play a role in the onset of dental decay. In the field of periodontal disease, improved understanding of diseases such as pyorrhea may come from discovery of tartarlike deposits on molars of germ-free rats. Hitherto, microorganisms inhabiting the oral cavity have been considered responsible for such deposits which in turn were believed to provide the initial irritant leading to pyorrhea. If the deposits on the rat molars prove to be closely related to tartar formations in humans, a significant advance will have been made against pyorrhea.

The committee believes that dental research provides the major avenue for reduction of the Nation's \$1.5 billion dental bill each year. Already there is dramatic evidence of the reduction in tooth decay arising from fluoridation of public water supplies. But there remain acute problems about which little is known—periodontal disease, congenital malformations, nutritional diseases, mineral disturbances, oral cancer, the role of bacteria in tooth decay, infection during dental surgery, dental health problems of the aged, and so on. The com-

mittee recognizes that the programs of the National Institute of Dental Research constitute the primary source of support for such research, and it looks for the progressive strengthening of such research under this appropriation.

The committee also recognizes that forward steps must be taken to relieve the acute manpower shortages in the dental field—shortages of dental teachers, research workers, and dental practitioners—and provides \$373,000 additional for training and fellowships.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation-----	\$31, 215, 000
1960 budget estimate-----	31, 215, 000
House allowance-----	37, 790, 000
Committee recommendation-----	51, 200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$51,200,000 for this program, which is \$13,410,000 above the House allowance and \$19,985,000 above the 1960 budget estimate.

The diseases studied by this Institute are among the most complex and baffling conditions afflicting mankind—diseases such as arthritis, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, and gastrointestinal disorders. In addition, the Institute embraces a broad range of fundamental inquiry which is essential to all advances in science.

Progress in this field has been steady and rewarding. This can be seen in the individual findings which were reported to the committee by Government and private witnesses. It can also be seen in a more general way in the effective development of program areas in which activity has been in part stimulated by the committee—areas such as physical biology, cystic fibrosis, and gastroenterology. Such developments, in new or relatively neglected fields and in this and other Institutes, are clear demonstrations of the importance of providing funds that are adequate in volume to sustain programs and at the same time permit special programs to emerge when they reflect a scientific need and are in the public interest.

Research on the gastrointestinal disorders began to receive new emphasis only recently, when it became apparent that this family of diseases—peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis, and regional ileitis—was being largely neglected. The committee received gratifying reports on the intensification of effort in this field that accompanied its being singled out for special attention and appropriation, and it is confident that a balanced effort of fundamental and clinical studies will bring significant advances.

Cystic fibrosis represents another largely neglected area of investigation. This hereditary disease is thought to be caused by some metabolic defect, although it has infectious complications that are under simultaneous study by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. It has apparently been most difficult for both Institutes in the space of 1 year to initiate effective programs in cystic fibrosis, but the committee expects work in this field to be encouraged vigorously and developed in 1960.

Diabetes is a research area that has also received the attention and support of the committee, most recently in connection with the evaluation of the usefulness and limitations of the oral antidiabetic drugs now being used by perhaps half a million diabetics. Both in its own research and in grant-supported studies, the committee expects the

Institute to press forward in this field, including pursuit of such research objectives as the early diagnosis of diabetes and the understanding of the basic processes which underlie this disease which afflicts approximately 3 million people in the United States, is eighth on our list of causes of death, and is becoming a leading cause of blindness.

In the field of arthritis, there is still no evidence of cause and no method of cure, although palliative treatment is available for certain forms of the affliction. Witnesses before the committee emphasized the importance of acquiring more basic information about the role of connective tissue and other fundamental aspects of this painful, crippling disease which is estimated to affect some 12 million Americans—1 million of whom are permanently disabled. The committee hopes the Institute will leave no stone unturned in its search for the means to bring this terrible disease under control.

In another field, the committee heard testimony concerning the important surveys of nutritional status being made in other lands by the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense. It is the committee's view that this activity, in which the Department of Defense, the Public Health Service, and other Federal agencies collaborate, should be extended to include study of civilian as well as military populations.

The Arthritis Institute, both in its fundamental areas and in its categorical fields, represents a tremendous range of scientific and public interest. The committee is convinced that there are many potentially rewarding areas of training and investigation which can be satisfied only by increases in the funds available for research and training.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$24, 071, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	24, 071, 000
House allowance.....	30, 286, 000
Committee recommendation.....	41, 000, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$41 million for this program, which is \$10,714,000 above the House allowance and \$16,929,000 above the 1960 budget request.

The committee feels it is appropriate to commend this program and its leaders for the effective transition that has been made to accommodate the added responsibilities of a categorical institute. The new dimensions of the program are now fully represented both in its own research at Bethesda and in its research grants and research training activities. The Institute is responsible for progress against a wide range of diseases, many of them not usually fatal, but encompassing diseases that account for a major share of the suffering, economic loss, and absenteeism among the people of the United States.

Typical of the recent advances in the program area represented by this Institute are these in the field of virology, allergy, immunology, and vaccine development. For example, new viruses causing acute respiratory infections in children continue to be discovered and experimental vaccines produced; and better methods of immunizing against ragweed pollen are being developed.

The committee last year and again this year has been deeply concerned with the problem of staphylococcal disease, particularly because of its involvement in serious epidemics in many hospitals. It provided both this Institute and the PHS Communicable Disease

Center in Atlanta, Ga., with funds to initiate a special program in this field. Although several witnesses this year reiterated the problem, there was little evidence of progress against it. The committee urges renewed effort in the attack on this problem, which apparently persists. The emergence of this problem points again to the need for basic understanding of natural and acquired immunity of human beings and of the cause and control of antibiotic resistance among the bacteria that infect them.

The committee notes that although tropical and parasitic diseases have often been referred to as "conquered" as far as the United States is concerned, they have reemerged both as we accept a share in the responsibility for international health activity and as new problems emerge in such research areas as arthropod-borne virus infections, histoplasmosis, and eastern equine encephalitis. The committee supports the concept of maintaining a hard core of research activity and professional competence in this field, and includes in that category the laboratory studies at Bethesda, the grant-supported work at the several universities and institutes with high competence in tropical medicine and parasitology, and the Middle America Research Unit in Panama.

The committee wishes to comment, too, on the significant research being carried out at the Institute's Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont. The scientists there are in a strategic position—both by tradition, by geographical location, and by research competence—to make important contributions to rickettsial diseases, including Q fever; to Colorado tick fever and other arthropod-borne virus diseases; to fungus infections; and to certain other diseases whose control rests on knowledge of ecology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, and immunology. This fine laboratory represents a significant research resource, and the committee intends to provide the necessary support, including facilities, for its effective operation.

It is the committee's intention that the additional funds provided shall be used to strengthen and stimulate research activity in staphylococcal disease, upper respiratory infections, clinical allergy (including the making available of standard allergens), basic immunology, tropical diseases, and vaccine development; for training grant activities, based on the testimony of outside witnesses reflecting the special needs to increase the number of trained scientists and academicians in allergy and immunology; and for the more rapid buildup of essential program levels at the Middle America Research Unit in Panama.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$29, 403, 000
1960 budget allowance.....	29, 403, 000
House allowance.....	33, 613, 000
Committee recommendation.....	48, 966, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$48,966,000 for this program, which is \$15,353,000 above the House allowance and \$19,563,000 above the budget estimate.

Although there has been a gratifying rate of growth of progress in the fields of research and training in the neurological and sensory disorders, the committee is of the opinion that the program levels proposed for 1960 are not commensurate with the problem represented by the 200 disorders in this field that are the third leading cause of

death and the leading cause of permanent disability in the United States.

There have been dramatic advances during the years that have been spanned since the establishment of this Institute. One could cite improved medical and surgical treatment of epilepsy, through which approximately 80 percent of epileptics can now be helped and have the potential for return to productive employment. In the field of blindness there has been significant improvement in the ability of physicians to treat glaucoma and cataracts, and one blinding disorder of infants—retrolental fibroplasia—has been virtually eliminated. Research findings of consequence can be expected that will benefit the 4.5 million mentally retarded persons and the 500,000 individuals with cerebral palsy. New knowledge has been developed concerning the formation of nerve fiber sheath which disintegrates in multiple sclerosis. There are many others: new leads to the understanding of Mongolism, of jaundice in the newborn, of central nerve tissue regeneration—all of which suggest a firm base today for later and even more substantial accomplishments.

The committee is pleased to note that the large-scale collaborative studies of the Institute, together with a number of grantee institutions, are progressing satisfactorily. It recognizes that this is a long-term study and that results cannot be expected for many years; however, it is apparently evident that the study was well designed and that significant results will be forthcoming.

The committee recognizes the importance of strengthening the mechanisms at Bethesda which have the responsibility for linking the many component parts of the perinatal studies into a fully effective and unified program. It is the committee's view that the essential resources of the Institute in support of this program are of tremendous importance and may well have a major role in the ultimate productivity of these large-scale studies.

Another program area of this Institute of special interest to the committee relates to the training of scientists in the fundamental and clinical disciplines related to neurology. The committee is of the opinion that the product of the Institute's training program is having a marked impact both on the quality and dimension of neurological investigation and on academic instruction in this specialized field. The committee urges that these training activities be sustained and expanded to make up for present deficits and to accommodate the future needs for manpower in this field.

The committee continues to express interest in studies of strokes, with particular emphasis on those involving the use of anticoagulants. In this program area, too, there is evidence of a shortage of the kind of clinical facilities which makes it possible for carefully controlled, metabolically balanced studies to be carried out—a deficiency which the committee hopes to begin to remedy through the creation of this kind of resource in a number of university environments where the interests of several research programs can be served.

HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$30, 000, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30 million, the same sum as the House allowance, and \$10 million over the budget estimate.

The objective of the activity provided for in this appropriation is the expansion, both qualitatively and quantitatively, of the Nation's capacity for research in the health sciences. Grants, which must be matched at least equally by the recipient institution, are made to nonprofit institutions throughout the country solely on the basis of meritorious applications which are recommended for support by the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities, established by the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956.

This program has demonstrated a substantial record in moving toward the objectives set by Congress. It has strengthened and expanded facilities which permit American medical, biological, and related research to move ahead with a more intensive program. In August 1958, the program was extended an additional 3 years beyond its original 3 years, a further indication of its essentiality.

During the first 3 years of the program, a total of 453 grants amounting to \$87,002,205 were awarded. By December 31, 1958, 100 projects were completed and are being used in health research programs throughout the Nation. The program has resulted in and is resulting in a vital expansion of health research facilities; yet the unmet needs, as demonstrated by the continuing influx of applications of merit, far exceed the funds that are now available for this purpose.

The committee is at a loss to understand why, in the face of the evidence of the program's merit and the obvious needs to which it is directed, a cutback of \$10 million is recommended in the budget estimate. The committee is impressed by the striking fact that, although the legal requirements for grant support under this program are only for equal matching funds from the recipient institutions, more than five non-Federal dollars have been provided by these institutions for each Federal grant dollar.

The total construction cost of research facilities supported in part by the health research facilities program adds up to \$476,343,935. These facilities constitute an impressive addition to the Nation's health research resources. Thus the committee wholeheartedly supports the House allowance of \$30 million as a minimally adequate appropriation to permit the continuance of this essential program at the same level as in fiscal year 1959.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL QUARTERS, HAMILTON, MONT.

1960 budget estimate	\$150,000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	150,000

The committee recommends approval of this item which was requested for 1960 but denied by the House. The Rocky Mountain Laboratory has established a study to bring under control spotted fever which in the early years of the century plagued the Rocky Mountain area. It is a world center for research on rickettsial diseases including Q-fever; for work on Colorado tick fever which is important to the health of the people in the Western States; and for work on mosquitoborne diseases, such as western equine encephalitis, which are serious diseases which threaten both man and domestic animals.

This work requires the use of many animals. A large wooden building was built more than 10 years ago as a makeshift structure for mouse breeding. It is inefficient and inadequate. This appropriation will permit the National Institutes of Health to construct a building of approximately 8,000 square feet on a cement slab, single story, of the simplest type and design to afford the most space for the least money, a building urgently needed.

RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE ACQUISITION

1960 budget estimate.....	\$150,000
House allowance.....	150,000
Committee recommendation.....	150,000

The committee recommends approval of the budget estimate for this item for acquiring a site outside the metropolitan area for large animals necessary for the research projects of the National Institutes of Health.

Present housing facilities available on a temporary loan basis outside Rockville, Md., are limited and are quite inadequate to meet present needs. The present lease expires in 2 years and there is no possibility of continued use thereafter because the land in the neighborhood is shifting to residential development.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1959 appropriation.....	\$1,526,000
1960 budget estimate.....	1,566,000
House allowance.....	1,566,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,566,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$40,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

(Annual indefinite)

The committee has included in this item as it did last year provision for the payment of benefits for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act. The benefits are statutory and whatever amounts are required must be made available by the Congress. The Service is unable to control obligations under the program in any manner.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$5,666,000
1960 budget estimate.....	5,816,000
House allowance.....	5,816,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,816,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$150,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 442, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	3, 715, 000
House allowance.....	3, 715, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 715, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House. This will provide an increase of \$273,000 in appropriated funds with an anticipated increase in reimbursements of \$831,000. Approximately 80 percent of the hospital's patient load is financed through reimbursements. The increase will provide funds for the staffing and opening and operation of the new maximum security building and additional medical and nursing positions to relieve partially the understaffing in other hospital areas.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1959 appropriation.....	\$87, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	330, 000
House allowance.....	330, 000
Committee recommendation.....	330, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House. Seven relatively small but urgently needed projects are contemplated to be undertaken in the coming fiscal year.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 472, 83d Congress, an estimated amount of \$240,000 will be collected from the District of Columbia and deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts as the District's share of the major repair costs.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$171, 221, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	191, 600, 000
House allowance.....	191, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	191, 600, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$20,379,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

There is provided for the first time a contingency reserve in the amount of \$10 million to be used only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such claims workloads within the existing appropriation. The balance of the increase is attributable to the mandatory cost items and to increases in workloads.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 957, 960, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 033, 500, 000
House allowance.....	2, 033, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 033, 500, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$75,540,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

Under the authorization contained in the Social Security Act, Federal financial participation is governed by the amounts expended by the States. The committee was advised that most of the increase is attributable to higher average payments per recipient resulting from the 1958 amendments to the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act which will be in effect for all of fiscal year 1960 in contrast to only the last three quarters of 1959. The balance of the increase is due to an estimated increase in number of recipients under all programs except old-age assistance and to an increase in the cost of State and local administration. These increases are offset in part by the effect of the 1958 amendments to the OASI program. It reduces the cost of public assistance below what it otherwise would have been.

The committee is greatly concerned about the sharp increase in illicit relations, which in turn has greatly augmented the caseload in the "aid to dependent children" program. A large proportion of the funds appropriated for this program—\$599,500,000 provided in this allowance—is used in the meeting of this problem. The committee therefore directs that the Department institute a study and make a report to the second session of this Congress in regard to the problems giving rise to the increased number of illegitimate births in general and in particular to its impact on the aid to dependent children program. For the purpose of the study and the report which has been directed, the staff of the committee will be available to cooperate and participate to the fullest extent in this undertaking.

The committee is encouraged that as a greater percentage of our population has been covered by old-age and survivors insurance the number of people receiving old-age assistance has declined, so that while in 1950, 226 people out of every 1,000, 65 and over, were receiving old-age assistance, the rate was only 159 people per 1,000 in December 1958. However, while there are estimated to be fewer recipients and a slightly smaller total amount of payments in 1960 than in 1959, the estimated expense of State and local administration of the old-age assistance program has increased \$2,400,000. The committee is aware that there has been a general increase in the cost of administering all State and local governmental functions and that in many States there has been a need for higher salary levels for personnel involved in this program at the State and local level in order to attract competent and well-trained personnel. For these reasons the committee has not recommended reduction of the amount requested for State and local administration of the old-age assistance program. However, the committee would view with great concern a continuation of a trend of higher and higher costs of administration of what is becoming a smaller program in terms of total money dispensed and number of recipients.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 166, 500
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 345, 000
House allowance.....	2, 345, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 345, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$178,500 over the 1959 appropriation.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation	\$2, 172, 000
1960 budget estimate	2, 300, 000
House allowance	2, 300, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 300, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$128,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

GRANTS FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

1959 appropriation	\$45, 000, 000
1960 budget estimate	43, 500, 000
House allowance	46, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	46, 500, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, an increase \$3 million over the budget estimate and \$1,500,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

The allowance recommended will provide \$17,500,000 for maternal and child health services against an authorization of \$21,500,000; \$16 million for services for crippled children against an authorization of \$20 million; \$13 million for child welfare services against an authorization of \$17 million.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1959 appropriation	\$150, 000
1960 budget estimate	200, 000
House allowance	200, 000
Committee recommendation	200, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$50,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

GRANTS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY TRAINING AND STUDIES

1960 budget estimate	\$1, 785, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	0

The committee has disallowed the funds sought for this item, of which \$1 million would have been expended for training grants, \$700,000 for jointly financed cooperative arrangements for research and demonstration projects and \$85,000 for Federal administrative expenses.

Federal financial participation has for many years been available in expenditures for educational leave granted for the purpose of developing and training personnel, such expenditures to be borne equally by the Federal and the State governments.

The States have made little use of the authority to train their employees with the Federal Government paying one-half of the cost. The amount sought in this item would have been on the basis of 80 percent Federal participation, 20 percent State. It is the committee's view that sufficient authority and sufficient funds are avail-

able in the appropriation for grants to States for public assistance to permit the training of each and every individual in the State groups who needs such training.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

1959 appropriation.....	\$342, 000
OASI transfer.....	268, 500
1960 budget estimate.....	337, 000
OASI transfer.....	276, 000
House allowance.....	337, 000
OASI transfer.....	276, 000
Committee recommendation.....	337, 000
OASI transfer.....	276, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, a net increase of \$2,500 over the 1959 appropriation.

This allowance will provide for continuation of the Office of the Commissioner at the same level as authorized in 1959 with 66 positions, the small increase being required because of mandatory increased costs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 971, 000
OASI transfer.....	287, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 151, 000
OASI transfer.....	318, 000
House allowance.....	2, 061, 000
OASI transfer.....	302, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 061, 000
OASI transfer.....	302, 500

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance totaling \$2,363,500, a reduction of \$105,500 from the budget estimate but an increase of \$105,500 over the 1959 appropriation.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$2, 557, 000
OASI transfer.....	871, 200
1960 budget estimate.....	2, 735, 000
OASI transfer.....	926, 000
House allowance.....	2, 735, 000
OASI transfer.....	926, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 735, 000
OASI transfer.....	926, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$232,800 over the 1959 appropriation. This allowance provides \$93,720 for mandatory increased costs and the balance for increased program items including 11 new grant-in-aid auditors for workloads resulting from recently enacted legislation.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1959 appropriation.....	\$560, 400
Transfers.....	528, 400
1960 budget estimate.....	619, 000
Transfers.....	546, 000
House allowance.....	589, 700
Transfers.....	537, 200
Committee recommendation.....	589, 700
Transfers.....	537, 200

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a decrease of \$39,100 from the budget estimate but an increase of a like amount above the 1959 appropriation.

The committee added a proviso to fix the rate of pay of the incumbent General Counsel at that prescribed by the act of July 31, 1956, which fixed the compensation of the General Counsel of the Department at a figure equal to the salaries paid Assistant Secretaries of the Department. Another act approved the same day fixed the salary of solicitors and general counsels in general at \$19,000. The General Counsel has been paid at the rate prescribed by the act cited for 3 years. It appears that there may be some question as to his entitlement to that salary. The committee recommends that such salary be paid the General Counsel so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

1959 appropriation.....	\$687, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	703, 000
House allowance.....	703, 000
Committee recommendation.....	703, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$16,000 over the 1959 appropriation.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

1959 appropriation.....	\$944, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	452, 000
House allowance.....	452, 000
Committee recommendation.....	452, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate allowed in its entirety by the House, a reduction of \$492,000 from the 1959 appropriation.

This allowance will provide \$121,017 for mandatory increased costs and \$321,750 for new program items, offset by nonrecurring costs of \$810,000 for grants to States and \$3,750 for equipment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

INDIRECT COSTS OF RESEARCH

The bill includes this year as it did the last 2 years a provision:

SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs.

The committee again heard a number of eminent witnesses representing universities and research institutions regarding the adverse effects of this limitation on the fiscal structure of such universities and research institutions conducting research with funds granted by the Department.

The committee recommends a limitation of 25 percent in lieu of that of 15 percent approved by the House.

ENTERTAINMENT OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS AND SCIENTISTS

The committee recommends adoption of the following new section:

SEC. 209. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment not otherwise provided for of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries.

This would provide for the Secretary comparable authority existing for other branches of the executive branch of Government.

AVAILABILITY OF NIH GRANTS TO SELECTED HEW HOSPITALS

The committee recommends inclusion of the following section, not in the bill for 1959, estimated for 1960, and omitted by the House:

SEC. 210. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

The adoption of this section would permit the making of research grants to St. Elizabeths Hospital and to the merchant marine hospitals on the same basis now obtaining with respect to non-Federal institutions. The possibility of productive research is as great in these Federal institutions as elsewhere and the Department feels that the conduct of research under such conditions would be most fruitful.

AVAILABILITY OF FUND FOR MEETING EXPENSES

The committee recommends adoption of the following new section, in the bill for 1959, not estimated for 1960, and omitted by the House:

SEC. 211. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

The Department did not initially make a request for the continuance of this section inasmuch as authority was contained in the Government Employees Training Act for such use of funds. It was subsequently discovered that the substantive legislation did not cover commissioned officers of the Public Health Service.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RENTAL PAYMENTS

The committee was requested by the Department to include in the bill a general provision reading as follows:

SEC. 212. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for the payment of rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

The committee was advised that the Department under its 1960 budget had a requirement of 245,825 net additional square feet of space, 203,143 in excess of that provided for in the General Services Administration 1960 budget. The additional program funds voted by the House would add 61,050 feet to the need, totaling 264,193 square feet, to cost an estimated \$713,000.

The request for the general provision was not allowed, although the need for the additional space was recognized by the committee. It is the responsibility of the General Services Administration to provide space to the executive branch and to budget for funds for the purpose, a responsibility which is not being discharged.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1959 appropriation.....	\$13, 256, 600
1960 budget estimate.....	14, 230, 000
House allowance.....	14, 230, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 230, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$973,400 over the 1959 appropriation.

For fiscal year 1959 Congress provided \$3,115,000 above the budget estimate to enable the Board to handle cases in a more expeditious manner and to broaden its exercise of Federal jurisdiction to include coverage of labor-management problems of smaller business enterprises and of the unions and individuals involved.

The Board reports that both objectives have been attained. The increase contemplated for 1960 is for the most part attributable to annualization of positions occupied for only a portion of the full year in the current fiscal year.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1959 appropriation.....	\$1, 431, 800
1960 budget estimate.....	1, 357, 000
House allowance.....	1, 357, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 357, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, a decrease of \$74,800 under the 1959 appropriation.

The Board administers the Railway Labor Act and its primary duty is to mediate disputes between labor and management in the rail and air transport industries, comprising some 700 carriers and 1¼ million employees, concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1959 appropriation.....	\$9, 374, 300
1960 budget estimate.....	9, 460, 000
House allowance.....	9, 460, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 460, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$85,700 over the 1959 appropriation. The funds are derived by transfer from the railroad retirement account.

The Board administers with these funds the railroad retirement system financed by employer and employee taxes, totaling 12½ percent at present, the maximum authorized under the act. This system provides annuities for age and disability and benefits for survivors. The number of persons on the rolls receiving monthly benefit payments was 708,000 in 1958 and is estimated at 738,000 and 764,000 in 1959 and 1960, respectively.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1959 appropriation.....	\$3, 878, 600
1960 budget estimate.....	3, 949, 000
House allowance.....	3, 905, 400
Committee recommendation.....	3, 949, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, an increase of \$43,600 over the House allowance and \$70,400 over the 1959 appropriation. These funds cover the administrative expenses of the Service which assists labor and management in mediation and prevention of disputes affecting industries engaged in interstate commerce and defense production other than air and rail transportation.

The committee was advised that there has been a gradual reduction in the number of mediators, from 231, 4 years ago, to 210 at present, while the workload has increased consistently. The budget estimate contemplates the addition of eight employees, two mediators and six clerical workers. But the Service would be forced to drop five mediator positions if the House reduction is sustained.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER
BASIN

1959 appropriation.....	\$5, 000
1960 budget estimate.....	5, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, the Federal Government's contribution to the Commission toward administrative expenses. The Commission is a joint agency representing the States in the Potomac River Basin and the District of Columbia, organized to encourage cooperative efforts on pollution problems in the basin.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

1959 appropriation.....	\$5, 761, 300
1960 budget estimate.....	10, 948, 000
House allowance.....	10, 948, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 948, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House, an increase of \$5,186,700 over the 1959 appropriation, consisting of \$5,027,370 additional for capital outlay and \$159,330 for increased operating costs.

These funds are derived from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund which consists of contributions from regular members of the Army and Air Force, court-martial pay stoppages or fines, and all forfeitures on account of desertion.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1969	Estimates, 1960	Increase (+), decrease (-)
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907) -----	\$2, 550, 000	\$2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917) -----	7, 138, 331	7, 138, 331	-----
Total -----	9, 688, 331	9, 688, 331	-----

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Estimates, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Increase (+), decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended.....	\$71,500	\$71,500	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Administration of the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.....	243,600	243,600	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work.....	57,839	5,181	-----
Total, Department of Labor.....	377,939	325,281	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Freedmen's Hospital, conditional gift fund.....	8,074	-----	-----
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals.....	25,000	25,000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund.....	125,000	102,000	-----
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund.....	6,000	6,000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital patients' benefit fund.....	600	600	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital conditional gift fund.....	1,017	-----	-----
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	165,691	133,600	-----
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	778,133,992	815,460,000	+37,326,008
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Administration Fund.....	9,513,940	8,527,002	-----
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	787,647,932	823,987,002	+36,339,070
Total trust funds, all agencies.....	788,191,562	824,445,883	+36,254,321

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959, ESTIMATES FOR 1960, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1960**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,596,800	\$1,621,000	\$1,611,000	\$1,611,000	+\$14,200	–\$10,000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,632,400	2,695,000	2,695,000	2,695,000	+62,600	-----	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,728,800	2,680,000	2,488,000	2,488,000	+759,200	–192,000	-----
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS							
Salaries and expenses.....	585,700	592,000	592,000	592,000	+6,300	-----	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,008,700	4,047,000	4,047,000	4,047,000	+38,300	-----	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	7,120,700	7,262,000	7,262,000	7,262,000	+141,300	-----	-----
Grants to States.....	325,600,000	328,684,000	315,819,000	315,819,000	–9,781,000	–12,865,000	-----
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal em- ployees.....	160,800,000	135,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	–35,800,000	–10,000,000	-----
Mexican farm labor program:							
Compliance activities.....	517,700	873,000	873,000	873,000	+355,300	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (transfer from revolving fund).....	[1,673,500]	[1,336,700]	[1,336,700]	[1,336,700]	[–336,800]	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	494,038,400	471,819,000	448,954,000	448,954,000	–45,084,400	–22,865,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION							
Salaries and expenses:							
Direct appropriation.....	\$3,054,700	\$3,080,000	\$3,080,000	\$3,080,000	+ \$25,300		
Transfer from War Claims Fund.....	[51,090]	[51,700]	[51,700]	[51,700]	[+610]		
Employees' compensation fund (indefinite).....	[71,900,000]	[62,000,000]	[62,000,000]	[62,000,000]	[–9,900,000]		
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	7,989,800	9,465,000	9,419,500	9,519,500	+1,529,700	+ \$54,500	+ \$100,000
Revision of the Consumer Price Index.....		230,000	230,000	230,000	+230,000		
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	7,989,800	9,695,000	9,649,500	9,749,500	+1,759,700	+ \$4,500	+100,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses.....	503,800	509,000	509,000	509,000	+5,200		
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
Salaries and expenses.....	11,371,100	11,489,000	11,489,000	11,489,000	+117,900		
Total, Department of Labor.....	527,510,200	508,227,000	485,114,500	485,214,500	–42,295,700	–23,012,500	+100,000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND							
Education of the blind.....	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000			

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	10,917,000	11,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000	+2,883,000	+2,000,000			
Certification and inspection.....	[1,380,000]	[1,410,000]	[1,410,000]	[1,410,000]	[+30,000]				
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL									
Salaries and expenses.....	3,105,000	3,190,000	3,190,000	3,190,000	+85,000				
GALLAUDET COLLEGE									
Salaries and expenses.....	849,000	892,000	904,000	904,000	+55,000	+12,000			
Construction.....	123,000	150,000	300,000	300,000	+202,000	+175,000			+25,000
Total, Gallaudet College.....	972,000	1,042,000	1,204,000	1,229,000	+257,000	+187,000			+25,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY									
Salaries and expenses.....	4,350,300	4,617,000	4,617,000	4,617,000	+266,700				
Plans and specifications.....	123,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	-102,000				
Construction of auditorium-fine arts building.....	163,000	860,000	860,000	860,000	+697,000				
Total, Howard University.....	4,636,300	5,498,000	5,498,000	5,498,000	+861,700				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION									
Vocational education.....	132,518,581	32,602,031	33,702,031	33,702,031	+1,083,500	+1,100,000			
Colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500					
Grants for library services.....	6,000,000	5,150,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	+1,500,000	+2,350,000			+1,500,000
Payments to school districts.....	150,000,000	142,300,000	163,957,000	163,957,000	+13,957,000	+21,637,000			
School construction.....	75,400,000	38,500,000	61,135,000	61,135,000	-14,265,000	+22,635,000			
Defense educational activities.....	115,300,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	+34,700,000				
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded.....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000				
Salaries and expenses.....	9,627,500	12,800,000	12,800,000	12,800,000	+3,172,500				
Total, Office of Education.....	391,447,581	384,853,581	431,095,581	432,595,581	+41,148,000	+47,742,000			+1,500,000

¹ Excludes \$1,131,500 transferred to Public Health Service in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Grants to States.....	\$51,600,000	\$51,900,000	\$51,900,000	\$51,900,000	+ \$300,000		
Research and training.....	4,800,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,700,000	+7,900,000	+ \$200,000	+ \$200,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,515,000	1,738,000	1,738,000	1,738,000	+223,000		
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	57,915,000	66,138,000	66,138,000	66,338,000	+8,423,000	+200,000	+ \$200,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Assistance to States, general.....	23,639,000	22,497,000	22,497,000	22,497,000	–1,142,000		
Grants and special studies, Alaska.....	2,188,500				–2,188,500		
Construction of mental health facilities, Alaska.....	6,500,000				–6,500,000		
Control of venereal diseases.....	5,400,000	4,673,000	5,400,000	5,400,000		+727,000	
Control of tuberculosis.....	6,501,000	5,452,000	5,452,000	6,952,000	+451,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Communicable disease activities.....	6,890,000	8,015,000	8,015,000	8,015,000	+1,125,000		
Equipment, Communicable Disease Center.....	1,700,000				–1,700,000		
Sanitary engineering activities.....	13,256,000	14,275,000	14,590,000	15,640,000	+2,384,000	+1,365,000	+1,050,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	45,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000		+25,000,000	
Grants for hospital construction.....	186,200,000	101,200,000	143,700,000	211,200,000	+25,000,000	+110,000,000	+67,500,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services.....	1,635,000	1,604,000	1,604,000	1,777,000	+142,000	+173,000	+173,000
Hospitals and medical care.....	50,624,000	45,600,000	45,600,000	43,633,000	–6,991,000	–1,967,000	–1,967,000
Foreign quarantine activities.....	4,348,000	4,460,000	4,460,000	4,685,800	+337,800	+225,800	+225,800
Indian health activities.....	42,327,000	43,500,000	45,500,000	45,500,000	+3,173,000	+2,000,000	

Construction of Indian health facilities.....	6, 010, 000	3, 087, 000	4, 587, 000	4, 587, 000	-1, 423, 000	+1, 500, 000	-----
National Institutes of Health:							
General research and services.....	28, 974, 000	28, 974, 000	36, 404, 000	49, 585, 000	+20, 611, 000	+20, 611, 000	+13, 181, 000
National Cancer Institute.....	75, 268, 000	75, 218, 000	83, 308, 000	110, 203, 000	+34, 935, 000	+34, 985, 000	+26, 895, 000
Mental health activities.....	52, 419, 000	52, 384, 000	60, 409, 000	79, 986, 000	+27, 567, 000	+27, 602, 000	+19, 577, 000
National Heart Institute.....	45, 613, 000	45, 594, 000	52, 744, 000	89, 500, 000	+43, 887, 000	+43, 906, 000	+36, 756, 000
Dental health activities.....	7, 420, 000	7, 420, 000	9, 725, 000	10, 164, 000	+2, 744, 000	+2, 744, 000	+439, 000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	31, 215, 000	31, 215, 000	37, 790, 000	51, 200, 000	+19, 985, 000	+19, 985, 000	+13, 410, 000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	24, 071, 000	24, 071, 000	30, 286, 000	41, 000, 000	+16, 929, 000	+16, 929, 000	+10, 714, 000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	29, 403, 000	29, 403, 000	33, 613, 000	48, 966, 000	+19, 563, 000	+19, 563, 000	+15, 353, 000
Grants, construction of research facilities.....	30, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-----	+10, 000, 000	-----
Construction of surgical facilities.....	335, 000	-----	-----	-----	-835, 000	-----	-----
Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Mont.....	-----	150, 000	-----	150, 000	+150, 000	-----	+150, 000
Research facilities construction and site acquisition.....	-----	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	-----	-----
Construction of dental research building.....	3, 700, 000	-----	-----	-----	-3, 700, 000	-----	-----
General office building.....	9, 625, 000	-----	-----	-----	-9, 625, 000	-----	-----
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	1, 526, 000	1, 566, 000	1, 566, 000	1, 566, 000	+40, 000	-----	-----
Construction of library facilities.....	6, 950, 000	-----	-----	-----	-6, 950, 000	-----	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers (indefinite appropriation).....	[1, 627, 000]	[1, 753, 000]	[1, 753, 000]	[3, 920, 000]	[+2, 293, 000]	[+2, 167, 000]	[+2, 167, 000]
Salaries and expenses.....	5, 666, 000	5, 816, 000	5, 816, 000	5, 816, 000	+150, 000	-----	-----
Total, Public Health Service.....	754, 403, 500	596, 324, 000	728, 216, 000	933, 172, 800	+178, 769, 300	+336, 848, 800	+204, 956, 800
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	3, 442, 000	3, 715, 000	3, 715, 000	3, 715, 000	+273, 000	-----	-----
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	87, 000	330, 000	330, 000	330, 000	+243, 000	-----	-----
Construction, continued treatment building.....	125, 000	-----	-----	-----	-125, 000	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3, 654, 000	4, 045, 000	4, 045, 000	4, 045, 000	+391, 000	-----	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of OASI (trust funds).....	[\$171, 221, 000]	[\$191, 600, 000]	[\$191, 600, 000]	[\$191, 600, 000]	[+\$20, 379, 000]		
Construction, Bureau of OASI (trust funds).....	[1, 210, 000]				[–1, 210, 000]		
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1, 957, 960, 000	2, 033, 500, 000	2, 033, 500, 000	2, 033, 500, 000	+75, 540, 000		
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	2, 166, 500	2, 345, 000	2, 345, 000	2, 345, 000	+178, 500		
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2, 172, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	+128, 000		
Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	45, 000, 000	43, 590, 000	46, 500, 000	46, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	+\$3, 000, 000	
Salaries and expenses, White House Conference on Children and Youth.....	150, 000	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	+50, 000		
Grants for social security training and studies.....		1, 785, 000				–1, 785, 000	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:							
Appropriation.....	342, 000	337, 000	337, 000	337, 000	–5, 000		
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[268, 500]	[276, 000]	[276, 000]	[276, 000]	[+7, 500]		
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2, 007, 790, 500	2, 083, 967, 000	2, 085, 182, 000	2, 085, 182, 000	+77, 391, 500	+1, 215, 000	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation.....	1, 971, 000	2, 151, 000	2, 061, 000	2, 061, 000	+90, 000	–90, 000	
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[287, 000]	[318, 000]	[302, 500]	[302, 500]	[+15, 500]	[–15, 500]	

Office of Field Administration:							
Appropriation.....	2, 557, 000	2, 735, 000	2, 735, 000	2, 735, 000	+178, 000		
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[871, 200]	[926, 000]	[926, 000]	[926, 000]	[+54, 800]		
Office of the General Counsel:							
Appropriation.....	560, 400	619, 000	589, 700	589, 700	+29, 300	-29, 300	
Transfers.....	[528, 400]	[546, 000]	[537, 200]	[537, 200]	[+8, 800]	[-8, 800]	
Surplus property utilization.....	687, 000	703, 000	703, 000	703, 000	+16, 000		
White House Conference on Aging.....	944, 000	452, 000	452, 000	452, 000	-492, 000		
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	6, 719, 400	6, 660, 000	6, 540, 700	6, 540, 700	-178, 700	-119, 300	
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3, 241, 960, 281	3, 163, 917, 581	3, 345, 309, 281	3, 551, 991, 081	+310, 030, 800	+388, 073, 500	+206, 681, 800

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$13, 256, 600	\$14, 230, 000	\$14, 230, 000	\$14, 230, 000	+8973, 400		
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TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 431, 800	\$1, 357, 000	\$1, 357, 000	\$1, 357, 000	-\$74, 800		
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TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[\$9, 374, 300]	[\$9, 460, 000]	[\$9, 460, 000]	[\$9, 460, 000]	[+85, 700]		
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TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	\$3, 878, 600	\$3, 949, 000	\$3, 905, 400	\$3, 949, 000	+70, 400		+43, 600
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Comparative statement of appropriations for 1959, estimates for 1960, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1960—Con.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	Recommended in House bill for 1960	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1959	Estimates, 1960	House bill
Federal contribution.....	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	-----	-----	-----

TITLE VIII—U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME

Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay.....	[\$5,761,500]	[\$10,948,000]	[\$10,948,000]	[\$10,948,000]	[+\$5,186,500]	-----	-----
Grand totals, all titles of the bill.....	3,788,042,481	3,691,685,581	3,849,921,181	4,056,746,581	+268,704,100	+\$365,061,000	+\$206,825,400

○

Calendar No. 420

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6769

[Report No. 425]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 1, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 23, 1959

Reported by Mr. HILL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
7 namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,695,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, *including rent of premises in the District of Columbia*, for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-

1 pensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the
 2 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
 3 as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions
 4 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management
 5 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159(f) and (g)) and by
 6 sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans
 7 Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$224,472
 8 for the work of the President's Committee on National Em-
 9 ploy the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by
 10 the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,488,000:
 11 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the Presi-
 12 dent's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to
 13 any other department or agency under the provisions of any
 14 existing law; including purchase of reports and of material
 15 for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of co-
 16 operating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
 17 with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

18 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
 21 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
 22 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
 23 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act
 24 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army
 25 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as

1 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the
2 Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C.
3 App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat.
4 598), \$592,000.

5 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
8 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
9 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and
10 August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

11 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the general administration
14 of the employment service and unemployment compensation
15 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
16 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
17 migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000
18 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV
19 (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
20 of 1944.

21 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
22 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

23 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
24 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
25 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-

1 justment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as author-
2 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
3 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
4 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
5 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
6 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
7 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
8 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
10 building through such arrangements as may be required to
11 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
12 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemploy-
13 ment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions
14 with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as
15 are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other
16 State employment security agencies, and for expenses not
17 otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV
18 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66
19 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as
20 amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,-
21 000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to
22 meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes
23 in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
24 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
25 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the

1 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant
2 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
3 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
4 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
5 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a)
6 of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of
7 Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the
8 Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
9 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, ex-
10 cept in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Is-
11 lands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Secu-
12 rity Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be
13 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its
14 unemployment compensation law and of its public employ-
15 ment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be
16 agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office
17 Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner
18 as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the
19 transmission of official mail matter in connection with the
20 administration of unemployment compensation systems and
21 employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

22 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
23 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
24 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and

1 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
2 apply.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
4 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
5 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
6 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers
7 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
8 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
9 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
10 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
11 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
12 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
13 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
14 of pay of said officers or employees.

15 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
16 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
17 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
18 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
19 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
20 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
21 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
22 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
23 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND
2 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

3 For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal
4 employees, either directly or through payments to States, as
5 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment As-
7 sistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

8 Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal
9 employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
10 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as
11 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
12 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assist-
13 ance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for pay-
14 ment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the
15 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obli-
16 gations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
17 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

18 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
19 PROGRAM

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
21 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered
22 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
23 \$873,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

2 PROGRAM

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
4 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
5 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
6 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
7 to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived
8 by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund:

9 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
10 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
11 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
12 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
13 except those compliance activities of the type separately
14 provided for herein.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
18 \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
19 \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
20 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
21 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
22 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

1 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

2 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
3 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
4 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
5 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
6 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
7 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
8 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
9 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency
10 Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for
11 enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing
12 of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and
13 funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and
14 other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
15 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
16 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
17 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
18 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
19 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
20 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
21 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
22 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
23 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
24 U.S.C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required during
25 the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication

1 of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits
 2 payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32
 3 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to
 4 include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence
 5 required to establish the right to such benefits without regard
 6 to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

7 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
 10 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
 11 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
 12 cies and their employees for services rendered, ~~\$9,419,500~~
 13 *\$9,519,500*.

14 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
 16 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including
 17 temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
 18 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classi-
 19 fication Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain avail-
 20 able until June 30, 1964.

21 WOMEN'S BUREAU

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
 24 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29

1 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
2 for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
6 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
7 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies
8 and the making of contracts by the United States, approved
9 June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including
10 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
11 employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed
12 \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
13 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
14 the Division, \$11,489,000.

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
16 Appropriation Act, 1960".

17 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-
18 TION, AND WELFARE

19 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

20 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

21 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
22 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

1 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
4 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
5 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
6 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
7 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
8 equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses
9 by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in con-
10 nection with studies of new developments pertinent to food
11 and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,

13 AND OTHER SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection
15 of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances
16 for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504,
17 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
18 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354,
19 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
20 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
21 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
22 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain

1 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
2 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals,
3 apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory
4 committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which
5 no service has been rendered.

6 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
9 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-
10 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
11 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
12 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical
13 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
14 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of
15 heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,-
16 000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving
17 compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis
18 shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary
19 from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*,
20 That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freed-
21 men's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in
22 advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as
23 the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis
24 of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
25 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills ren-

1 dered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calcula-
2 tions shall not be subject to audit or certification in ad-
3 vance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which
4 have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations
5 shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*,
6 That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities
7 imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

8 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
11 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
12 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
13 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided*, That
14 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
15 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
16 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
17 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
18 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of
21 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
22 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
23 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
24 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering

1 services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields;
2 ~~\$300,000~~ \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

3 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For the partial support of Howard University, includ-
6 ing personal services and miscellaneous expenses and re-
7 pairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

8 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

9 For a survey of a steam and electrical production and
10 distribution system, under the supervision of the General
11 Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard Uni-
12 versity, \$21,000.

13 CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

14 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
15 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
16 tion of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
19 EDUCATION

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
21 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
22 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), sec-
23 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), sec-
24 tion 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the
25 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9

1 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including
 2 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
 3 training *under title II of the Vocational Education Act of*
 4 *1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such*
 5 *title also for the continuation of programs of practical nurse*
 6 *training in effect prior to August 2, 1956, and \$180,000 for*
 7 vocational education in the fishery trades and industry in-
 8 cluding distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: *Pro-*
 9 *vided, That the apportionment to the States under section*
 10 *3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education*
 11 *Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed*
 12 ~~\$30,367,081~~ \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Pro-*
 13 *vided further, That the amount of allotment which States and*
 14 Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned
 15 among other States and Territories applying therefor for use
 16 in the programs for which the funds were originally appor-
 17 tioned.

18 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
 19 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

20 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
 21 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

22 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

23 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
 24 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), ~~\$6,000,000~~
 25 \$7,500,000: *Provided, That the amount of any State's al-*

1 lotment from this appropriation which such State certifies
2 will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated
3 by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor
4 in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
5 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be so
6 increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to
7 it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized
8 under such Act.

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 For payments to local educational agencies for the
11 maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the
12 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch.
13 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
14 also be available for carrying out the provisions of section
15 6 of such Act.

16 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

17 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
18 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
19 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
20 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to
21 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
22 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
23 \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
24 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
25 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
26 Education, and Welfare.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs: *Provided, That funds available for grants to States for area vocational education programs shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for instruction (including related instruction for apprentices) in programs designed to fit individuals for useful employment as technicians or skilled workers in recognized occupations requiring scientific or technical knowledge; and \$15,000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.*

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1 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and
2 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the
4 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
5 of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the
6 sum available for allotments under such section for such
7 fiscal year.

8 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
9 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
10 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
11 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
12 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the
13 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
14 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
15 year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this
16 paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States
17 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

18 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

19 For research, training, and traineeships, and other spe-
20 cial project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational
21 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the train-
22 ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for
23 expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and re-
24 ports, and of dissemination of information with respect
25 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, ~~\$12,500,000~~
26 \$12,700,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
3 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
4 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
5 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

6 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

7 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
8 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
9 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
10 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
11 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
12 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
13 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in
14 foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
15 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed
16 an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined
17 by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
18 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for
19 the education of such dependents, and for the transpor-
20 tation of such dependents between such schools and their
21 places of residence when the schools are not accessible to
22 such dependents by regular means of transportation; and
23 for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual
24 scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to
25 section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates estab-

1 lished by the Surgeon General not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~
2 \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

3 ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

4 To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically
5 provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
6 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the
7 Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pur-
8 suant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting
9 and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics;
10 and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials
11 of other countries when specifically authorized by the
12 Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

13 CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

14 To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363
15 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants
16 of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities
17 to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the
18 respective State health authorities, to counties, health dis-
19 tricts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for
20 venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon
21 such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may
22 determine; \$5,400,000.

1 CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

2 To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act,
3 ~~\$5,452,000~~ \$6,952,000, of which not less than ~~\$3,000,000~~
4 \$4,500,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be
5 matched by an equal amount of State and local funds ex-
6 pended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of preven-
7 tion and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and
8 travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case
9 finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used
10 directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but ex-
11 cluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

12 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

13 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
14 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
15 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
16 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
17 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
18 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three
19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire,
20 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

21 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
23 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
24 and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects
25 of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable

1 quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and
 2 for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955
 3 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C.
 4 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants
 5 to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies;
 6 purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles
 7 for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of
 8 aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of port-
 9 able buildings; ~~\$14,590,000~~ \$15,640,000 to remain avail-
 10 able only until June 30, 1960.

11 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

12 For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution
 13 Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000,
 14 to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided,*
 15 That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal
 16 year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

17 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

18 For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI,
 19 of the Act, as amended, ~~\$143,700,000~~ \$211,200,000, of
 20 which ~~\$121,500,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals
 21 and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be
 22 for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the
 23 Act, and ~~\$21,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for facilities pur-
 24 suant to part G, as follows: ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for
 25 diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$20,000,000 for

1 hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~\$4,000,000~~
 2 ~~\$10,000,000~~ for rehabilitation facilities, and ~~\$4,000,000~~
 3 ~~\$10,000,000~~ for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments
 4 under such parts C and G to the several States for the cur-
 5 rent fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal
 6 to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That
 7 subsection 654(c) of the Act is redesignated as section 637
 8 and transferred to part D under the heading "TRANSFERS
 9 OF ALLOTMENTS BETWEEN STATES"; and the word "title" is
 10 substituted for the word "part" wherever it appears therein,
 11 and subsections (d) and (e) of section 654 are redesignated
 12 as subsections (c) and (d).

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

14 SERVICES

15 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
 16 VI of the Act, as amended, ~~\$1,604,000~~ \$1,777,000.

17 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

18 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
 19 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
 20 including ~~\$2,167,000~~ to be available only for payments for
 21 medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the
 22 Dependents' Medical Care Act (~~37 U.S.C., chap. 7~~), and
 23 under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
 24 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act,
 25 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,

1 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including
 2 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-
 3 ducting research on technical nursing standards and furnish-
 4 ing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed
 5 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
 6 purchase of firearms and ammunition; ~~\$45,600,000~~ \$43,-
 7 633,000, of which ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,200,000 shall be available
 8 only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and
 9 treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That
 10 when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a
 11 health service program for any department or agency, pay-
 12 ment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for
 13 deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

14 *DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE*

15 *For payments for medical care of dependents and retired*
 16 *personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37*
 17 *U.S.C., chap. 7), not otherwise provided for such amounts*
 18 *as may be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.*

19 *FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES*

20 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
 21 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
 22 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
 23 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
 24 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
 25 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals

1 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available.
2 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
3 tries when required by law of such countries, ~~\$4,460,000~~
4 ~~\$4,685,800~~.

5 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
7 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
8 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for tem-
9 porary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
10 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; pur-
11 chase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of
12 which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passen-
13 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
14 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field.
15 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
16 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d)
17 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$45,500,000

18 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

19 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
20 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
21 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
22 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
23 able buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to re-
24 main available until expended: *Provided*, That such expendi-
25 tures may be made through the Department of the Interior

1 at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health,
2 Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the un-
3 expended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under
4 this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

5 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL

6 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

7 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
8 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
9 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
10 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
11 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
12 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
13 strations and research; ~~\$36,404,000~~ \$49,585,000: *Provided*,
14 That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health
15 management fund from appropriations included in this Act
16 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifteen
17 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
18 \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
19 cally approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of
20 temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropria-
21 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
22 available for research or training projects, may be expended
23 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for sup-
24 plies and services, including indemnification of contractors
25 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title

1 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval
 2 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
 3 General.

4 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

5 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
 6 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
 7 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
 8 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
 9 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
 10 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
 11 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
 12 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
 13 ~~\$83,308,000~~ \$110,203,000.

14 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

15 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 16 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the Act
 17 with respect to mental diseases, ~~\$60,409,000~~ \$79,986,000.

18 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
 20 the National Heart Act, ~~\$52,744,000~~ \$89,500,000.

21 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 23 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of

1 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
2 ~~\$9,725,000~~ \$10,164,000.

3 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
5 the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic dis-
6 eases, ~~\$37,790,000~~ \$51,200,000.

7 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
9 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and in-
10 fectious diseases, ~~\$30,286,000~~ \$41,000,000, of which
11 ~~\$150,000~~ \$200,000 shall be available for payment to the
12 Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
13 and for plans and specifications of the Gorgas Memorial
14 Laboratory.

15 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
17 Act relating to neurology and blindness, ~~\$33,613,000~~
18 \$48,966,000.

19 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

20 FACILITIES

21 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
22 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
23 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

1 *CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL QUARTERS, HAMILTON,*
2 *MONTANA*

3 *For the construction of quarters at the Rocky Moun-*
4 *tain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, for small animals,*
5 *\$150,000.*

6 RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE
7 ACQUISITION

8 For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for
9 large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construc-
10 tion of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
14 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
15 275), \$1,566,000.

16 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

17 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
18 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
19 tingency Option Act of 1953 *and payments for medical*
20 *care of dependents and retired personnel under the Depend-*
21 *ents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7),* such amount
22 as may be required during the current fiscal year.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
3 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health
4 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
5 information, articles, and publications related to public
6 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
7 health methods, \$5,816,000.

8 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
11 tion of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and co-
12 operation with organizations or individuals in the scientific
13 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment
14 of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

15 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
16 GROUNDS

17 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
18 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
19 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
20 of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June
21 30, 1961.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
3 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two
5 passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may
6 be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall
8 be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to
9 medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals
10 who file applications for disability determinations under title
11 II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
12 That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be appor-
13 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Stat-
14 utes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent neces-
15 sary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget
16 estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of
17 such claims workload within the existing limitation has been
18 achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been
19 admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record
20 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the
21 adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, sur-
22 vivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed
23 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings
24 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but
25 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than

1 December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall
 2 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned
 3 previously in the administration of such title II.

4 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 5 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to
 6 States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as
 7 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
 8 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
 9 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
 10 vivors insurance trust fund.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

12 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
 13 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the perma-
 14 nently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X,
 15 and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.,
 16 ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of
 17 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
 18 for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent
 19 to March 31 of that year.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

21 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
 22 ance, \$2,345,000.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

24 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
 25 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
 2 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
 3 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for
 4 distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
 5 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to
 6 promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regu-
 7 lation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-
 8 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
 9 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing pro-
 10 viso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
 11 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
 12 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
 13 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
 14 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
 15 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

16 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

17 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
 18 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
 19 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Secu-
 20 rity Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 21 \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for
 22 services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and
 23 child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare serv-
 24 ices: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to sec-
 25 tion 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in

1 computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sec-
2 tions 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or esti-
3 mated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That
4 \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b)
5 of such Act shall be used only for special projects for
6 mentally retarded children.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
8 ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

9 For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Con-
10 ference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That
11 a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary,
12 without regard to civil service laws and the Classification
13 Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500
14 per annum.

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
17 sioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to
18 exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
19 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
23 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
24 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
25 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred

1 and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under
2 each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation there-
3 for for that fiscal year.

4 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
5 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
6 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter
7 in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and
8 ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with
9 respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to
10 or during such period, but no such payment shall be made
11 with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the
12 quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
16 \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be
17 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
18 trust fund.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Admin-
22 istration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000
23 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
24 insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL
COUNSEL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided, That the rate of compensation of the General Counsel shall be that prescribed by the Act of July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 623b(a)), so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.*

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$703,000.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-

1 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
2 tions whose publications are available to members only or
3 to members at a price lower than to the general public
4 and for payment in advance for publications available only
5 upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepubli-
6 cation orders.

7 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
8 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
9 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
10 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

11 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this
12 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-
13 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
14 of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
15 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
16 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
17 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
18 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
19 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
20 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
21 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
22 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
23 ployees.

24 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
25 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,

1 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
2 out the operations of the Department.

3 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be
4 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
5 research project an amount for indirect expenses in con-
6 nection with such project in excess of ~~15~~ 25 per centum of
7 the direct costs.

8 SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for
9 the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the
10 Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment
11 of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957
12 (71 Stat. 575).

13 SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or
14 construction of any building made available to the Depart-
15 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise
16 expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain avail-
17 able until June 30, 1960.

18 *SEC. 209. The Secretary is authorized to make available*
19 *not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and*
20 *expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise*
21 *provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts*
22 *of other countries.*

23 *SEC. 210. Appropriations to the Public Health Service*
24 *available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health*
25 *Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and*

1 conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research
2 grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths
3 Hospital.

4 SEC. 211. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
6 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or
7 activities for which the appropriation is made or which will
8 contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management
9 of those functions or activities.

10 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Health,
11 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960".

12 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

13 BOARD

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
16 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
17 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-
18 167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space
19 in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances
20 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,
21 as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided,*
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to
23 organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used
24 in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or
25 orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural

1 laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5,
2 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-
3 Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section
4 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and
5 including in said definition employees engaged in the main-
6 tenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
7 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-
8 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
9 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
13 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
14 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
15 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
16 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
17 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of
18 \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the
19 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C.
20 160) ; \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended bal-
21 ances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959
22 for “Salaries and expenses”, “Arbitration and emergency
23 boards”, and “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Ad-
24 justment Board”, shall be merged and accounted for in one
25 account.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
4 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
5 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
6 \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
7 account.

8 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-
9 CILIATION SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out
12 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Rela-
13 tions Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including ex-
14 penses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section
15 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by
16 the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
17 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
18 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
19 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
20 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators
21 are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Con-
22 ciliation Service office is maintained; ~~\$3,905,400~~ \$3,949,000.

1 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
2 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

3 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
4 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

5 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
6 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
7 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
8 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
9 tion of its business in the conservancy district established
10 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
11 \$5,000.

12 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
13 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
14 CAPITAL OUTLAY

15 For maintenance and operation of the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
17 nent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain
18 available until expended, for construction of buildings and
19 facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
20 this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of
21 hospitalization of members of the Home in United States
22 Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the

1 Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the
2 Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
3 General of the Army.

4 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
7 not authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
9 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
10 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

12 This Act may be cited as the “Departments or Labor,
13 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
14 1960”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 30, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6769

[Report No. 425]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

MAY 1, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 23, 1959

Reported with amendments

June 27, 1959

9. LAMB GRADING. Rep. Roosevelt stated that during recent hearings held by Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Small Business Committee, the subcommittee was "surprised and alarmed" to learn that USDA "has announced its intention to consider the suspension of Federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses effective August 1, 1959," and said that small businessmen in the industry feel this step "will be ruinous to their business." pp. 10744-5
10. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted a statement and statistics in support of the Flood-Douglas area redevelopment bill, S. 722. pp. 10746-50
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that although the House would meet on Fri., there would be no legislation that day, that for next week the House would consider on Mon., the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960, H. R. 5752, the legal holiday bill for Federal employees, on Tues., Wed., and Thurs., House joint resolution continuing appropriations until regular appropriations bills are enacted, and that conference reports can be brought up at any time. pp. 10735, 10738
12. ADJOURNED until Fr., June 26. p. 10770

SENATE

13. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. By a vote of 79 to 2, passed as reported this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 10677-707). Conferees were appointed (p. 10707). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
Agreed to a committee amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the use of Federal agencies, under the direction of the Budget Bureau, in improving management operations and establishing more efficient business methods in Government operations (p. 10678).
A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Sen. Douglas which would have provided that future appropriation requests for the Office of the President shall include a statement of any services or facilities proposed to be made available to the President under other appropriation accounts (pp. 10695-6).
14. LABOR-NEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. By a vote of 84 to 10, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6769 (pp. 10637-8, 10641-66, 10671-2). Conferees ^{appointed.} were appointed.
A point of order by Sen. Bush was sustained striking out a provision in the bill that funds available for grants to States for area vocational education programs shall be available for instruction in programs for workers in training for occupations requiring scientific technical knowledge (p. 10661).
Rejected, 26 to 70, a motion by Sen. Dirksen to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with a total figure not in excess of \$3,691,685,581 (p. 10664).
15. FARM LABOR. Received from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom a resolution urging "a strong and positive Federal program to improve the lot of migratory farm workers." p. 10624
16. ELECTRIFICATION. At the request of Sen. Kerr H. R. 3460, the TVA self-financing bill, was recommitted to the Public Works Committee for further consideration. p. 10634
17. FORESTRY. Sen. Murray inserted an editorial, "Preserving Wilderness Is Vital to Montana," favoring enactment of legislation to preserve wilderness areas. p. 10636

18. COMMITTEE REPORTS. At the request of Sen. Johnson Senate committees were "authorized to file reports during the recess or adjournment of the Senate." p. 10672
19. MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT; TRAVEL EXPENSES. The Senate report of June 22 on H. R. 7176, the general government matters appropriation bill, includes the following statement:

"The committee agrees with the House that this program should not be reduced, in view of the beneficial results in management improvement as well as actual savings obtained from the projects that have been undertaken. The committee is advised that it is not possible to plan an orderly series of such projects and that a lack of funds might prevent the President from taking prompt action in bringing about solutions to management problems or in making needed administrative improvements in the executive branch. Accordingly, the committee recommends restoring the item to the bill, as estimated, in the amount of \$250,000. Prior appropriations, since 1953, have totaled \$1,200,000. With the unobligated balance, the amount recommended would provide a level of about \$500,000 to begin the fiscal year.

"The committee believes that this modest cost can be expected to ultimately result in savings of substantially greater amounts in future appropriations. It is the hope of the committee that one practice which will receive attention in such a study is that of correcting the use of first-class or deluxe air transportation almost exclusively for Federal employees and military personnel traveling by air. We believe that substantial savings in the cost of Government travel could be effected by greater use of air coach and similar economy classes of air travel. Air coach travel now counts for more than 50 percent of commercial air travel, and we see no justification for the general use of a class of air transportation which is more expensive than that chosen by the average air traveler."

20. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that, beginning today, June 25, the Senate would debate H. R. 7523, to extend corporate normal-tax and certain excise-tax rates, until it is passed. p. 10707

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. INFORMATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Church inserting an editorial, "The Right To Know," and stating that it is "indicative of the growing discontent among the people of this country with the creeping concealment that has come to remove more and more areas of Government business from public view. pp. A5445-6
22. POULTRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Cotton discussing problems of the poultry farmers, stating that "the basic cause of the price decline is overproduction," and inserting testimony before the House Agriculture Committee and an editorial on this subject. pp. A5446-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting two articles, "And Now It's Eggs," and "Same Problem Everywhere." p. A5485
23. STOCKPILING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Church inserting a letter from the Idaho Mining Ass'n "detailing the concern" of the mining industry over the reported plans of OCDM to seek legislation to broaden its authority to dispose of stockpile minerals. pp. A5447-8
24. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting an editorial, "Is the USDA Anti-Farmer?" p. A5449

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6769

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 24, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and
6 related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
7 namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of
5 Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary),
6 including payment in advance when authorized by the Secre-
7 tary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations
8 whose publications are available to members only or to mem-
9 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase
10 of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
11 of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131);
12 \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for
13 international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be
14 for official entertainment expenses.

15 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor,
18 \$2,695,000.

19 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary(1), *including rent of premises in*
22 *the District of Columbia*, for the promotion of industrial
23 safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial
24 relations for labor and industry; performance of safety func-
25 tions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Com-

1 pensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784 (c)) and the
2 Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act,
3 as amended (72 Stat. 835) ; performance of the functions
4 vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management
5 Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159 (f) and (g)) and by
6 sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans
7 Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997) ; and not less than \$224,472
8 for the work of the President's Committee on National Em-
9 ploy the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by
10 the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409) ; \$2,488,000 ;
11 *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the Presi-
12 dent's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to
13 any other department or agency under the provisions of any
14 existing law ; including purchase of reports and of material
15 for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of co-
16 operating officials and consultants at conferences concerned
17 with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

18 BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to render assistance in connec-
21 tion with the exercise of reemployment rights under section
22 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
23 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308) , the Service Extension Act
24 of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351) , the Army
25 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as

1 amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the
2 Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C.
3 App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat.
4 598), \$592,000.

5 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
8 duct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as au-
9 thorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and
10 August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

11 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the general administration
14 of the employment service and unemployment compensation
15 programs, including temporary employment of persons, with-
16 out regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement
17 migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000
18 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV
19 (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
20 of 1944.

21 GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

22 AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

23 For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act
24 of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for
25 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Read-

1 justment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as author-
2 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42
3 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State,
4 the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for
5 space made available to such State in lieu of grants for
6 such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing
7 and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection
8 with the operation of employment office facilities and serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a
10 building through such arrangements as may be required to
11 provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District
12 of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemploy-
13 ment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions
14 with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as
15 are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other
16 State employment security agencies, and for expenses not
17 otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV
18 of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66
19 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as
20 amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,-
21 000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to
22 meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes
23 in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and
24 claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in
25 State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the

1 State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant
2 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
3 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
4 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
5 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302 (a)
6 of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of
7 Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the
8 Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance
9 with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, ex-
10 cept in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Is-
11 lands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Secu-
12 rity Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be
13 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its
14 unemployment compensation law and of its public employ-
15 ment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be
16 agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office
17 Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner
18 as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the
19 transmission of official mail matter in connection with the
20 administration of unemployment compensation systems and
21 employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

22 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
23 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
24 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and

1 maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall
2 apply.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
4 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
5 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
6 of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers
7 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
8 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
9 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
10 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
11 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
12 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of
13 their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates
14 of pay of said officers or employees.

15 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
16 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
17 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
18 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first
19 quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may
20 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
21 made thereunder for payments under such title and under
22 such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropria-
23 tion therefor for that fiscal year.

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND
2 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

3 For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal
4 employees, either directly or through payments to States, as
5 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment As-
7 sistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

8 Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal
9 employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after
10 May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as
11 authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as
12 amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assist-
13 ance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for pay-
14 ment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the
15 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obli-
16 gations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the
17 appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

18 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
19 PROGRAM

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Department to
21 determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered
22 into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended,
23 \$873,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

2 PROGRAM

3 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
4 carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under
5 the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, in-
6 cluding temporary employment of persons without regard
7 to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived
8 by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund:
9 *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under
10 agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502
11 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C.
12 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations
13 except those compliance activities of the type separately
14 provided for herein.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed
18 \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board,
19 \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be
20 derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Long-
21 shoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as
22 amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

1 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

2 For the payment of compensation and other benefits
3 and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized
4 by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal
5 year, including payments to other Federal agencies for
6 medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement ap-
7 proved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; con-
8 tinuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the
9 head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency
10 Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for
11 enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing
12 of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and
13 funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and
14 other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and
15 burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps
16 as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
17 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
18 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as
19 civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
20 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
21 (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treat-
22 ment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant
23 to sections 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50

1 U.S.C., App. 2012) ; such amount as may be required during
2 the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication
3 of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits
4 payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32
5 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to
6 include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence
7 required to establish the right to such benefits without regard
8 to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

9 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
12 the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including ad-
13 vances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
14 and their employees for services rendered, ~~(2)\$9,419,500~~
15 \$9,519,500.

16 REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor
18 Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including
19 temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
20 Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classi-
21 fication Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain avail-
22 able until June 30, 1964.

1 WOMEN'S BUREAU

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's
4 Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29
5 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material
6 for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

7 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for performing the duties im-
10 posed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended,
11 and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies
12 and the making of contracts by the United States, approved
13 June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including
14 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their
15 employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed
16 \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
17 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
18 the Division, \$11,489,000.

19 This title may be cited as the “Department of Labor
20 Appropriation Act, 1960”.

21 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCA-

22 TION, AND WELFARE

23 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

24 EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

25 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended
26 (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

1 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of
4 the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of
5 not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for re-
6 placement only; reporting and illustrating the results of in-
7 vestigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
8 equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses
9 by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in con-
10 nection with studies of new developments pertinent to food
11 and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION,
13 AND OTHER SERVICES

14 For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection
15 of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances
16 for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504,
17 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
18 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354,
19 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the
20 advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover pay-
21 ments of fees for services in connection with such certifica-
22 tions, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain
23 available until expended. The total amount herein appro-
24 priated shall be available for purchase of chemicals,
25 apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory

1 committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which
2 no service has been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance,
6 including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wear-
7 ing apparel used by employees in the performance of their
8 official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries
9 and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical
10 and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments
11 to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of
12 heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,-
13 000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving
14 compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis
15 shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary
16 from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*,
17 That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freed-
18 men's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in
19 advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as
20 the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis
21 of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
22 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills ren-
23 dered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calcula-
24 tions shall not be subject to audit or certification in ad-

1 vance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which
 2 have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations
 3 shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further,*
 4 That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities
 5 imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

6 GALLAUDET COLLEGE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including
 9 personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs
 10 and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18,
 11 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided, That*
 12 Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia,
 13 in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of
 14 \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and re-
 15 ceiving instruction in elementary or secondary education
 16 pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of
 19 buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College,
 20 as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law
 21 420), under the supervision of the General Services Admin-
 22 istration, including planning, architectural, and engineering
 23 services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields;
 24 ~~(3)\$300,000~~ \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

1 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For the partial support of Howard University, includ-
4 ing personal services and miscellaneous expenses and re-
5 pairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

6 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

7 For a survey of a steam and electrical production and
8 distribution system, under the supervision of the General
9 Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard Uni-
10 versity, \$21,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

12 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
13 previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construc-
14 tion of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

15 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

16 PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL
17 EDUCATION

18 For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
19 Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C.
20 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), sec-
21 tion 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), sec-
22 tion 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the
23 Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9
24 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including

1 \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse
 2 training ~~(4)~~ *under title II of the Vocational Education Act of*
 3 *1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such*
 4 *title also for the continuation of programs of practical nurse*
 5 *training in effect prior to August 2, 1956, and \$180,000 for*
 6 *vocational education in the fishery trades and industry in-*
 7 *cluding distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: Pro-*
 8 *vided, That the apportionment to the States under section*
 9 *3 (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education*
 10 *Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed*
 11 ~~(5)\$30,367,081~~ *\$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year:*
 12 *Provided further, That the amount of allotment which States*
 13 *and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned*
 14 *among other States and Territories applying therefor for use*
 15 *in the programs for which the funds were originally appor-*
 16 *tioned.*

17 FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE

18 AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

19 For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act
 20 of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

21 GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

22 For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June
 23 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), ~~(6)\$6,000,000~~
 24 *\$7,500,000: Provided, That the amount of any State's al-*

1 lotment from this appropriation which such State certifies
2 will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated
3 by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor
4 in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of
5 such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be so
6 increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to
7 it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized
8 under such Act.

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 For payments to local educational agencies for the
11 maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the
12 Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch.
13 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
14 also be available for carrying out the provisions of section
15 6 of such Act.

16 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

17 For an additional amount for providing school facilities
18 and for grants to local educational agencies in federally
19 affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23,
20 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to
21 exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current
22 fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies,
23 \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
24 That no part of this appropriation shall be available for
25 salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health,
26 Education, and Welfare.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling(7): *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.*

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

MENTALLY RETARDED

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1777), \$1,000,000(8): *Provided, That section 2 of such Act is amended*

1 *by adding at the end thereof the following: "Such grants*
2 *shall also be available to assist such institutions in meeting the*
3 *costs of training such personnel."*

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, in-
6 cluding surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regard-
7 ing libraries; coordination of library service on the national
8 level with other forms of adult education; development of
9 library service throughout the country; purchase, distribu-
10 tion, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture
11 films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys,
12 and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act
13 of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$12,800,000, of
14 which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Divi-
15 sion of Vocational Education as authorized.

16 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

17 GRANTS TO STATES

18 For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational
19 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,900,000, of which
20 \$50,400,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under
21 section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and
22 improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the

1 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
2 of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the
3 sum available for allotments under such section for such
4 fiscal year.

5 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
6 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to
7 States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilita-
8 tion Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next suc-
9 ceeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the
10 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
11 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal
12 year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this
13 paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States
14 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

15 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

16 For research, training, and traineeships, and other spe-
17 cial project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational
18 Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the train-
19 ing functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for
20 expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and re-
21 ports, and of dissemination of information with respect
22 thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, ~~(9)\$12,500,000~~
23 *\$12,700,000*.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in
3 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
4 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
5 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

6 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

7 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
8 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (here-
9 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
10 expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve
11 Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred com-
12 missioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses
13 of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in
14 foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel
15 stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed
16 an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined
17 by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
18 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for
19 the education of such dependents, and for the transpor-
20 tation of such dependents between such schools and their
21 places of residence when the schools are not accessible to
22 such dependents by regular means of transportation; and
23 for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual
24 scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to
25 section 207 (f) or section 207 (g) of the Act at rates estab-

lished by the Surgeon General not to exceed ~~(10)\$15,000~~
~~\$19,000~~ per annum; as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$5,400,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, ~~(11)\$5,452,000~~ \$6,952,000, of which not less than

1 (12) ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,500,000 shall be available only for
 2 grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State
 3 and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct
 4 expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including
 5 salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in
 6 prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and
 7 supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding opera-
 8 tions, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and
 9 sanatoriums.

10 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

11 To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those
 12 provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating
 13 to the prevention and suppression of communicable and pre-
 14 ventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread
 15 thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance
 16 of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three
 17 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire,
 18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

19 SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to
 21 carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c),
 22 and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects
 23 of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable
 24 quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and
 25 for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955

(42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; ~~(13)\$14,500,000~~ \$15,640,000 to remain available only until June 30, 1960.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, ~~(14)\$143,700,000~~ \$211,200,000, of which ~~(15)\$121,500,000~~ \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the Act, and ~~(16)\$21,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 shall be for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: ~~(17)~~ \$6,500,000 \$20,000,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~(18)~~ \$6,500,000 \$20,000,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~(19)\$4,000,000~~ \$10,000,000 for rehabili-

1 tation facilities, and ~~(20)~~~~\$4,000,000~~ \$10,000,000 for nurs-
2 ing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C
3 and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall
4 be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations
5 specified herein~~(21)~~: *Provided further*, That subsection
6 654(c) of the Act is redesignated as section 637 and
7 transferred to part D under the heading “TRANSFERS
8 OF ALLOTMENTS BETWEEN STATES”; and the word “title” is
9 substituted for the word “part” wherever it appears therein,
10 and subsections (d) and (e) of section 654 are redesignated
11 as subsections (c) and (d).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SERVICES

14 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title
15 VI of the Act, as amended, ~~(22)~~~~\$1,604,000~~ *\$1,777,000*.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

17 For carrying out the functions of the Public Health
18 Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150),
19 ~~(23) including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments~~
20 ~~for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under~~
21 ~~the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), and~~
22 under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343,
23 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act,
24 Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended,
25 and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including

1 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; con-
 2 ducting research on technical nursing standards and furnish-
 3 ing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed
 4 eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
 5 purchase of firearms and ammunition; ~~(24)~~ ~~\$45,600,000~~
 6 ~~\$43,633,000~~, of which ~~(25)~~~~\$1,000,000~~ ~~\$1,200,000~~ shall be
 7 available only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for
 8 care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Pro-*
 9 *vided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or
 10 operates a health service program for any department or
 11 agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in
 12 advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

13 ~~(26)~~DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

14 *For payments for medical care of dependents and retired*
 15 *personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37*
 16 *U.S.C., chap. 7), not otherwise provided for such amounts*
 17 *as may be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.*

18 FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

19 For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of
 20 the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communi-
 21 cable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examina-
 22 tion of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and
 23 the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to
 24 section 322 (e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals
 25 when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available.

1 including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign coun-
 2 tries when required by law of such countries, ~~(27)~~\$4,460,-
 3 000 \$4,685,800.

4 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
 6 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
 7 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for tem-
 8 porary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for
 9 individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General) ; pur-
 10 chase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of
 11 which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passen-
 12 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; pay-
 13 ment for telephone service in private residences in the field,
 14 when authorized under regulations approved by the Secre-
 15 tary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d) .
 16 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act ; \$45,500,000

17 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

18 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 19 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
 20 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
 21 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
 22 able buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to re-
 23 main available until expended: *Provided*, That such expendi-
 24 tures may be made through the Department of the Interior
 25 at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health,

1 Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the un-
2 expended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under
3 this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

4 GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL
5 INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

6 For the activities of the National Institutes of Health,
7 not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships
8 and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant
9 to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of
10 biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto;
11 and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demon-
12 strations and research; ~~(28)\$36,404,000~~ \$49,585,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of
14 Health management fund from appropriations included in this
15 Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifteen
16 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
17 \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
18 cally approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of
19 temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropria-
20 tions made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and
21 available for research or training projects, may be expended
22 pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for sup-
23 plies and services, including indemnification of contractors
24 to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title
25 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval

1 and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon
2 General.

3 NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

4 To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommenda-
5 tions of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
6 grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to
7 cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
8 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
9 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
10 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
11 carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act;
12 ~~(29)\$83,308,000~~ \$110,203,000.

13 MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

14 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
15 of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of
16 the Act with respect to mental diseases, ~~(30)\$60,409,000~~
17 \$79,986,000.

18 NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
20 the National Heart Act, ~~(31)\$52,744,000~~ \$89,500,000.

21 DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to
23 enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of

1 the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions,
 2 ~~(32)\$9,725,000~~ \$10,164,000.

3 ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
 5 the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic dis-
 6 eases, ~~(33)\$37,790,000~~ \$51,200,000.

7 ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

8 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 9 carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and in-
 10 fectious diseases, ~~(34)\$30,286,000~~ \$41,000,000, of which
 11 ~~(35)\$150,000~~ \$200,000 shall be available for payment to
 12 the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation
 13 ~~(36)~~and for plans and specifications of the Gorgas Memorial
 14 Laboratory.

15 NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 17 Act relating to neurology and blindness, ~~(37)\$33,613,000~~
 18 \$48,966,000.

19 GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH

20 FACILITIES

21 For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities
 22 Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958
 23 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000.

1 (38) CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL QUARTERS, HAMILTON,
2 MONTANA

3 *For the construction of quarters at the Rocky Moun-*
4 *tain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, for small animals,*
5 *\$150,000.*

6 RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE
7 ACQUISITION

8 For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for
9 large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construc-
10 tion of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
14 carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C.
15 275), \$1,566,000.

16 RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

17 For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized
18 by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Con-
19 tingency Option Act of 1953 (39) and payments for medical
20 care of dependents and retired personnel under the Depend-
21 ents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7), such amount
22 as may be required during the current fiscal year.

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon
25 General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health

1 Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing
2 information, articles, and publications related to public
3 health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public
4 health methods, \$5,816,000.

5 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
8 tion of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and co-
9 operation with organizations or individuals in the scientific
10 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment
11 of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

12 MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND
13 GROUNDS

14 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
15 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
16 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
17 of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June
18 30, 1961.

19 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

20 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF
21 OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

22 For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two
23 passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may
24 be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
25 trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall

1 be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to
2 medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals
3 who file applications for disability determinations under title
4 II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*,
5 That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be appor-
6 tioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Stat-
7 utes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent neces-
8 sary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget
9 estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of
10 such claims workload within the existing limitation has been
11 achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been
12 admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record
13 who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the
14 adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, sur-
15 vivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed
16 by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings
17 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but
18 such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than
19 December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall
20 hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned
21 previously in the administration of such title II.

22 Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
23 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to
24 States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal

1 year, such sums as may be necessary from the above author-
2 ization may be expended from the Federal old-age and sur-
3 vivors insurance trust fund.

4 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

5 For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to de-
6 pendent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the perma-
7 nently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X,
8 and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.,
9 ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of
10 which such amount as may be necessary shall be available
11 for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent
12 to March 31 of that year.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

14 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assist-
15 ance, \$2,345,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

17 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of
18 April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V
19 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7,
20 subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for
21 the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for
22 distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any
23 appropriation contained in this title shall be used to
24 promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regu-
25 lation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which dis-

1 criminate between persons licensed under State law to prac-
2 tice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing pro-
3 viso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from
4 having the services of any practitioner of her own choice,
5 paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied
6 with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides
7 standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance
8 with the laws of the State shall be approved.

9 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

10 For grants to States for maternal and child-health serv-
11 ices, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services
12 as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Secu-
13 rity Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V),
14 \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for
15 services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and
16 child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare serv-
17 ices: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to sec-
18 tion 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in
19 computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sec-
20 tions 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or esti-
21 mated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That
22 \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502 (b)
23 of such Act shall be used only for special projects for
24 mentally retarded children.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
2 ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

3 For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Con-
4 ference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That
5 a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary,
6 without regard to civil service laws and the Classification
7 Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500
8 per annum.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
10 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commis-
11 sioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to
12 exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-
13 age and survivors insurance trust fund.

14 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
15 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
16 States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705
17 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as
18 amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal
19 year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred
20 and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under
21 each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation there-
22 for for that fiscal year.

23 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
24 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-

1 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter
2 in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and
3 ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with
4 respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to
5 or during such period, but no such payment shall be made
6 with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the
7 quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary,
11 \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be
12 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
13 trust fund.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

15 ADMINISTRATION

16 For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Admin-
17 istration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000
18 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
19 insurance trust fund.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL

21 COUNSEL

22 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General
23 Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000
24 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and
25 expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to

1 exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age
 2 and survivors insurance trust fund(40): *Provided, That the*
 3 *rate of compensation of the General Counsel shall be that pre-*
 4 *scribed by the Act of July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 623b(a)),*
 5 *so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.*

6 SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

7 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 8 subsections 203 (j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Prop-
 9 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended,
 10 relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for
 11 educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection
 12 of public health, \$703,000.

13 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

14 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
 15 of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
 18 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in ad-
 19 vance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
 20 tions whose publications are available to members only or
 21 to members at a price lower than to the general public
 22 and for payment in advance for publications available only
 23 upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepubli-
 24 cation orders.

25 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
2 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
3 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

4 SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this
5 title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-
6 aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost
7 of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and
8 expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be
9 withheld from the said agencies of any States which have
10 established by legislative enactment and have in operation
11 a merit system and classification and compensation plan
12 covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of
13 their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
14 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
15 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
16 ployees.

17 SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such
18 transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices,
19 without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying
20 out the operations of the Department.

21 SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be
22 used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a
23 research project an amount for indirect expenses in con-
24 nection with such project in excess of (41)15 25 per centum
25 of the direct costs.

1 SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for
2 the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the
3 Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment
4 of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957
5 (71 Stat. 575).

6 SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or
7 construction of any building made available to the Depart-
8 ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise
9 expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain avail-
10 able until June 30, 1960.

11 **(42)**SEC. 209. *The Secretary is authorized to make available*
12 *not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and*
13 *expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise*
14 *provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts*
15 *of other countries.*

16 **(43)**SEC. 210. *Appropriations to the Public Health Service*
17 *available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health*
18 *Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and*
19 *conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research*
20 *grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths*
21 *Hospital.*

22 **(44)**SEC. 211. *Appropriations under this title available for*
23 *salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-*
24 *ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or*
25 *activities for which the appropriation is made or which will*

1 *contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management*
2 *of those functions or activities.*

3 This Act may be cited as the “Department of Health,
4 Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960”.

5 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

6 BOARD

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the National Labor Rela-
9 tions Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the
10 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-
11 167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space
12 in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances
13 therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954,
14 as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided,*
15 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to
16 organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used
17 in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or
18 orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural
19 laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5,
20 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-
21 Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section
22 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and
23 including in said definition employees engaged in the main-
24 tenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and
25 waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, non-

1 profit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored
2 or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

3 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
6 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-
7 188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized
8 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
9 temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the
10 Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of
11 \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the
12 President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C.
13 160) ; \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended bal-
14 ances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959
15 for “Salaries and expenses”, “Arbitration and emergency
16 boards”, and “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Ad-
17 justment Board”, shall be merged and accounted for in one
18 account.

19 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
22 Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
23 ized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114),
24 \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement
25 account.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CON-
2 CILIATION SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out
5 the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Rela-
6 tions Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171–180, 182), including ex-
7 penses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section
8 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by
9 the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary
10 employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on
11 labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and
12 Government-listed telephones in private residences and pri-
13 vate apartments for official use in cities where mediators
14 are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Con-
15 ciliation Service office is maintained; ~~(45)\$3,905,400~~
16 ~~\$3,949,000~~.

17 TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
18 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

19 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
20 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

21 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in ad-
22 vance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River
23 Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the
24 Commission during the current fiscal year in the administra-
25 tion of its business in the conservancy district established

1 pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748),
2 \$5,000.

3 TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME
4 LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND
5 CAPITAL OUTLAY

6 For maintenance and operation of the United States
7 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home perma-
8 nent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain
9 available until expended, for construction of buildings and
10 facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of
12 hospitalization of members of the Home in United States
13 Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the
14 Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the
15 Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon
16 General of the Army.

17 TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
20 not authorized by the Congress.

21 SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, avail-
22 able for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services
23 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

25 This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor,

1 and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act,
2 1960”.

Passed the House of Representatives April 30, 1959.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 24, 1959.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 24, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MURRAY— RESOLUTION BY LEGISLATURE OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the distinguished and able senior Senator from Montana has given much of himself on behalf of the people of the United States. Through the years he has worked tirelessly on their behalf, most often quietly, persistently and effectively, without seeking for himself the limelight of publicity.

It is well, therefore, that those efforts be, from time to time, rewarded by public expressions of praise and public acknowledgment of the debt which the people of this Nation owe to him for his labors on their behalf.

Such public acknowledgment was recently given to our highly esteemed colleague by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands. Bill No. 952 of the Third Legislature of the Virgin Islands gives public recognition to the efforts of the senior Senator from Montana, Mr. MURRAY, to give concrete expression to our fundamental belief in American democratic principles and ideals. I am pleased, therefore, to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a certified copy of bill No. 952 of the Third Legislature of the Virgin Islands which expresses its appreciation of our gratitude to Senator JAMES E. MURRAY.

There being no objection, the resolution ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILL 952

Resolution in appreciation of the efforts of Senator JAMES E. MURRAY in behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes

Whereas the U.S. Senator JAMES MURRAY, of Montana, chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Interior, has introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States in which he proposes the creation of an elective office of Resident Commissioner for the Virgin Islands to represent these islands in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas this action on the part of the Honorable JAMES MURRAY, U.S. Senator from Montana, signifies faith in the people of the Virgin Islands and their ability to select a man from among their number to represent them in the Nation's Capital; and

Whereas this faith in the people is in keeping with the ideals under which this government was conceived; and

Whereas we are in a time of world tension when the whole concept of government by a free people is questioned by Godless communism; and

Whereas this courageous action by a recognized leader in the Congress of the United States illustrates a faith in the ordinary citizen of the United States whether he lives in urban New York or Chicago or in the warm reaches of the Caribbean; and

Whereas this action gives the people of the Virgin Islands recognition as first-class citizens of the United States even though they are separated by countless leagues of ocean from the seat of the U.S. Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands—That the people of the Virgin Islands—U.S. citizens all—do, through their legally elected representatives in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, warmly congratulate the senior Senator from Montana in the Congress of the United States for this courageous action; and be it further

Resolved, That this legislature go on record as petitioning the respective bodies of the Congress of the U.S. House of Representatives to endorse this bill proposed by Senator MURRAY as an example of courage for the free world and pass upon it forthrightly and make it law.

Thus passed by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands on May 29, 1959.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands this 1st day of June A.D. 1959.

WALTER I. M. HODGE,
President.
JOHN L. MADURO,
Legislative Secretary.

UNIFORMITY OF TREATMENT OF PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, Mr. Edward Tomlinson is one of the country's most authoritative writers on South American affairs. In a syndicated article which he wrote, which appeared in the Washington Daily News of Monday, June 22, 1959, he discussed the grave concern of our Government and of private investors over the threats of nationalization, expropriation, and confiscation of American properties in Cuba, Brazil, and other countries to the south of us.

This is the same subject which the Senate and the House are now dealing with, through committees, by means of bills relating to the vested assets problems.

At this time, I merely wish to call the attention of the Senate to the timely and important fact that we cannot insist that other peoples and other governments treat property privately owned by Americans according to a rule we establish for them, if we fail to follow the same rule for the vested German and Japanese assets. Property, privately owned, should be sacred and inviolable. The rule to maintain the integrity of such property must be applied uniformly by us, if we expect it to be observed by others.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Tomlinson's article be printed in the body of the RECORD, following this brief statement.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STORM OF PROTESTS ARISING: UNITED STATES CONCERNED BY LATIN'S CONFISCATION OF PROPERTIES

(By Edward Tomlinson)

There is grave concern among the highest officials here as well as among private investors throughout the country, over the fate of more than \$8 billion worth of American-owned properties in Latin America.

Egged on by flaming nationalist politicians, leftist intellectuals and labor leaders, not to mention Communist propagandists and agitators, some of the most advanced of our sister republics are expropriating lands and business firms owned by U.S. citizens, or threatening to do so.

CRY FOR HELP

Worst of all, this new onslaught on private North American investments comes at the very time when all the countries are crying for economic and financial help, also at a time when Uncle Sam, the Government of this country, has shown a greater willingness to extend it than in many a year.

The new Cuban revolution land reform, which requires every American and other foreigner to divest himself of every foot of sugarcane and other agricultural land he owns, is not the only confiscatory action the Castro regime has taken against our people.

Cuban authorities had already occupied the giant American & Foreign Power Plant in Havana and intervened the U.S.-owned telephone company. Last week the Cuban armed forces occupied the big real estate holdings on the Isle of Pines belonging to Miami real estate developer, Arthur Vining Davis and others, who were in the process of spending millions for improvements.

BRAZIL SETUP

In Brazil, our oldest friend on the South American Continent, the state government of Rio Grande do Sul, has grabbed the big American & Foreign Power Plants in Porto Alegre and other cities. Now the Brazilian Congress has appointed a committee to investigate and ascertain the value of all other public utilities in the nation, in event of expropriation.

In spite of the tremendous inflow of new U.S. capital in the last few years, Mexico is still carrying out expropriation proceedings against the few U.S. landholdings south of the border. Just a few weeks ago it finally took over the 400,000-acre Greene cattle ranch in the State of Sonora and agreed to pay about \$4 an acre for it.

ATTACKS

Although the governments of several of the countries, such as Argentina, Peru, Chile, and others, have recently taken steps to liberalize their laws so as to induce more U.S. private capital to come in, they are under withering attacks from the extremists for doing so.

The fanatical Peronista and Communist dominated labor unions of Argentina are desperately trying to overthrow the government of President Arturo Frondizi for what they call selling out to the imperialist oil exploiters of Wall Street.

The worst thing about all this is the tendency of many of these governments to confiscate without adequate payment, even when they design to pay at all. The Governor of Rio Grande do Sul doesn't think the power company in his state should be paid for its plants because it made profits from them in the past.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL- FARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, has the morning hour been concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour is not concluded.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 420, House bill 6769.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which

had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRUENING in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE FEDERAL LOCKS AND DAMS—INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 402, Senate bill 1356.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1356) to amend the act authorizing the disposal of certain obsolete Federal locks and dams in order to increase a certain authorization in such act relating to dam No. 3 on the Big Sandy River, Ky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there is on the Calendar Order No. 403, House bill 5515, a companion bill. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House bill in lieu of the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5515) to amend the 1956 act authorizing the disposal of certain obsolete locks and dams on the Big Sandy River, Ky.-W. Va., for the purpose of increasing the authorization relating to dam No. 3 on the Big Sandy River, Ky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1356 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask permission to insert in the Record a brief statement concerning the purpose of the bill; and I ask that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] may have a like privilege.

There being no objection, the statement submitted by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the bill is to amend section 2 of Public Law 996, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 1052) to increase the authorization for expenditure of Federal funds from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for modification of the lock and restoration of the dam at lock and dam No. 3, on the Big Sandy River, Ky.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 996 authorized the abandonment of 28 obsolescent locks and low-head navigation dams on eight streams which are no longer being maintained and operated by the United States, and to dispose of the federally owned property at those sites by conveyance to States, political subdivisions thereof, or others, and authorized the expenditure of such funds as might be necessary to prepare the structures for abandonment.

The canalized waterway on Big Sandy River consisted of five locks and dams, with an aggregate area of 88 acres owned by the Federal Government, and used in connection therewith. Section 2 of the act provided that in lieu of preparing the lock and dam No. 3, on the Big Sandy River for abandonment, funds be expended for modification of the lock and restoration of the dam, either as a movable or fixed-type dam, not to exceed \$50,000, contingent upon local interests furnishing such additional funds as may be necessary and agreeing to accept the property and take over operation and maintenance of the structure.

Lock and dam No. 3 is located on the Big Sandy River at mile 26.2 at Louisa, Ky. It is a movable wicket-type dam about 18 feet high with a lock 52 feet by 158 feet. It was completed in 1897. The wickets have been down and the dam has been unattended since January 5, 1947. The U.S. property consists of 15.45 acres. When its operation and maintenance was discontinued, the pool formed by this movable dam was no longer maintained. As a result, the water supply for the city of Louisa, county seat of Lawrence County, Ky., and surrounding area, is extremely restricted, particularly during the summer months. This lack of an adequate water supply has sharply curtailed existing industrial activities, and hampered the commercial growth and expansion of this community, which is in an economically distressed area.

The citizens of Fort Gay, W. Va., and Louisa, Ky., are desirous of restoring the dam to create a reservoir to serve for water supply and recreational purposes. The estimated cost of restoration of this dam at the time Public Law 996 was enacted was \$50,000. The cost of such modification and restoration is presently estimated at \$90,000, the actual cost being dependent on the contract bid price. A pending agreement between the United States and the cities of Fort Gay, W. Va., and Louisa, Ky., and the counties of Wayne, W. Va., and Lawrence, Ky., provides for acceptance of the restored structure and maintenance thereof by the cities and counties for water supply and recreation.

DISCUSSION

This legislation is similar to Public Law 294, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 616), which authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$112,500 for similar work on lock and dam No. 3 on the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia, and subject to similar conditions of local participation. The cost of restoring these structures for water supply and recreation exceeds the statutory limit by \$4,355, which has been contributed by the State of West Virginia.

The committee realizes that commercial navigation on the Big Sandy River has ceased, and that the benefits which would result from reconstruction of lock and dam No. 3 would be principally from water supply and recreational use of the pool. Such benefits would be widespread and accrue to a large area. The estimated costs to restore the dam are not considered excessive, due to the increase in construction costs since the original estimate was prepared. The committee agrees to the limitation of \$100,000 for such restoration, with the protection afforded by the existing law which provides that local interests will provide any addi-

tional funds necessary and to agree to accept the property and assume operation and maintenance of said structure after reconstruction.

The committee notes that the Department of the Army, which has jurisdiction over this property, has no objection to enactment of this legislation. The Bureau of the Budget, however, does not recommend its enactment on the basis that the benefits from the restoration, municipal water supply and recreation, appear to be local in character, and that the costs in excess of the \$50,000 authorized by existing law should be the responsibility of local interests.

The committee believes that as long as these abandoned properties remain in Federal ownership, the Federal Government has a certain degree of responsibility in connection therewith. Location of certain improvements in this area are premised on an adequate water supply from the pool formed by this dam. Precedent has been established by previous legislation relative to similar cases, and for reimbursement for damages caused to a State fish hatchery when a similar abandoned dam failed.

It is the opinion of the committee that the proposed increased authorization is warranted, that the legislation would be in the public interest, and accordingly its enactment is recommended.

The statement submitted by Mr. BYRD of West Virginia is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA

In 1956, when the act authorizing the disposal of certain obsolete locks and dams on the Big Sandy River, which constitutes the border between Kentucky and West Virginia, was passed, it was recognized that the towns of Louisa, Ky., and Fort Gay, W. Va., depend on the pool formed by dam No. 3 for their water supply. Former Senator Clements, of Kentucky, being well acquainted with this situation, after consultation with the Army Engineers, included a provision in the act, authorizing the repair of this dam at a cost not to exceed \$50,000. The Army Engineers assured Congress that this amount would be adequate, but information developed since that time shows that approximately \$100,000 would be required.

While the principal reason for restoring this dam is to provide constant water supply for the communities on both the Kentucky and West Virginia sides of the river, the historical significance of this, the first spindle type dam in America, is sufficient to justify its preservation. This fact was recognized at the time Senator Clements and Congressman Burnside of West Virginia worked so tirelessly to preserve this historical structure and at the same time maintain an adequate source of water supply for the communities along the border of these two great States. S. 1356, cosponsored by the two Kentucky Senators and by Senator RANDOLPH and me, amends the original act so as to authorize the expenditure of \$90,000, but not to exceed \$100,000.

I would be derelict in my duty if I failed to carry on and complete this essential project which is the result of the cooperative efforts of the delegations from West Virginia and Kentucky. I urge this body to approve H.R. 5515 authorizing the expenditure of \$90,000, but in no case in excess of \$100,000 to repair dam No. 3 on the Big Sandy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am sure that at this point in the RECORD the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who is momentarily engaged before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, would wish to make a statement. I ask unanimous consent that permission be granted to insert such a statement at this point in the RECORD.

obscenity uncovered 15 tons of filthy films, slides, photos.

In fiscal 1958 postal inspectors investigated 4,000 separate cases, caused the arrest of 293 persons. The highest number of cases on record, this is a 45 per cent increase over the year before—and 1959 is topping 1958.

More than 50,000 alarmed parents, parent-teacher associations, clergymen, school and newspaper officials, flood the Department with their complaints each year.

WHY MAIL OBSCENITY?

Since World War II commercialized pornography has reached alarming proportions in certain areas of the country. Why? Because—

1. Purveyors of pornography reap huge profits.

2. In some cities courts interpret obscenity so liberally that getting indictments is very difficult; punishment of those convicted consists of only small fines or light prison sentences—and they continue to operate while in jail through other people.

3. Muck merchants have plenty of money to hire high-priced, unscrupulous but clever legal talent, which has successfully defended some of the largest dealers in dirt time after time in certain cities.

4. Court decisions which favor them in earlier investigations are cited as precedent by those brought to trial.

5. Frequently they can attack and ridicule the Postal Service, with the help of others who, confusing liberty with license, unwittingly assist them.

6. Well aware of the sanctity of sealed mail, they know they can rely on this security intended for lawful mailings.

7. They know they are safe unless the receiver of their mailings complains; and they know, too, that a percentage of addresses will accept it, while others will refrain from complaining because that would embarrass them.

8. In the particular cities which spawn pornography and where its interpretation is most liberal, very few public complaints are made even though raids prove that such wholesale mailings were delivered in these areas.

9. Their continued success and huge profits have served to build an increasing smugness and defiance on the part of obscenity dealers, who are quick to demand privileges and to scream "censorship" when the Post Office tries to stop their filth.

Mailing lists can be bought, stolen, pirated or built from telephone and city directories, high school yearbooks, lists of people's names printed by newspapers, etc. One single list taken in a New York City raid contained the names of 100,000 customers and prospects.

Innocent advertisements can offer model airplanes or railroads for sale cheap, but if inserted by a baron of obscenity, the child who sends his dime or quarter for these is on the sucker list for the merchant's muck.

They send their salesmen to lurk, with samples, wherever youth congregates—schools, churches, Boy Scout halls, etc., even into suburban residential areas; and they solicit profit-seeking juvenile delinquents to do the same.

THE LAW

The Congress first enacted legislation making it a Federal offense to mail obscene matter on March 3, 1865. An expanded version of this basic law was embodied in the great Postal Reorganization and Codification Act of June 8, 1872.

The present obscenity statute, section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, provides penalties for the mailing of every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile article.

But, prior to last year, controlling decisions of the courts held that prosecutions under the pertinent statutes could be effected only

in the district where the office of mailing was located.

For the past several years the Post Office Department strongly urged the enactment of legislation which would grant prosecutive venue at intermediate offices and offices of address, where the actual damage undoubtedly occurs. Such legislation in the form of an amendment to section 1461, title 18, United States Code, was passed by the 85th Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower, August 28, 1958.

The present law permits people in a community where obscene material is received to evaluate it according to their own standards of morality and decency. Through the Post Office Department they now can refer the matter to the U.S. attorney in their own judicial district. It also permits fining second offenders up to \$10,000 and imprisoning them for 10 years.

The Post Office Department is pressing the use of this new legislation to the fullest possible extent.

The Department is convinced that this new legislation provides an effective weapon against these dealers in filth who have heretofore operated with little interruption and with comparative security from certain large cities.

In addition to the new legislation, more vigorous use is being made of an earlier law permitting the Department to stop incoming mail to alleged purveyors (which stops the money coming in from his suckers). Also, the establishment of the new post of Judicial Officer enables the Department to process cases much faster than under the usual hearing examiner process which, with its delays and continuances, could run into months, during which the operators could make a killing before effective action could be taken. For further details see "Protecting Patrons From Filth" in the January 1959 Postal Service News.

One of the basic reasons for the increasing volume of filth in the mails, in addition to the tremendous profits its purveyors realize, is the very broad definition of obscenity handed down by certain courts, notably in Los Angeles and New York where most of the mail-order business in pornography originates. Obtaining indictments against the mailers of muck in such cities is most difficult, and their effective prosecution is equally difficult if not impossible.

In interpreting the intent of Congress the courts stated in effect:

1. That obscenity must be evaluated in relation to contemporary community standards.

2. That nudity in itself is not obscenity.

3. That a publication is not obscene unless the general content is devoted to what may be termed obscenity.

STANDARDS DIFFER

Obviously, the contemporary community standards in New York City may be vastly different from those in the smaller, less blase, cities and towns in which so many of us live.

These liberal rulings in some cities have established, over a period of time, virtual sanctuaries in which dealers in obscenity have operated with impunity and in open defiance of the Post Office Department's best efforts to bar their use of the mails or bring them to justice.

However, the number and nature of the public complaints bear importantly on the decisions of prosecutors and courts, and the new amendment to the obscenity statute permitting such dealers to be brought to trial in the community where their mailings are delivered is having an important and beneficial effect.

This means that every one of us, no matter where we live, can help by watching our own mailboxes for such material and by alerting our neighbors and patrons to the problem and how they can help us solve it.

The "public" in the above paragraph includes everyone—you and me, our families and friends, our neighbors and associates in our communities. The Postmaster General has declared war—now it is our battle.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6769), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, H.R. 6769, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill as reported by the committee totals \$4,056,746,581. This is an increase of \$206,825,400 over the House allowance, and \$365,061,000 over the budget estimates.

It should be pointed out, however, that the budget estimates in a number of instances were severe reductions in programs. The 1959 appropriation for grants for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton program was \$186,200,000; the budget estimate for 1960 is \$101,200,000, a reduction of \$85 million. The 1959 appropriation for waste treatment works construction under the Water Pollution Control Act was \$45 million; the budget estimate for 1960 is \$20 million, a reduction of \$25 million. The 1959 appropriation for grants for construction of health research facilities was \$30 million; the budget estimate for 1960 is \$20 million, a reduction of \$10 million. The 1959 appropriation for aid to Federally affected school districts was sufficient to pay full entitlements; the budget estimate for 1960 is \$44 million less than full entitlements. These four items just cited amount to \$164 million and the committee's action remedies the false budget economy with which the Bureau of the Budget handled these programs.

The principal increases in the bill over the House allowances are for the National Institutes of Health, for which the committee has provided \$136,325,000 over the House; and for grants for hospital construction for which the committee has provided \$67,500,000 over the House to allow the full amount authorized—\$211,200,000.

Other items of increase are \$1,500,000 for grants for library services, to allow the full amount authorized, \$7,500,000; \$1,500,000 for the control of tuberculosis for grants to States for case finding activities; \$1,050,000 for sanitary engineering activities for additional program on studying the effects of radiation by the establishment of sampling stations in each State.

On May 27, 1959, Dr. Isidor Ravdin, the world famous surgeon who was a consultant to President Eisenhower during his operation for ileitis and who was more recently a consultant in the tragic case of John Foster Dulles, testified before our Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the need for more money for cancer research.

In calling for a much higher figure for cancer research than the administration

had proposed, Dr. Ravdin told a story which illustrates the fact that there is no ceiling to medical research and that it always rejects defeatism and stand-patting.

In the early 1920's, Dr. Ravdin told the committee, a distinguished pathologist came to the William Pepper Laboratories and had lunch with the late Dr. Alfred Stengel, one of America's great physicians and Dr. Ravdin's teacher.

Dr. Stengel asked the distinguished pathologist how his son Tom was doing. The pathologist replied, in a voice tinged with the greatest sorrow and bitterness: "I wish young Tom was dead. He has diabetes. He is 13 and isn't any bigger than a boy of 6. He can't possibly live and grow up."

Dr. Stengel looked at him and said: "Tom, you ought not to talk this way. The next month, the next year, or the year after, someone will come forth with a solution for diabetes."

The very next day the discovery of insulin was announced. This boy, young Tom, was the second patient treated in this country. He began to grow rapidly. Today he is married, has five children, and is himself a distinguished pathologist.

Dr. Ravdin, who has devoted almost his entire professional life to the fight against cancer, told the committee in sober and measured terms:

I cannot, Senator, accurately predict the future for cancer treatment. I might be so bold, however, to assert that I believe we shall see a vast reduction in the mortality from cancer in the lifetime of the oldest of us here. I can tell you, as chairman of the clinical panel, that real progress is being made. Plans should be laid for a continued and steady increase in funds for research. While surgery and X-ray are valuable in treatment, they are not good enough to still the search for further and better methods. The new agents to fight cancer are being made available at an amazing rate. I, myself, have seen certain of these agents cause the rapid disappearance of malignant tumors. The tragedy is that after a period of time the malignant lesions again make their appearance. We shall have to find agents which destroy every cancer cell in the body. Such agents, I believe and hope, will be found.

At that point in his testimony, I asked Dr. Ravdin how much of the recent progress against cancer he attributed to medical research.

About 99.44 percent—

He replied.

The progress is heartwarming. A few years ago an infant with leukemia never lived out the first year. Children are now living several years. It is with a real sense of humility and gratitude that I tell you that research is overcoming ignorance. Great truths in medical knowledge are usually the results of research by many workers, each of whom adds to the sum total of final accomplishment.

The testimony then turned to the use of radioactive isotopes in cancer therapy, and the junior Senator from Oklahoma commented:

I just hope there will be funds and personnel in the nuclear field turned over to medicine instead of the constant statements from the military of the catastrophic creation of hydrogen bombs. We should let the world know of our interest in saving life instead of destroying it.

Following Dr. Ravdin on the witness stand was Dr. Sidney Farber, professor of pathology at the Harvard Medical School, chairman of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee, and one of the world's most distinguished cancer specialists. Here is what Dr. Farber told the committee:

There is no need to emphasize before this group the enormity of the problem of cancer nor the potential of the scientists and physicians of the country to bring an end to this most frightening of all diseases. The increasing invasion of the lives of those in high places by cancer, as reported to a deeply interested world, merely illustrates the enormity of the problem which brings pain, economic catastrophe, and loss of loved ones in families throughout the world. Cancer destroys children, those in the prime of life and still badly needed by their families and their country, as well as the aged whose last months or years are not those which we would choose for them. In my own responsibility, my colleagues and I care for, at any one time, some 550 patients with cancer which has spread beyond the reach of the surgeon or the radiotherapist. Among these are many children with acute leukemia.

Although pointing out that 250,000 Americans die of cancer each year and that new cases are diagnosed at the rate of 450,000 a year, Dr. Farber told the committee of tremendous gains against cancer achieved only recently. Here are his exact words:

The actual cancer cure rate, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, has changed in the last 3 years from one in four to one in three—a truly heartening gain, which is explained by the addition to the therapeutic weapons of the surgeon and the radiotherapists of new chemical therapeutic agents which have come through the research programs made possible by the Congress.

Of the 450,000 patients stricken each year by cancer, 150,000 are now saved through improved research knowledge. Furthermore, the American Cancer Society estimates that the lives of 75,000 additional Americans could be saved if the latest and best means for diagnosis and treatment of cancer could be made more widely available.

In an effort to step up the chemical offensive against cancer, the Congress 5 years ago inaugurated a mass screening of all possible compounds effective against cancer. Scientists in universities, private research institutes, industry, and in Government are engaged in this massive detection effort. There are more than 400 cooperative clinical studies alone under the direction of Dr. Ravdin.

In the first 5 years of the program, more than 70,000 chemical compounds have been screened and evaluated. Of these more than 20 compounds, hormones, and antibiotics are now in use throughout this country against more than 30 different kinds of cancer. Soon to be added to the armamentarium against cancer are 78 additional compounds which have emerged from these pilot years of our screening effort.

Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, at a press conference on December 15, 1958, emphasized that the cancer chemotherapy program had just finished the

tooling-up phase and was now ready to go into action. Here are the Secretary's own words:

The cancer chemotherapy program—one of the most extensive efforts ever undertaken to find a cure for a major disease—is now, for the first time, in full-scale operation. * * * From the outset, the chemotherapy program was recognized as a high-risk venture involving very large expenditures without any positive guarantee of success. But when we consider the terrible toll of cancer, certainly every promising avenue of research should be explored with all practicable speed.

These are fine and noble words, but the administration budget for the National Cancer Institute for 1960 belies them. In his capacity as chairman of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee, Dr. Farber testified before us that \$5,400,000 in scientifically approved contracts for cancer compound screening could not be granted this year due to lack of funds.

"This then is not the time to retrench—this is not the time to stand still—this is the time to expand as rapidly as the scientific and medical resources of this country permit it along the directions of greatest promise in the laboratory and in the clinic, where 250,000 patients who are to die this year of cancer are waiting for something more than can be done for them now," Dr. Farber warned the committee.

There are those, some of them members of this body, who argue that our investment in cancer research over the past decade has paid few dividends. I wish all of them could have seen the medical slides, which Dr. Farber showed to our subcommittee, of children miraculously snatched from death through the use of new chemicals developed in the past decade.

Leukemia, a cancer which results in the overproduction of abnormal white cells of blood, is the most dread child killer of them all. Last year it killed more than 2,000 children.

Before the advent of the new chemical compounds, death from leukemia in children occurred within a few weeks to a few months after its onset. Dr. Farber, who used the first chemical compound against leukemia in 1947, told the committee that use of these chemicals at the Children's Hospital in Boston, of which he is director, had brought about an increase in survival in more than 900 children cared for in that one institution in the past 12 years. In actual fact, a small number of these children have lived up to 8 years after the onset of leukemia.

Dr. Farber told us the story of Frank, a boy now 14 years old. Nine years ago he was found to have a huge tumor of his right kidney. When the operation was performed to remove this tumor, an offshoot of the tumor was visible on the surface of the liver. Up until that time, this spread of cancer had been regarded as a sign of incurability. This offshoot was removed. Seven months later, another offshoot was found in the left upper lung. At that time, the solitary offshoot was removed and chemical treatment was begun. Two years later another offshoot, this time in the lower

part of the left lung was discovered. This was removed surgically and chemical treatment was continued up until 4 years ago. This boy is now alive, vigorous, and strong. He has not been ill a moment since more than 6 years ago, the time of his last operation. And yet he had at least three indications which in past years would have been taken as evidence of incurability.

Mr. President, what price do we put on this boy's life? Would his parents testify that there had been no progress in cancer research in the last 10 years? Would his parents agree with the administration that we are doing enough when all of us know that leukemia kills 2,000 children every year, 9,000 adults every year, and is second only to lung cancer in its rising incidence?

Is there a limit to the potential of medical research in saving lives? The Bureau of the Budget to the contrary notwithstanding, there is not. Dr. Farber gave us a moving illustration of the way in which research in one area can suddenly be found to have an almost miraculous application in another.

In 1940, the great Dr. Selman Waksman, a Nobel prize winner and the discoverer of streptomycin, while searching for antibiotics against infectious diseases, discovered one called actinomycin D which was not effective enough against infectious diseases and appeared to be too toxic for human application. It was put on the shelf. In 1954, Dr. Farber and his group at Boston became interested in the drug and they worked closely with Dr. Waksman. In painstaking research on mice, they discovered that it was the most powerful chemical agent against several forms of cancer. Although it is still too powerful to be used generally, it was discovered that, when used with radiotherapy, it would cause destruction against some of the most malignant tumors.

To illustrate: In January 1958, N. N., a boy 4 years old, was discovered to have a tumor of his left kidney, and at that time there were already many nodules, characteristic off-shoots of the tumor, in both lungs. Because this situation was deemed incurable, surgery was delayed to see if improvement could be made by the use of radiotherapy and actinomycin D. A month later, the tumor of the left kidney was removed and it was discovered at that time that the offshoots which had spread to the lungs were no longer visible by X-ray. Repeated courses of the new antibiotic were given. At the present time, a year and a half since the discovery of this "incurable" disease, the boy is in excellent health. As Dr. Farber pointed out, what has been produced by this new antibiotic is something which has never been produced under similar conditions before.

Will this little boy survive? He has the same limited chance of survival as have 25 million other Americans who will die of cancer unless medical research produces new and more effective treatments.

And to my friends who are more worried about a balanced budget than the

preservation of human life, I ask this: How long can our democracy sustain the \$12 billion annual loss caused by cancer? To my friends on the other side of the aisle, I point out that this \$12 billion figure is not pulled out of the sky, it was released by your own Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on December 15, 1958.

The administration says we are spending enough for cancer research. In 1958, the National Cancer Institute spent only \$58 million for cancer research. This is less than one-half of 1 percent of what this monstrous disease costs our economy annually.

Mr. President, does medical research pay off? Casting aside any humanitarian considerations for the moment, let me give you some hard facts on this subject which I have learned over the years from listening to scores of our Nation's outstanding scientists and physicians testify before our Senate Appropriations Committee:

Let me put the first fact very simply: The average baby born today has a life expectancy of 70 years, the full Biblical three score and ten. This is an increase of more than 6 years in life expectancy achieved in the past 15 years in which our medical research programs have begun to come of age.

Some of the most dread killers of our time—diseases which we knew at first-hand because they struck our own families and our own friends in an earlier day—have been brought under control. For example, tuberculosis, the dread white killer was a leading cause of death at the turn of the century. If you contracted tuberculosis at that time, they put you to bed and counted the days or years until a merciful Providence relieved you of your suffering. The physician was helpless to treat tuberculosis because medical research had given him no weapons.

Today tuberculosis is one of the most treatable of illnesses. The death rate from it has dropped a miraculous 80 percent in the past 15 years. And it is important to know, Mr. President, that the Congress of the United States played a key role in the development of the first drug which was effective against tuberculosis. When streptomycin was first discovered, in 1947, its cost was prohibitive. The immediate need was for a crash project to synthesize this drug and make it immediately available on a widespread scale. We disregarded the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and we allocated \$3 million for the crash synthesis of streptomycin. The synthesis was successful, and the cost of the drug dropped dramatically, from \$250 a gram to \$10 a gram. As a result of this and subsequent appropriations, thousands of Americans are alive today who would have fallen victim to the great white killer only a decade ago.

Because of limitations of time, I can only list a few of the many areas in which medical research has brought about truly remarkable reductions in mortality: Maternal deaths, 83 percent decline; influenza, 74 percent decline; acute rheumatic fever, 83 percent decline; syphilis, 74 percent decline; infant

deaths, 34 percent decline; pneumonia, 24 percent decline.

What has all this meant in human life and in the strength of our democracy? Since 1944, 1,800,000 lives have been saved due to medical research. These people saved from death between 1944 and 1958 earned approximately \$3,600 million in income in 1958 alone. On this income these people paid to the Federal Government in income, estate, gift, and excise taxes about \$623 million in 1958. In that very same year the U.S. Public Health Service spent only \$215 million on all of its medical research programs. My friends, in 1 year alone we have had a 300-percent return on our investment in medical research.

Although medical research has made magnificent progress over the past 15 years, it still faces its most formidable challenges. Mr. President, last year heart disease killed 900,000 Americans. It is the leading cause of death in this country, and it is rising in its incidence as we prolong life. Ninety million Americans will die of this disease unless medical research produces new treatments and cures. Two-thirds of the Members of this body will die from heart disease unless medical research comes up with some urgent answers.

Despite these rather foreboding figures, it is a demonstrable fact that medical research in the field of heart disease has snatched thousands of Americans from the jaws of death.

In 1902, on a kitchen table in a shack in Alabama, by the flickering light of two kerosene lamps, my father, Dr. Luther L. Hill, performed the first successful suture of the human heart in America.

The years since then have brought forth nothing short of miraculous techniques in heart surgery. Since 1939, when Dr. Robert E. Gross repaired the first congenital heart defect to yield to surgery, one surgical miracle has followed another. In 1949, for the first time in the history of mankind, a surgeon, Dr. Charles Bailey, performed an operation inside the heart. Today open-heart surgery is almost a commonplace, and surgeons now remove the aorta, the main artery leading out of the heart, and replace it with a plastic substitute.

The majority of these recent advances in cardiovascular surgery have been supported by grants from the National Heart Institute. For example, 2 years ago, Drs. Andre Cournand and Dickerson Richards, Jr., of New York, received the Nobel Prize in medicine for their work in heart catheterization, the insertion of a small tube into the human heart to diagnose heart defects. That procedure has meant, for thousands of patients, the difference between life and death. Over the past decade, Drs. Cournand and Richards have received National Heart Institute grants of close to a half million dollars in support of their work. In addition, more than 100 heart surgeons in all parts of the country have received National Heart Institute support which has resulted in the development of artificial heart machines and scores of new procedures in heart surgery.

A few days ago, Dr. Michael E. DeBakey of Houston, Tex., received the distinguished service medal of the American Medical Association for a magnificent 6-year research project which demonstrated conclusively that strokes can be treated surgically. Dr. DeBakey and his group proved that about 40 percent of all strokes arise from artery blockages in the neck or the chest, and not in the brain. Working upon that revolutionary finding, they have developed surgical procedures to prevent paralysis and other after effects of strokes. It is important to note that, over the years, Dr. DeBakey has received considerable financial support from the National Heart Institute.

Times does not permit a listing of the many other advances against heart disease. Due in large part to both the intramural and extramural research programs of the National Heart Institute, we are now approaching the time when we can talk confidently about the prevention of heart disease. We have isolated the roles played by overweight, diet, and cholesterol in the development of heart disease. Only a few days ago, Drs. Jessie Marmorston and Oliver Kuzma of the University of Southern California Medical School reported on a 6-year research project which demonstrated that the administration in oral form of female sex hormones can appreciably prolong the lives of men and women stricken by heart attacks. Their pioneer research was largely supported by a grant from the National Heart Institute.

There are other developments too numerous to mention here. Over the past decade, the use of anticoagulants has prolonged the lives of thousands of victims of heart disease. The major investigators in this field have been aided by National Heart Institute grants. New drugs developed for high-blood pressure have resulted in a 20-percent reduction in mortality from this common affliction in just the past few years. The major developments in research on hypertension have been supported by grants from the National Heart Institute.

But we still have a long way to go in the field of heart disease, Mr. President. More than 200,000 victims of heart disease in 1958 were in the working age group from 25 to 64 years of age. If these 200,000 people in the prime of their life had been able to live just one extra healthy year, they would have earned over \$1 billion in 1958 alone.

It has often been said that mental illness is the Nation's No. 1 health problem. It fills more than one-half the hospital beds in this Nation, and it brings tragedy to one in five American families. Last year, mental illness cost this Nation \$3 billion in hospital costs, lost economic productivity, and lost taxes.

From the time of the establishment of the first mental hospital on this continent in 1773 in Williamsburg, Va., mental illness has been generally regarded as a hopeless and incurable affliction. But the hopelessness and despair which surrounded mental illness for 180 years has finally given way to the miracles of modern research. The development of the new tranquilizing drugs,

some 5 years ago, has resulted in the first sustained reduction in mental hospital populations in the history of this country. At the end of 1958, there were 52,000 fewer mental patients in all mental institutions than might have been expected on the basis of the rising curve from 1945 to 1955.

Commenting upon this truly historic development, the House Appropriations Committee had this to say in its official report to the Congress in April of this year:

Medical research that can increase our ability to prevent chronic mental illness is the only way of eventually cutting down on the Nation's multibillion dollar annual bill for care of the mentally ill.

In this truly exciting development, the National Institute of Mental Health has played a major role. Its Psychopharmacology Service Center is today the spearhead and the command post for the chemical offensive against mental illness.

The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness is one of the newer institutes, having been established by congressional action in 1950. It has a fantastic medical research responsibility, being concerned with more than 200 crippling neurological and eye disorders which affect about 20 million Americans. In the brief 9 years of its existence, it has achieved so many brilliant research accomplishments that it has repaid many times over the cost of its annual budget.

Soon after its inception, it began intensive research on retrolental fibroplasia, the prime cause of blindness in infants for many years. As a result of its own research, and as a result of research it supported in other parts of the country, it was discovered that this baffling disease was due to a defect in the administration of oxygen to premature infants. It has been estimated that the cost of care for the 5,000 children already blinded by retrolental fibroplasia will be, in our generation, 100,000 times the cost of the medical research which has led to its successful prevention.

In its own laboratories in Bethesda, Md., the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Blindness has revolutionized the attack on brain tumors. For a decade, medical science has been searching for an effective method of detecting and localizing tumorous growths in the brain. In 1958, after years of patient research investigation, Institute scientists perfected an instrument for the painless detection of brain tumors without surgery. This brain scanner records, in an hour and a half, the size and location of a brain tumor. With such a safe and accurate diagnosis, a brain surgeon can then perform the early surgery which is the only known means of cure of brain tumors.

There are about 345,000 blind persons in the United States today. In addition, 1,500,000 of our citizens are blind in one eye. An estimated 70 million of our people have eye defects which require glasses or other corrective measures. Nine million children in America today require corrective measures for serious eye defects.

Medical research, most of it supported by the National Institute of Neurologi-

cal Diseases and Blindness, is saving the sight of thousands of Americans. Cortisone, ACTH, and new steroids are proving successful in the treatment of uveitis and glaucoma. New surgical procedures have been developed for both glaucoma and cataracts. Corneal transplant has become a relatively common procedure because of improved techniques. New electronic devices have been developed to further early diagnosis and treatment of various eye diseases.

But we have merely begun to mount a research offensive against blindness and disabling eye conditions. Last year we spent only \$4 million in medical research on diseases of the eye, a vast and unexplored field in which we do not even have some of the simplest answers as to the fundamental causes of these disabling eye diseases. Contrast this small expenditure with the \$90 million we spend annually for aid to the blind. Contrast this with the 235,000 men who were lost to the Armed Forces in World War II because of visual handicaps.

In 1950, the Congress also established the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Approximately 11 million Americans are suffering from arthritis and rheumatic diseases. Rheumatic disease is the Nation's No. 1crippler, disabling 1 out of every 10 persons over the age of 14. Arthritis and chronic rheumatism confine 868,000 people to bed each year. There are 200,000 children in the Nation suffering from rheumatic disease.

The economic losses caused by arthritis and rheumatism are staggering. Eighty million work days each year are lost to these diseases. This is the same as if 320,000 persons were each year removed from the work rolls of the Nation. More work days are lost in this country each year as a result of arthritis than as a result of injuries suffered in accidents. Twelve percent of all the permanently and totally disabled persons in the United States receiving public assistance from the Federal Government suffer with arthritis and rheumatism; the annual relief bill for these people exceeds \$125 million.

Conscious of the tremendous economic losses caused by arthritis, the Congress has continually supported medical research designed to develop new drugs against the disease. In 1949, when a group at the Mayo Clinic first proved the effectiveness of cortisone against certain forms of arthritis, the Congress disregarded the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and appropriated \$3 million for the synthetic manufacture of cortisone. This medical research venture proved a success, and the price of cortisone dropped to one-twenty-fifth of its former prohibitive cost.

Over the past decade, the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has played a major role in the development of new and more powerful steroids for use against arthritis. Only a few weeks ago, at the second Pan American Congress on Rheumatic Diseases, a team from the Institute headed by its clinical director, Dr. Joseph Bunim, reported on a new drug which

is the most potent antiarthritic compound ever developed. It produced a satisfactory response in 21 of the 27 patients tested at the Clinical Center at Bethesda, and it is important to note that all of these patients had been treated previously and unsuccessfully with other steroids.

Scientists from the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases are also making important inroads upon gout, that age-old affliction of man which is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood and tissues. Recently the Institute reported the discovery of a new drug which is considered a research trailblazer against gout because it slows down the overproduction of uric acid.

Mr. President, we spend less than \$4 million a year upon medical research on arthritis, a disease which is conservatively estimated as costing this Nation \$1,500 million a year in lost wages and public relief payments.

I could go on for several hours citing the enormous toll taken in human lives and economic productivity by a host of additional killers and cripples which time does not permit me to mention.

Mr. President, in 1953 and 1954 the House Interstate Commerce Committee, then headed by a very distinguished Republican, former Congressman Charles A. Wolverton, of New Jersey, held extensive hearings, whose purpose was to assess the role of medical research in combating disease. In a unanimous report to the Congress, that committee pointed out that disease was costing this country \$30 billion a year in hospital costs, lost economic productivity and lost taxes.

I say to the Members of this body that unchecked disease is a more ruthless enemy of this democracy than any foreign invader, for it not only saps the very fiber and strength of our democracy but it kills and cripples all in its path including children and helpless old people.

Mr. President, this unchecked invader kills 1,700 million Americans each and every year. If an enemy air attack were to wreak this kind of destruction, we would mobilize our entire strength to repel the invader.

I submit to this body that it is about time we mobilized a major offensive against this invader. Over the past decade, we have begun a small tooling-up process which has merely highlighted the real potentials in a massive attack upon the major killers and cripples of our day.

For the coming year, we will appropriate in excess of \$40 billion for the military defense of our country. When I first came to the Congress back in 1923, our defense appropriations were less than \$2 billion a year. This is an increase of more than 1,000 percent. But I hear no one in the Congress calling for a cut in this continuing rise in our defense expenditures. Yet the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare cried aloud at a recent press conference about the rapid rise in medical research expenditures against a foe much more deadly and devious than any foreign invader.

On June 4 of this year, Dr. Herbert F. York, Director of Research and Engineering for the Department of Defense, told a congressional committee that the research and development program of the Department of Defense in fiscal 1960 would exceed \$5,600 million. He also told the committee that this expenditure, which has risen astronomically in the past decade, must continue to rise in the coming years if we were to keep up with Soviet Russia.

On that very same day, the Senate voted an authorization of \$485 million for a new agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], in reporting the authorization to the floor, told us that this was but the beginning; in 2 years we would be asked to appropriate \$2 billion for this agency, and in the years following that, untold additional sums of money. The Senator from Mississippi informed us that these sums were absolutely vital in the race for space supremacy, and that new concepts in military and civilian defense made expenditures of this magnitude mandatory.

Mr. President, by the same token we need a whole new set of concepts in medical research. The shopworn, peacetime budget for medical research has been obsolete for many years. We are engaged in a war against ruthless killers and cripples, and we must put this medical research offensive on a wartime footing.

How much money is needed for this kind of an offensive? I do not know, Mr. President, but I know that the \$480 million in the current bill is far from adequate. There is no doubt in my mind that, within the next 5 to 10 years, this medical research expenditure should be in the magnitude of \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year.

At the current rate of inadequate expenditure, we are not holding our own—we are actually losing ground to many of the most insidious killers of our time. For example, a recent series in the Washington Post disclosed the fact that the incidence of six major types of cancer is increasing at an alarming rate. Lung cancer, which killed 35,000 Americans last year, had doubled its mortality rate every 10 years during the past generation. The mortality from heart disease has increased to an alarming degree, and it was Dr. Paul Dudley White, the noted cardiologist who treated President Eisenhower when he fell victim to that disease, who told our committee several years ago that the alarming annual increase in heart disease in America made this "one of the unhealthiest countries in the world." As you all know, mental illness is also on the rise; admissions to State mental hospitals alone have increased 25,000 in just the past 2 years.

Mr. President, there are some, including a few in the executive branch of our Government, who claim they are for more medical research, but who argue that you cannot get enough scientists to mount a major medical research offensive.

This is an argument which is as invalid as it is ancient. We heard it back in the 1930's, when we appropriated the

first monies for the National Cancer Institute. We heard it in succeeding years as we appropriated money for additional Institutes. The defeatists in the Congress cried aloud that we would never be able to recruit the scientific personnel to staff these Institutes. To those defeatists, I issue an invitation: Go out to Bethesda and observe today the activities of more than 5,000 scientists who perform their dedicated work on land that was a sleepy Maryland farm less than 20 years ago.

How did we get these men? We got them, not by holding press conferences devoted to bemoaning the lack of scientific personnel, but by appropriating money to recruit and train them. In 1946, there was less than \$1 million in the Public Health Service budget for the training of scientists and physicians in specific disease categories. In the bill which we are bringing to the floor today, there is approximately \$80 million for the training of scientific and medical personnel.

In 1948, when we established the National Institute of Mental Health, we were told that it would be almost impossible to train additional people in this field. The defeatists said the problem was too hopeless, that you couldn't get young people to go into such a discouraging field. We in the Congress refused to listen to the defeatists. Over the past decade, we have appropriated \$70 million to further the training programs of the National Institute of Mental Health. In that time, approximately 5,000 psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, psychiatric social workers, and so forth, have been added to the offensive against mental illness. Since there are some individuals in the administration who profess to be worried about the programs in the National Institutes of Health taking men out of private practice, I want to point out to them that, through congressional appropriations, several thousand psychiatrists have been added to the pitifully small number of physicians engaged in the private practice of psychiatry in this country.

In addition to supporting the training of expert clinicians in the various disease categories, we have constantly raised the appropriations for the training of research fellows. In 1946, less than \$1 million was available to the Public Health Service for the recruitment and training of scientists who would devote their lives to medical research. In the bill which we are bringing before you today, there is approximately \$15 million for the training of research fellows, and this is not by way of boasting. We should really double this research training program in the next few years.

I will again put it very simply: Comes the determination, comes the men.

During World War II, President Roosevelt announced that we would build 50,000 airplanes. The defeatists cried out: "Impossible. Where will you get the pilots?" This great democracy developed a crash training program, and we turned out 100,000 skilled pilots to man those 50,000 airplanes.

When we answer the defeatists on the question of the training of manpower,

they move two steps to the right and cry out that we do not have enough research laboratories and other facilities to carry on an expanded medical research program. We heard that argument a decade ago in the Congress, and we did something about it. In the last 3 years of the Truman administration, we appropriated \$20 million in matching funds for the construction of medical research laboratories. This small appropriation resulted in a \$100 million research construction program; the States, localities, and private institutions matched the Federal grant better than 4 to 1.

In the budget for fiscal 1953, President Truman included a sizable sum for the continuation of this research construction program. The present administration, in addition to slashing the medical research budget proposed by President Truman, cut out every cent for medical research construction. In the 3 succeeding fiscal years, the present administration flatly refused to include 1 cent of medical research construction money in its budgets.

We in the Congress were forced to act. In 1955, we held exhaustive hearings which brought out the fact that most medical research in this country was being conducted in disgracefully outmoded facilities. In 1956, a bipartisan coalition of Senators, with strong leadership on both sides of the aisle, passed the Health Research Facilities Act which appropriated \$90 million in matching funds over a period of 3 years for the construction of these desperately needed laboratories. Over the past 3 years, this \$90 million in Federal seed money has been matched by more than \$400 million in funds from State, local, and private sources. However, the need for these vital facilities still far exceeds the present appropriations, and the Congress renewed the Health Research Facilities Act in 1958 in a further effort to cut down on the enormous backlog of research construction requests coming in from institutions in all parts of the country.

Those of us familiar with the progress of the dental profession during the past half century cannot fail to be impressed with the evolution of dental practice. In dentistry, as in other medical fields, there has been historic progress toward the concept of man as a single biological entity. The evolution of dental practice, in its relationship to the biological and other sciences, has come about chiefly through dental research. For research is the mind and the heart of dental progress, as it is of all medical progress.

The scope and variety of dental research has grown rapidly in recent years, with increased funds provided by Congress. Dental research today is concerned not only with the causes, control, and treatment of dental caries and periodontal diseases, but also with a number of other diseases and malformations affecting the mouth and adjacent structures. These include cancer, cleft lip and palate, oral manifestations of systemic disease, and the influence of oral diseases on other organ systems of the body.

Mr. President, I am not a defeatist; I believe the American people can do anything which they are determined to do. We who settled and tamed a continent in the 18th and 19th centuries, can conquer disease in the 20th century.

Can the American people afford it? Last year the Federal Government spent \$215 million for the medical research activities of the National Institutes of Health. In that same year, the American people spent \$304 million on chewing gum and \$341 million on greeting cards.

Do the American people want us to invest in an expanding medical research program? Every survey over the past decade has shown that the American people not only support expanded medical research, but are willing to pay additional taxes to provide it. In the most recent of these surveys, conducted in May 1958 for the National Association of Science Writers, a nationwide sampling of our citizens was asked which of four scientific projects they would prefer if money was available for only one. Here are the choices of the American people: A new program for medical research, 54 percent; new approaches to juvenile delinquency, 32 percent; basic research in sciences like chemistry and physics, 7 percent; putting the first man on the moon, 3 percent.

Mr. President, I say that it is about time that medical research came of age. I say the time is now to catch up with the desires of the American people and to increase our medical research appropriations annually until we have won the battle against the killers and cripples which are sapping the vitality of our great democracy in our crucial battle for survival in a troubled world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill as so amended be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and that no point of order against any amendment shall be deemed to have been waived by the agreement to this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 21, after the word "necessary", to insert "including rent of premises in the District of Columbia".

On page 11, line 12, after the word "rendered", to strike out "\$9,419,500" and insert "\$9,519,500".

On page 16, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$325,000".

On page 17, line 3, after the word "training", to insert "under title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such title also for the continuation of programs of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956,"; and at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$30,367,081" and insert "\$29,267,081".

On page 17, line 24, after "(20 U.S.C. 351-358)", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$7,500,000".

On page 19, line 11, after the word "programs", to insert a colon and "Provided, That funds available for grants to States for area vocational education programs shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for instruction (including related instruction for apprentices) in programs designed to fit individuals for useful employ-

ment as technicians or skilled workers in recognized occupations requiring scientific or technical knowledge,"; and in line 19, after the word "counseling", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source."

On page 20, line 6, after the figures "\$1,000,000", to insert a colon and "Provided, That section 2 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Such grants shall also be available to assist such institutions in meeting the costs of training such personnel.'"

On page 21, line 25, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$12,700,000".

On page 23, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$19,000".

On page 24, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$5,452,000" and insert "\$6,952,000", and, in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,500,000".

On page 25, line 9, after the word "buildings", to strike out "\$14,590,000" and insert "\$15,640,000".

On page 25, line 19, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$143,700,000" and insert "\$211,200,000"; in line 20, after the word "which", to strike out "\$121,500,000" and insert "\$150,000,000"; in line 23, after the word "and", to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000"; in line 24, after the word "follows", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; in line 25, after the word "centers", to strike out "\$6,500,000" and insert "\$20,000,000"; on page 26, line 1, after the word "impaired", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; in line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; and, in line 6, after the word "herein", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That subsection 654(c) of the Act is redesignated as section 637 and transferred to part D under the heading 'Transfers of Allotments Between States'; and the word 'title' is substituted for the word 'part' wherever it appears therein, and subsections (d) and (e) of section 654 are redesignated as subsections (c) and (d)."

On page 26, line 16, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$1,604,000" and insert "\$1,777,000".

On page 26, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7)."; on page 27, line 6, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$45,600,000" and insert "\$43,633,000", and in line 7, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,200,000".

On page 27, after line 13, to insert:

"DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

"For payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7), not otherwise provided for such amounts as may be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959."

On page 28, line 3, after the word "countries", to strike out "\$4,460,000" and insert "\$4,685,800".

On page 29, line 13, after the word "research", to strike out "\$36,404,000" and insert "\$49,585,000".

On page 30, line 13, to strike out "\$83,308,000" and insert "\$110,203,000".

On page 30, line 17, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$60,409,000" and insert "\$79,986,000".

On page 30, line 20, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$52,744,000" and insert "\$89,500,000".

On page 31, line 2, to strike out "\$9,725,000" and insert "\$10,164,000".

On page 31, line 6, after the word "diseases"; to strike out "\$37,790,000" and insert "\$51,200,000".

On page 31, line 10, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$30,286,000" and insert "\$41,000,000"; at the beginning of line 11, strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$200,000", and at the beginning of line 13, to insert "and for plans and specifications".

On page 31, line 17, after the word "blindness", to strike out "\$33,613,000" and insert "\$48,966,000".

At the top of page 32, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL QUARTERS,
HAMILTON, MONTANA

"For the construction of quarters at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, for small animals, \$150,000."

On page 32, line 19, after the numerals "1953", to insert "and payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7)".

On page 39, line 8, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and "Provided, That the rate of compensation of the General Counsel shall be that prescribed by the Act of July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 623b(a)), so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

On page 41, line 6, after the word "of", where it occurs the first time, to strike out "15" and insert "25".

On page 41, after line 17, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 209. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries."

On page 41, after line 22, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 210. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths Hospital."

On page 42, after line 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 211. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities."

On page 44, line 22, after the word "maintained", to strike out "\$3,905,400" and insert "\$3,949,000".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am grieved at the amount provided in this bill because, for the first time, the amount provided in an appropriation bill marks a great departure from the policy which has been followed up to this time by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I think that, in general, the members of the Committee on Appropriations have faced up to their duties seriously during this session. Eight appropriation bills have already been passed by the Senate. I believe they have been passed either exactly in the form as reported by the committee or, perhaps, with one or two very minor changes in some of the bills.

Mr. President, in each of those eight appropriation bills, reductions have been made—no great reductions, but conservative reductions—from the amounts proposed by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President. This has been welcome news to the country, as reflected by my mail and as reflected in the press and as reflected over the radio and television.

Up to this time, the citizens have been glad and grateful for the attitude of the Senate, as expressed, first, by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and later approved by the Senate, because in each of those eight bills, as passed up to this time, there has been a conservative approach, and there has been recognition of the fact that the country needs to safeguard its money and that in the case of each of those eight bills we have made small reductions in the budgeted amounts.

Mr. President, in the bill we are now considering there is a very great and, I believe, an unnecessary departure from that policy, as heretofore followed by the Appropriations Committee and by the Senate. In the committee there were those who felt that this departure should not be approved by the committee, and who made every effort to have some of the very great additions to the bill deleted before the committee reported the bill.

Mr. President, I personally feel that one of the three large increases in the bill is justifiable.

It is the one—a relatively small one, but large in the sense that it covers several million dollars—which allows for continuation of the pay to the school districts which are adversely affected by the location within their bounds of defense industries or defense units. I think the Federal Government has an obligation to pay a part, at least, of the added costs, and has an obligation to fulfill the commitments it has made by means of the two acts which were passed previously. In the case of that one increase, which appears in two places in the bill, one for the operation of schools, and one for the construction of needed additional facilities caused by the impact of defense installations or defense industries—I think the committee was justified in the action it took.

As to the other two, I think the committee was not justified in its action. It is for that reason that I call attention at this time to these items.

In the case of grants for hospital construction, the budget estimate was \$101,200,000. That is for construction grants under the Hill-Burton Act, which every Senator has supported, and which has very generously given Federal aid to local units and others that have built hospitals.

The House of Representatives, in its judgment, increased that amount by \$42,500,000, to a total of \$143,700,000.

In the committee, a group of us who want to continue the conservative handling of our country's finances had hoped to have the committee approve the amount voted by the House of Representatives. But instead, a majority of the

committee approved an amount of \$67,500,000 greater than the amount voted by the House, which makes a total increase, for this appealing objective of \$110 million above the \$101 million recommended by the Budget, or a total amount of \$211,200,000.

Mr. President, I do not believe that amount could be utilized usefully in the coming year. I believe that if it were utilized, it would set the pace for vastly increased appropriations in the future. I have not received from my State any intimation or indication that any such increase—more than double the budgeted amount for this very appealing objective—is expected or requested or could be utilized. I think the addition of the extra \$67.5 million is unwise, and marks so great a departure from everything the Senate has done up to now that I should call attention to it.

The other great increase comes—it has already been stated frankly by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]—in the appropriations for the eight different activities included within the National Institutes of Health. Mr. President, if there is any appealing group of activities, it is the group which includes those eight. Every Senator wants them to be supported generously and wants them to be supported to the degree that the funds voted can be properly utilized.

But, Mr. President, the action taken in this case by the committee would, in my humble judgment, provide those eight activities with amounts which they could not usefully utilize during the coming year. Instead, such amounts simply would encourage the diversion of doctors, dentists, technicians, and scientists from other fields of activity, where they are now usefully employed, to this work, and would further restrict the supply of doctors, dentists, and scientists in the various communities.

Almost every week we receive communications from some of the live, growing communities in my State which call attention to the need for more doctors, dentists, and technicians; and I have observed the same situation in a great institution of learning, of which I happen to be a trustee—I refer to Emory University—which has both a dental school and a medical school and is doing excellent research work along the line of the objectives which are included in the objectives of the National Institutes of Health. Even by straining to the utmost, we cannot supply the number of doctors, dentists, and technicians who are needed as a result of the present size of the program. Thus, Mr. President, an increase of \$136 million, which is provided by the bill as reported by the Senate committee, following the very generous increase voted by the House of Representatives, would be exceedingly unwise, it seems to me.

Aside from departing from the philosophy the Senate has followed, it seems to me that the two increases I have mentioned are not justified. The \$67,500,000 for hospital construction added by the Senate committee, after the additional amount of \$42,500,000 already voted by

the House of Representatives, over and above the budgeted amount—thus making the total appropriation \$211 million, as against the \$101 million recommended by the Budget—is unwise and injudicious; and I believe the Congress should not appropriate that huge sum of money.

In the other case, the addition of \$136 million to the appropriations to the National Institutes of Health, after a very large additional amount had already been voted by the House of Representatives, over and above the budgeted amount, seems to me to be very unwise and very injudicious, and gives the impression that there is an attempt to have the Senate take advantage of these very appealing objectives, to slap at something which we have been doing and should be doing—namely, reducing the appropriations wherever we can, in the effort to bring about a sounder financial approach to the problems of the Government.

Mr. President, I felt that I was duty-bound to express this feeling, which I hold very intensely, because I thought that these two increases, which have been recommended by the subcommittee, and have been approved by a majority of the full committee, but not by all the members of the full committee, are unwise, extravagant, and highly injudicious; and, Mr. President, above all, they will more than destroy, at one fell swoop, the savings which we have made thus far by making appropriations smaller than the budgeted amounts in the case of the eight appropriation bills we have passed.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I very seldom disagree with my friend, the Senator from Florida. However, I feel it important that something be said about these medical research items.

Mr. President, every year that we have included appropriations for these purposes in this bill, under the leadership of the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and we have been dealing with these needs for many years—the Department has opposed the amounts of the appropriations we have voted. That has happened every year. They opposed the first bill which came before the Senate, although that bill called for less than \$1 million for cancer research. It was said they could not use the money and that they did not know what they would do with it. But every year, year after year, we have always had good medical advice when we have fixed the amounts. We have not picked these figures out of thin air. They have been gone into pretty well by people in the field. Every year the same department comes back to Congress and tells us what they have done and what the payoff has been in health, what the payoff has been in the alleviation of illness, and what the payoff has been in life expectancy.

I do not know why it is that these are always the items fought against the most vigorously. Yet without the wink of an eye, we will mark up appropriation bills and provide for the spending of \$100 million on some items which we think are necessary for defense. I would suggest that the Defense Depart-

ment wastes this much money almost every month, not through any fault of its own, but as a result of technological advances. We find that the business of defense is a wasteful one.

Every argument made against the expenditure of such funds as are contained in the pending bill is predicated upon the question, "What has been shown as a result of such expenditures?" I could recite, as I know the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] could, the many results which have been obtained in the field of medical research, what we like to call payoffs for the money we have appropriated.

But I think the best example of what has been done is that, through medical research, since the program was started in 1943, the average life expectancy for both sexes has increased from 63.3 years in 1943 to 69.6 years in 1956, a total of 6.3 years. Since 1943, 8½ years have been added to the average life expectancy of women, and 4.3 years have been added to the average life expectancy of men.

In spite of that fact, every year that Congress has proposed certain amounts to be expended for research, someone from the Department has come before the committees and has said, "We cannot use the money." But every year something worthwhile has been shown as a result of such research. If the addition of 8½ years to the average life of women in the United States and the addition of an average of 4.3 years to the average life expectancy of men in the United States are not worth the amount of money we have appropriated, then I think we should all fold up and go home.

I agree that some of the money may not have been used wisely or judiciously. That is in the very nature of research. In basic research one may go on for years and never show any results, and all of a sudden he breaks through with a discovery worth all the effort, all the time, and all the money which had been expended.

I think if we asked the average male taxpayer what he would pay to live 4 more years, he would not put a price on it. There is no price which can be put on those added years. If we asked the average American woman what she would pay to live 8½ years more, I am sure that she would not put a price on that additional life expectancy.

Sometimes I think that those who oppose such items think we pick a figure out of thin air. That is not true at all. The amounts provided are closely scrutinized by people in the field. They have vision. They look ahead. They know a little about what is needed to make a breakthrough in finding the cure for some of the killers of mankind. The items in this bill are pretty well documented. It is always said by the departments that we do not have enough doctors. That is one reason why we should appropriate the money. It is said that there is overcrowding of doctors, dentists, and research people in our schools. What we need is more research personnel, so we will not need so many doctors.

There have been so many discoveries that I am sure the Senator from Ala-

bama [Mr. HILL], could stand on the floor for 4 hours and list the breakthroughs which have been made since the program was started.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HILL. No one is more familiar with the Institutes of Health program and the work on medical research than is the distinguished Senator from Washington. He has had not only a deep and abiding interest in the programs through the years, but he was the author of the bill which established the National Cancer Institute. He not only provided leadership for the passage of that legislation, but he also succeeded in having a very kind and generous lady give to the Government the ground on which that institution stands today.

The Senator from Washington speaks from long experience, study, and insight into the whole problem of the health of the American people and of the contributions of medical research and the need for more research. Certainly no one can speak with greater authority in this field than the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Alabama. I think the RECORD ought to show the main causes of death in this country. The research program is geared to these statistics.

In 1957, according to the best estimate we have, 892,490 Americans died from arteriosclerosis and cardiac diseases.

Some 254,780 Americans died from cancer. That disease struck pretty hard right here in the Senate on many occasions.

There were 172,643 childbirth deaths.

The reason for the increase in the life expectancy of women is that we have pretty nearly wiped out childbirth deaths. We have been able, as a result of research, to reduce almost to the absolute minimum, fatalities resulting from childbirth.

Accidents account for only 97,000 deaths in the United States.

Pneumonia accounts for 53,000 deaths.

Diabetes accounts for 27,000 deaths.

Cirrhosis of the liver accounts for 18,000 deaths.

Fifteen thousand Americans commit suicide. Many of them commit suicide because they are despondent over their ill health. I would think that would be the main cause of their committing suicide, rather than mental causes.

We have almost whipped tuberculosis. As a result of the money we have provided the Veterans' Administration for medical research on TB alone, we have reduced the medical bill by more than \$700,000—almost \$1 million—on actual bed patients. We are about to close all the TB wards in veterans' hospitals, which is a marked indication of what research can do.

I agree with my friend from Florida that sometimes it is difficult to chart a course in medical research. Cancer research now takes more money. The most exciting thing which has happened in cancer research has been the research into chemical properties of certain drugs. Many thousands of drugs and thousands

of compounds have had to be analyzed. As a result, research has been centered on a few compounds which give some promise of help in the fight against different kinds of cancer. We expect the development of more.

We have learned many things about heart disease. The Senator from Alabama very dramatically told the committee, only yesterday, one thing I did not know about. Up until the research program went forward we had always thought a paralytic stroke was caused by a break in a blood vessel in the brain. Now we have discovered a method by which the surgeons are able to make corrections.

I do not know how much of this money might be wasted or how much of it might be unwisely spent. I do not suppose anyone could know. Surely we ought to provide enough for the research experts to go ahead.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I should like to invite attention to the fact that the distinguished Senator from Alabama yesterday, at the meeting of the committee, pointed out that heretofore we had thought paralytic strokes were caused by the bursting of blood vessels in the brain, but that recent research has revealed that many times these strokes are caused by impairment of blood vessels in the neck and sometimes in the chest.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And the doctors now can get at those by using some of the methods they have devised.

It is said sometimes that comparisons are odious. We are spending about \$58 million for research on the No. 2 killer, cancer, yet we spend \$665 million for rivers and harbors control.

We spend about \$27 million for research on mental illnesses. Again, I want to say to the Senator from Alabama, the amount being spent on mental illness could save us almost 10 times as much as the cost of actual beds provided in veterans' hospitals. I do not know how many Members of the Senate realize that we have, in every other bed in the veterans' hospitals, a mental case.

In the course of this research there has emerged one man who has contributed more in worth than the cost of the whole program. This man discovered that forms of tranquilizers could help in cases of mental illness, and this has reduced the cost in the Veterans' Administration hospitals by at least a couple of hundred million dollars in 1 year. That is what research can do.

We spend \$111 million for soil conservation, which is good. We spend \$157 million for agricultural research, which is good. We all voted for that.

But, even though we cannot pinpoint some of the tangible results in each particular case, I think we can afford to spend this amount of money for the health of the people of the United States.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Is it not true that a few days ago the Senate in-

creased the amount for the Development Loan Fund by \$100 million?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. An amendment was offered in the Appropriations Committee to increase the amount the House of Representatives had allowed for the Development Loan Fund by \$100 million. Was there a single eyebrow raised when that amendment was offered in the committee? Was there any argument about it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Not a bit.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. The amendment went sailing through, did it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. It is amazing to me that some Senators are always ready to increase amounts for the Development Loan Fund, which in reality is merely another giveaway, since it is a matter of making soft loans for which little or no security is offered by the recipient countries. There are those who raise no objection, or very little at most, to increasing amounts for participation in programs in foreign countries, yet when it comes to the spending of money for our own people, on behalf of the welfare and health and promotion of longevity of our own fellow Americans, they want to argue and quibble about the matter. I think it is time we quit being pennywise and pound foolish. It is time we spend less money abroad and use a little more of it here at home.

I desire to compliment the distinguished Senator from Washington for the every impressive argument he has made for this increased appropriation for medical research.

Mr. President, I wish also to take this opportunity to compliment the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the other members of the subcommittee, as well as the members of the full Committee on Appropriations, for their forthright action in presenting this appropriation figure to the Senate. I wish to commend him and them for having increased the amount of money to be spent for medical research which will redound to the welfare and benefit of our own people in our own country.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think the RECORD should show that, because of research we have an increasing percentage of decline in the death rate from many diseases. Those figures run from 24 percent to 84 percent.

As a result of the research program directly in New York State alone 35 percent of the mental cases, because of the use of tranquilizers, were released in the year 1958.

I do not know whether we have picked out the correct figure, but I know, as the Senator from West Virginia pointed out, there are great arguments going on.

In the Appropriations Committee at the present time there is an argument as to the value of an aircraft carrier. There is a great dispute over whether an aircraft carrier is worthwhile, or whether we should provide something

else. No doubt we are going to vote \$130 million for the aircraft carrier, and it will cost \$200 million before we are through. There is a dispute about it. "I think there can be no dispute about the amount of money spent on medical research."

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. As a matter of fact, only this morning, a few minutes ago, I returned from the markup of the Defense Department appropriation bill. In the subcommittee we were dealing with a figure of \$39,248,000,000. I do not say that the money should not be appropriated. Of course we must appropriate the money necessary for the security of the Nation and for the security of the free world. However, if we can find \$39,248,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for the defense of the country, without bankrupting the Nation—and we must not impoverish the Nation, of course—why can we not find \$136 million more to do the research work which must be done to find cures for terrifying diseases and to prevent their incidence?

I have been a member of this subcommittee, Mr. President, for a number of years. Year in and year out we have heard the constant lament, "We cannot use the extra money even if you give it to us." Yet when we have appropriated the money we have found that the money has been committed wisely, has been allotted prudently, and has been spent effectively. For what has it been spent? It has been spent to seek the cure for cancer, the cure for mental illness, and the cure for other diseases which are plaguing the well-being of the people of our great Nation.

Mr. President, the only test we have to meet is: If we appropriate this money, can it be wisely and prudently spent? That is the only question. The need is present. This is a good investment. It is not a giveaway. I hate to hear that word "giveaway" uttered with relation to these research funds, which are used to seek cures for terrible scourges which afflict mankind. This money is not being given away, but it is being invested in the good health of the people of the Nation.

In my short time in the Senate of the United States I have seen five fine men of this body succumb to the scourge of cancer. I do not know if a cure for this awful disease will be found in my lifetime, but we must keep on trying.

We did not pick this figure out of thin air. We were given testimony from experts, men who are acknowledged leaders in the field of research in the great domain of medicine. We took their testimony, and on their testimony we predicated the figure of an increase of \$136 million.

Who is to spend this money? Not the junior Senator from Rhode Island; not the senior Senator from Washington. This money is to be spent by experts who are telling us to go slowly in this field. Year in and year out critics have said we have appropriated too much; yet we find that the money appropriated was

not enough. This year the Budget Bureau gives us an estimate which is equivalent to the amount which last year was said to be \$101 million more than could be spent.

If it were not for the aggressiveness, courage, conscience, and big heart of the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], I doubt very much if we would have made the progress we have made.

Whereas, years ago we could save one out of four from the scourge of cancer, now we can save one out of three. In the millions of dollars in terms of human effort thus preserved, our investment is truly wise. In the saving of human suffering and tragedy, our investment is beyond all price.

I take this occasion to say, Thank God we have in the Senate a man who is willing to stand up and fight and fight and fight for the health and wellbeing of the people of this great Nation of ours. I compliment him with the highest sentiments of admiration and gratitude for the tremendous work he has done.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island for his very generous words. If the Senator from Alabama has been able to do anything in the field of medical research, in an effort to save the lives of our people, prevent human suffering, and wage war on premature death, it has been because of the fact that in any fighting he has undertaken, men like the Senator from Rhode Island have been at his side. No one has fought more valiantly and courageously, or with greater devotion to this cause than has the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I thank the Senator. Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to endorse every word the able and eloquent Senator from Rhode Island has just said. I subscribe fully to the sentiments he has expressed.

Mr. President, I rise to support the amount of \$478 million which has been allocated for the medical research programs of the National Institutes of Health in fiscal 1960 by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I am fully aware that this is an increase over the amount proposed by the administration for medical research during the coming year. As a matter of fact, the administration proposed exactly the same amount of money this year as it did last year.

This administration budget, if adopted, would mean that millions of dollars in new medical research projects, already approved by the scientific advisory councils, would have to be disapproved in fiscal 1960.

In a unanimous report signed by all Republican and Democratic members of the full House Appropriations Committee, the House exploded the argument that medical research should be curtailed to curb inflation and balance the budget. Let me quote a couple of sentences from that report:

Actually, it is difficult to conceive of anything more anti-inflationary than a successful medical research program.

It is obvious that disability is doubly inflationary—it reduces tax revenue on the one hand and it increases the expenses of

Government on the other. It is equally obvious that medical research, which reduces disability and lengthens productive life, is doubly anti-inflationary—it increases tax revenue on the one hand and decreases the expenses of Government on the other.

Just a few weeks ago, in a magnificent speech advocating his international medical research bill, the senior Senator from Alabama, the beloved and able Senator HILL, who is an authority in the halls of Congress on all health and medical matters, presented some dramatic figures on the achievements of medical research over the past 50 years.

The Senator quoted from a report of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. It said that 23 million American lives have been saved by the advances of medicine and science since 1900.

Mr. President, at the beginning of the century, uncontrolled disease menaced the very future of this great democracy. The average American died in his mid-forties—in the very prime of his life. Think of what a tremendous productive loss this was to a nation which had just begun its transformation into a major industrial power.

Many distinguished historians have pointed out that the major obstacle to our conquest of the American West was not the difficult terrain, the rigors of weather or the Indian—it was actually unchecked epidemics of disease which constantly decimated the ranks of the gallant pioneers who settled the West.

In the childhood of many of us in this Chamber, diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and a host of other diseases brought heart-break to hundreds of thousands of American families. Few were the families in Texas or in any other part of the country, for that matter, who did not lose at least one beloved child to one of these major killers.

Mr. President, I think we sometimes forget how dramatically this picture has changed.

In 1900, for example, this country lost 600,000 infants in childbirth.

Last year, we lost only about 100,000.

To put it very simply, for every six infants who died in 1900, five were saved in 1958.

The average baby born today will live at least 70 years. Since World War II, mainly due to the increased knowledge gained by accelerated research programs such as that advocated by the distinguished Senator from Alabama, we have added 6 precious years to the average American life. In that short period, 1,800,000 lives were saved due to medical research.

I have not the slightest doubt that I would not be standing here today but for the research which has been done in the past few years in connection with heart disease.

It is estimated that, in 1958, the people saved from death over the past 14 years earned approximately \$3½ billion in income annually. In turn, these people paid to the Federal Government \$623 million in taxes annually. This was three times the amount of money invested by our Government in medical research in 1958. This does not take

into account the disabilities avoided and productive time saved by these people for the economy of the United States.

However, cold statistics do not begin to tell the whole story. For example, while we are beginning to achieve remarkable breakthroughs against cancer, it is still true that cancer kills 250,000 Americans each and every year, among whom there are thousands of children.

Over the past decade alone, cancer has claimed the lives of five members of this body: Kenneth Wherry, who was the minority leader at the time; Robert A. Taft, his successor as minority and then majority leader; Arthur Vandenberg, a tower of strength in the formation of our modern foreign policy; Brien McMahon, and finally the beloved Matt Neely who, by a bitter twist of fate, died of the disease which he had been fighting legislatively in the halls of the Congress for more than 20 years.

Cancer has killed many of our military heroes whom enemy bullets failed to stop: "Vinegar" Joe Stilwell, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Gen. Claire Chennault, and many more. Only a few weeks ago General Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, underwent and operation for cancer of the lung.

By another ironic twist of fate, the Senate Appropriations Committee hearings on the budget for the National Cancer Institute for the coming year were held on the very day that our great Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was laid to rest. The senior Senator from Alabama dedicated that morning's deliberations to the memory of John Foster Dulles, and I now quote from his deeply moving statement that day:

What more fitting, more meaningful, or more reverent memorial to the great contributions which John Foster Dulles made to his beloved country could there be than a higher resolve on the part of those of us assembled here and elsewhere throughout this great land to redouble our research efforts against the monstrous killer which struck Mr. Dulles down and which will claim the lives of 250,000 more Americans before this year has ended?

It is indeed fitting that we dedicate these hearings this morning to both the memory of John Foster Dulles and to the hope that our deliberations here today may serve to bring closer the day when medical research will wipe this infamous disease from the face of the earth.

Mr. President, cancer is a personal tragedy, it is a family tragedy, but it is also a national tragedy which sometimes strikes at the very core and strength of our posture in the free world. Its deadly stranglehold upon the fiber of our democracy was nowhere better assessed than in a brief editorial which appeared several days after the death of John Foster Dulles in the *Machinist*, the official publication of the International Association of Machinists:

For 6 years the Communists tried every trick in the book to get John Foster Dulles out of their hair. What the Commies couldn't do to our former Secretary of State, cancer did.

We may know how to defend ourselves against the Communists, but recent events prove again that our defenses against cancer are inadequate and ineffective. It is time to strengthen our national defense against cancer.

Mr. President, many American doctors who have visited Soviet Russia over the past few years have come back and reported to us that Soviet progress in the field of medical care and medical research has been truly amazing.

Recently an official medical mission from the U.S. Public Health Service headed by Dr. Thomas Parran, a former U.S. Surgeon General, described Russian progress in medicine since 1917 as impressive as the appearance of sputnik. In their report, they noted that Russia had worked out a massive 15-year plan for the medical research conquest of cancer and heart disease.

From the time of the revolution which overthrew the czars in 1917, the Russian economy was seriously threatened by the ravages of disease. In fact, the civil war that followed the revolution of 1917 unloosed a series of disease epidemics which killed millions of Russians.

An official report disclosed that Russia's death rate was approximately twice that of the West, and that the average Russian worker had a life expectancy of only 40 years. The report emphasized the point that the industrial development of Russia could come only from the increased production of the workers and peasants.

As a result of this report, over the past 40 years the Russians have constantly diverted scarce materials and manpower to the promotion of health.

What have the results been? The length of life of the average Russian citizen has been increased from 40 years at the end of World War I to approximately 67 years today.

The massive Soviet health system now boasts 2,750,000 employees. Furthermore, Russia is turning out 16,000 doctors a year, more than twice the annual output in this country.

In proportion to its population, Russia now has 25 percent more doctors than we have in America. It has been reported by reliable medical sources that Russia is training 2,000 doctors a year for work in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

By way of contrast, because of the critical doctor shortage in this country, 25 percent of our hospital staffs are composed of foreign-trained doctors.

Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee earlier this year, Mr. John T. Connor, president of one of this country's largest drug houses, issued this sober warning to this country in discussing our major offensive to win the allegiance of the free peoples of the world:

Because of our concentration on physical and financial capital, we are inclined to forget the importance of human capital, which is both the means and the end of industrialization.

Mr. Connor warned the Senate committee:

This concept of the relation between human capital and economic growth could turn out to be decisive as the Soviets set forth to meet the rising expectations of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and even Latin America with a program of health, development, and communism.

Mr. President, we do not have excess resources of manpower in this country. Furthermore, the nations of the free world are far outnumbered by the vast populations of the Communist nations. Our most precious capital resource is still, and always will be, the health and well-educated individual.

It has been conservatively estimated that the major killers and cripples of our time cause a \$30 billion annual loss to the American economy. One million and seven hundred thousand Americans die from disease, but 20 to 30 million Americans are incapacitated, either fully or partially, by a whole host of disabling diseases.

Mr. President, I wish there were time to detail the ways in which disease is cutting into our economic system. But let me give you the figures on just one disease, considered by most people a relatively unimportant and undramatic one. It does not kill, but it disables over a long period of time.

Arthritis, which afflicts 11 million Americans, disables 1 out of every 10 persons over the age of 14. It causes the loss of 80 million workdays each year; this is the same as if 320,000 persons were removed from the work rolls of the Nation each year.

Furthermore, 12 percent of all permanently and totally disabled persons in this country receiving public assistance from State and Federal sources suffer from this disease; the annual relief bill for the support of these people exceeded \$125 million last year alone.

Mr. President, the only way to stem the heavy economic costs of disease, which produces inflation by adding to Government expenditures, is through accelerated medical research. Furthermore, one of the major ways to increase these tax revenues and reduce these deficits is through an accelerated medical research program which will add additional workers to our productive economy, who cannot produce now and will not produce if they are hit by one of these dread diseases.

In our present financial situation, I believe that every Member of the Senate can fully agree on this: We need more taxpayers, and we need fewer tax recipients. Medical research is totally dedicated to the accomplishment of this objective.

I applaud the dedicated and diligent efforts of the subcommittee and the members of it on both sides of the aisle, led by the able senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I hope and trust and pray that as a result of their vision and their efforts, the day will come when we will drive from the face of the earth these dread diseases which cost so much in pain and suffering and money each year we live.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as the chairman of the subcommittee, and on behalf of the subcommittee, I thank the distinguished Senator from Texas for his very kind and generous words. I also thank him and heartily congratulate him for the very eloquent, challenging, and compelling speech he has made in the Senate today. Certainly

no one could have heard his speech without being moved, without being inspired to move forward all the more consistently and courageously in the battle against these dread diseases and for the health of the American people.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, so that Senators will know there will be a ye-and-nay vote on its passage.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, it was my privilege, when the hearings to consider funds for the National Cancer Institute, were opened by the distinguished Senator from Alabama, to be the first witness. I was the first witness at his request. I had the privilege of sitting at the witness table between two of the greatest cancer researchers in our country or in any other country—Dr. Sidney Farber, of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, and Dr. Isadore S. Ravdin, of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Although I cannot speak for him, I believe the Senator from Alabama asked me to be the first witness not only because I had taken a profound interest in the cause of medical research, but because I have had cancer.

I desire to associate myself with what the majority leader, the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], said a few minutes ago. Senator JOHNSON said that he may owe his own life to the research undertaken so successfully by the National Heart Institute. I think I may collaborate with the Senator from Texas by emphasizing that I owe my own life to the research undertaken by the National Cancer Institute.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KEATING. I simply make the comment that if the appropriations for medical research have had any force in bringing about both of those results, or either of them, they have surely proved their effectiveness. I shall certainly support this increased amount for medical research.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator from New York is characteristically kind. We are delighted to have his very influential and enthusiastic support.

Mr. President, I often wonder why it was that in the past so little had been spent on medical research, and that the investments which should have been made were not made until we had the leadership provided by persons like the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], and many others.

I think there is a curious fatalism which obsesses us all. Each of us thinks that it will be the other person who will have a coronary attack, or the other person who will have cancer. I believe we move through life perhaps in blissful ignorance of what awaits us. I know that that was my own particular situation.

My wife and I were ready to go to the beach at Gearhart, Oreg., one afternoon on our vacation. It was the day we arrived home from the last session of Congress, in August. We had planned to leave in about an hour. She had started to pack the car.

I said, "Don't pack the car anymore. Do the things around the house which have to be done before we go away. I am going to see our family doctor about a sore in my mouth which has been troubling me."

I went to see him at 3 o'clock in the afternoon about the sore in my mouth. He looked at it and said, in effect, "That is nothing. Gargle with warm water."

We went to the wash basin in the examining room, washed his hands, and began to dry them on a towel. I was ready to go out of the examining room to start on my vacation. Just as I was about to go past the doctor, he said, "I haven't look at you for a while. I think I should. Take off your clothes and get up on the examining table."

The doctor said later that he would never know exactly what moved him to say that at that particular time. But 60 second later he looked at me, and my blood ran cold when he said, "Dick, I don't like this one bit. This does not belong in you; it belongs in a jar. We are going to get it in a jar tomorrow morning at the Teaching Hospital."

That night, instead of being on our way to our vacation, I lay at the Medical School Teaching Hospital, convinced I was going to die, because the doctor had told me I had cancer. The sore in my mouth had been innocent. The cancer produced no symptoms; not even one, single iota of pain.

The next afternoon, after the operation, when I came out of the anesthetic, the doctors were sitting in my room. They were grinning. I thought it was a horrible nightmare and that actually I had died.

The doctor who had diagnosed the tumor said to me, "We think you are going to be all right."

I said, "I do not believe you. You are trying to keep me from being overcome with terror and fright."

"No," he said, "we think you are going to be all right. If the permanent section, tomorrow, confirms the frozen section which Dr. Hunter, the pathologist, has under his microscope in surgery now, we are confident you will be all right."

I said through the aftermath of the anesthetic, in my panic, "What do you mean?"

He said, "Well, the preliminary diagnosis is that of a tumor which is responsive to radiation. There are certain types of tumors which are responsive to radiation. If the permanent section, which will be ready tomorrow, confirms the preliminary diagnosis, we are very confident that you will be all right."

Then followed a long course of radiation therapy under a cobalt 60 machine. I never laid there, each morning, without blessing the whole long procession of people interested in medical research, who had over the decades and over the years produced the device which was saving my life.

Later I received a letter from one of the great medical researchers of our country. In effect, in the letter, he said: "Through the funds made available to the National Cancer Institute, these improved methods of radiation, such as cobalt, have been developed. If it were not for that, your chance of recovery would be much less, and your course of treatment would be far more painful and uncomfortable."

So I finally realized more fully something which I had often said—namely, how urgent and important medical research is to all the people. All at once I learned that I was dependent upon the product of medical research in order to live. Of course, I was fortunate enough to have had what was called a radio-sensitive tumor. If that had not been the case, the doctors have told me I would not be alive now. But if funds had not been available, through the leadership of the able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and others, especially in the National Cancer Institute, the marvelous device which saved my life would not have been available.

So all I can say to Senator LISTER HILL is: "Thank you very much for helping to save my life."

I doubt that anyone can say more than that. I wish I could phrase my sentiments more eloquently. I wish I could use more expressive language. But sometimes, I think, understatement is what should be employed.

I say to you, Senator HILL, that whatever I may do in my future and in my career, you are partly responsible for it, because if it were not for you and for the medical research which was made possible by your leadership, I would not be here.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. Of course I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Oregon has been generous to me; I am deeply grateful to him. But, as I said earlier, the action of Congress in providing funds for medical research, to obtain the knowledge, and to secure the information which has made it possible to save the life of the Senator from Oregon, has resulted from the efforts of many persons, particularly the efforts and the fighting for the cause by many Members of Congress.

If the Senator from Alabama has been able to make any contribution to the cause, it has been due to the fact that many other Members of Congress have stood by our side through the years and have fought hard and valiantly that we might wage the battle against cancer and the other dread diseases, and the battle for health for the American people.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Senator from Alabama is characteristically modest. Yet, I think all the persons who have worked with him, including the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], will concur in what I say: That without his leadership, these gains would not have been possible.

Mr. President, the July issue of the American Legion magazine contains an

excellent article headlined "What We Now Know About Cancer," written by Tom Mahoney, an able journalist. The article sums up in concise fashion the current status of research work in this area of disease study. I ask unanimous consent that it, together with a special newsletter supplement issued June 20, 1959, by Prentice-Hall and entitled "Can We Buy a Cure for Cancer," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From American Legion magazine, July 1959]

WHAT WE NOW KNOW ABOUT CANCER

(By Tom Mahoney)

One of the most tragic nights for American arms in World War II was lucky for cancer research. On December 3, 1943, the port of Bari, Italy, was jammed with ships unloading supplies for our forces which then had a tenuous foothold on the southern third of the country. In the center of the vessels was the *John E. Harvey*, a Liberty ship loaded with high explosives and also 100 tons of nitrogen mustard gas in aerial bombs.

At 7:30 p.m., enemy bombers struck. Sixteen ships blew up and sank. Though not hit directly, the *Harvey* and all her crew disappeared in a gigantic explosion which sprayed poison gas over the harbor which was already covered with burning oil, smoke, flames, exploding munitions, and sinking ships.

Medical officers who treated survivors observed that one of the effects of the mustard gas was interference with the body's mechanism for producing blood cells, especially white blood cells. As this is exactly what is needed to control the form of cancer known as leukemia, it pointed the way to the development of nitrogen mustard compounds and other chemicals for at least the temporary control of certain forms of cancer. Col. John A. Alexander's report on the Bari injured was termed "a classic medical paper" by Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

Since then thousands of chemicals, 40,000 in 1958 alone, have been compounded, principally by pharmaceutical companies, as potential anticancer weapons. It is an extremely difficult task. The drug must combat cancer and at the same time not do too much harm to the rest of the patient. As one scientist explains, it is "like finding something that will take off a rabbit's right ear while leaving the left one unharmed."

Ninety-eight of these drugs have survived animal tests and now are being used in the treatment of human patients in some 150 hospitals including many of the Veterans' Administration. The lives of many children suffering with leukemia (which takes a greater toll of children between the ages of 5 and 14 than any other disease) are being prolonged months and sometimes years by chemicals pioneered by American Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories at Pearl River, N.Y., and Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Tuckahoe, N.Y.

National Cancer Institute researchers recently found that, for the first time in medical history, a rare but previously invariably fatal solid human cancer, choriocarcinoma, can be suppressed by methotrexate, one of the Lederle drugs. Fourteen of sixteen women with this rare cancer, a tumor in the uterus before or after childbirth, are alive and 11 are free of symptoms and living normally 3 years after treatment. Dr. Roy Hertz of the Institute received an award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his work with this drug.

Promising anticancer drugs, some of entirely different types, also have come from

Parke, Davis & Co. in Detroit, Eli Lilly in Indianapolis, Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago, Upjohn in Kalamazoo and Merck in New Jersey. E. R. Squibb & Sons opened a new laboratory in New Brunswick, N.J., last year and will spend \$7 million on cancer studies in the next 5 years. At its John L. Smith Memorial for Cancer Research in Maywood, N.J., Chas. Pfizer & Co. this year is spending \$800,000 of its own and \$1.2 million in Government funds screening antibiotic broths for anticancer activity. Schering Corp. at Bloomfield, N.J., and Bristol Laboratories at Syracuse, N.Y., also have cooperative Government research contracts.

These and other developments since the Bari disaster cause Dr. Rhoads, Dr. John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute, and other cancer leaders to be cautiously optimistic. Some leaders of the American Cancer Society expect cancer may be controlled within our lifetime. In a Chicago address this year a Pfizer executive went so far as to predict a cancer cure by 1965.

But there are serious hurdles. Cancer has been recognized and studied since 400 B.C. when Hippocrates observed the often crab-like appearance of the spreading lesions and gave the disease its name. Though more has been published about cancer than any other disease, our knowledge of it still is appallingly small. Sir Winston Churchill's words "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" are more applicable to cancer than they are to Russia.

Researchers cannot even agree as to whether cancer is a single entity or several diseases. Pathologists incline to the latter theory and say some cancers are as different as such diseases as smallpox, diphtheria, and malaria. Many biochemists, however, believe that all cancers—despite their variety and their different response to treatment—are essentially the same, and that all cancer cells have a similar submicroscopic chemistry. There is, of course, no generally accepted explanation of why the body's cells become cancerous and run wild to invade and destroy other tissues.

Cancer is increasing, not declining. Among children, it is second only to accidents as a cause of death. But it strikes most frequently among adults and often at the peak of their careers. Some of the best known recent cancer patients have been Arthur Godfrey, former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Senator Richard L. Neuberger, and Senator Robert A. Taft. It also hit Generals Hoyt S. Vandenberg and Joseph W. Stilwell, Gertrude Lawrence, Dr. Enrico Fermi, Babe Didrikson Zaharias, Humphrey Bogart, Eddie Duchin, and Babe Ruth.

Most experts agree that cancer is on the rise because it parallels the lengthening span of life. By reducing deaths from infectious diseases, we actually have increased the amount of cancer among us. If the present rate of increase continues, the annual death toll will double in the next 50 years. Massachusetts has the highest cancer death rate. New Mexico, Utah, and North and South Carolina have the lowest.

While the death rate of women from cancer has declined 15 percent in as many years, the death rate of men from cancer, especially lung cancer, has increased. Perhaps because of greater exposure to X-ray equipment or, as some theorize, from increased radioactive fallout from atom-bomb experiments, there also has been a sharp rise in leukemia. This hits adults as well as children.

Cancer kills about 700 Americans a day. Unless something unforeseen is discovered, 40 million persons now living will develop cancer and 26 million of them will die of it. As a cause of death in the United States cancer advanced from seventh place in 1900

to second in 1938 and continues to hold this rank. One out of six deaths is now a cancer death. Only heart disease kills more. In 31 foreign countries cancer is the leading cause of death.

Fortunately there is another side to the picture. More has been learned about cancer and more progress made toward its control since World War II than in all previous human history. In 1938 one out of four cancer patients was saved. Last year it was one out of three. Some definite gains are these:

1. More than 800,000 Americans who have had cancer are now alive and free from it 5 years or more after its diagnosis. Half of the 450,000 new cases of cancer that will be found this year can be saved by treatment now available if it is obtained promptly.

2. Tests now detect early cancer with greater accuracy than in the past, and new electronic devices for swift and precise identification of cancer cells are being developed. The vaginal smear test of Greek-born Dr. George N. Papanicolaou has saved the lives of thousands of women with unsuspected uterine cancer. At 75, he is still studying cancer at the Cornell University Medical College in New York.

3. Surgery, the principal answer to cancer since Galen, is safer than ever before, thanks to infection-preventing antibiotics, improved anesthetics, and blood-transfusion techniques. Removal of a mouth cancer in a secret operation saved the life of President Grover Cleveland in 1893. In recent years better surgery has greatly reduced abdominal cancer mortality. A new operation which has restored speech to some people whose larynxes have been removed because of cancer was revealed this year by Dr. John H. Conley, of New York.

4. Radiation, used against cancer since 1899, now is more effective than ever, thanks to multi-million-volt X-ray machines, betatrons, and the peacetime byproducts of the atom bomb. The last include radiocobalt, radioiodine, radiophosphorus, and radiogold. Radiation supplements surgery and also is used to treat inoperable cancers.

5. New chemicals useful against cancer, in addition to those named, include the synthetic adrenal hormones of the cortisone family and the synthetic sex hormones which are of definite value in cancer of the prostate in men and breast cancer in women. Dr. Charles Huggins, of the University of Chicago, and others, have found that administration of male hormones helps control the latter and female hormones help control the former.

6. Funds for cancer research have increased a hundredfold since 1944. While more money can still be used, \$76 million a year in public and private funds is now being spent on what the American Cancer Society terms "the greatest and costliest single undertaking in medical history."

Although the Roswell Park Institute at Buffalo, Memorial Hospital in New York, Harvard University, and a few other institutions had research programs, there never was as much as \$1 million a year available for cancer research before World War II. The American Society for the Control of Cancer, a medical lay organization dating from 1913, had less than this for all its activities.

Under the leadership of Elmer H. Bobst, Emerson Foote, the late Albert Lasker, and others, this group was reorganized as the American Cancer Society in 1944. That year it raised \$850,000. The next year it raised \$4 million, and since then \$250 million.

Moved by the fate of his friend, Damon Runyon, who first lost his voice and then his life from a throat cancer, Walter Winchell, the columnist, in 1946 started the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research. It has since raised \$13.5 million, nearly \$1 million from the Fraternal Order

of Eagles alone. All of this money has been devoted to research. Runyon's death, incidentally, was an example of the tragedy of unsuspected cancer. He learned of it from a veterinarian who noticed his speech when he brought a dog in for treatment.

The personal element also figured in several other anticancer projects launched at the time. The late Charles F. Kettering, whose wife and two sisters died of cancer, joined his General Motors colleague Alfred P. Sloan in establishing the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York as "a cancer university." It was started with a \$2 million building and the same amount to finance its work for a decade. The institute soon will have, at Rye, N.Y., a new \$4 million building for research in chemotherapy. Called the Walker Laboratory, it was built with Government assistance. In Newark, N.J., eight women friends of a young woman who died of cancer at 28 formed the Ruth Estrin Goldberg Memorial for Cancer Research and raised \$100,000 for it by stunts such as running a filling station for a day and soliciting funds in burlesque shows.

Pursuit of research related to but independent of the explosion at Bari led the private pharmaceutical industry to invest millions in cancer work. On the decision of its late President William B. Bell, a Quaker who believed in bold research, the American Cyanamid Co. began a program on which it has spent more than \$5 million. In the tradition of its American-born founder, Sir Henry Wellcome, who kept a research laboratory "much as another man might like to support a racing stable," Burroughs Wellcome & Co. has conducted costly cancer research both in America and England.

Drs. R. B. Angier and Robert Stokstad and other Cyanamid scientists isolated and in 1945 synthesized folic acid, a vitaminlike material found in the foliage of certain leafy plants. A daily supply of folic acid is vital for the growth and survival of all cells.

This led students of cancer, such as Dr. Sidney Farber of the Children's Hospital in Boston, to believe that a variation of folic acid might starve, poison, or otherwise halt the growth of cancer cells. By substituting other chemicals for various parts of folic acid, researchers of Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories produced a series of folic acid antagonists. These function by displacing or preventing folic acid from acting in living cells.

One folic acid antagonist is Aminopterin, first made in 1947. Dr. Farber found that oral doses of it temporarily halted the advance of leukemia in children. In one remarkable case it was given for 6 years to a boy with an apparent intestinal cancer. He grew up to be a 6-foot, 4-inch National Guardsman with no further trouble. Methotrexate, already mentioned, was developed the next year. Other companies have since developed many other drugs to fight cancer.

The American Cancer Society meanwhile has raised increasing amounts for its work, and Government appropriations for the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., have been increased sharply. The society's contributions increased to \$13.25 million in 1948. The Institute's appropriation rose from \$548,000 in 1946 to \$14.5 million in 1948. The society now raises about \$30 million a year; and the National Cancer Institute, having had its funds doubled in a single year, has \$75,268,000 annually.

Seventy percent of the Institute's money and about 30 percent of the society's go for research, the remainder principally for education and help to cancer patients. Nearly \$1 million of the Veterans' Administration funds and \$3.4 million from the Atomic Energy Commission also are being used for cancer research. The funds available for

research in this field are greater than ever before.

Much of the money is going into the search for chemical compounds that will shrink or destroy cancers, and the testing of them on cancers in mice and other animals. Antibiotics as well as synthetic chemicals are being tested. In addition to numerous university and hospital contracts, the Government has contracts totaling more than \$11 million with more than 100 private companies for laboratory work of this sort. The program is handled by the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, set up in 1954 at Bethesda, and is guided by a committee which includes top Government and industry researchers. A 1958 decision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare allows a company patent rights on any cancer drug it discovers in the course of the program as long as it can produce it economically and meet all demands.

Many more projects are concerned with the basic enigma: Why some of us develop cancer and, equally important why some of us do not. "We want to find what makes cancer cells tick," explains an Eli Lilly researcher in Indianapolis, and where to throw the monkey wrench to make them stop ticking." A National Cancer Institute scientist explains that a cell is malignant because of an added "something" which it didn't have before, or the lack of "something" which formerly regulated its growth. The problem is the "something."

The mass effort to find it involves statisticians; convict volunteers in Ohio State Prison and elsewhere; mice breeders and millions of mice; and hundreds of chemists, pathologists, physicians, surgeons, and others in scores of institutions. It involves the Sloan-Kettering Institute and the complex of hospitals and laboratories forming the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York; the Atomic Energy Commission's great Argonne Cancer Research Hospital at the University of Chicago, and AEC installations at Oak Ridge and Brookhaven; Dr. Paul Burkholder's antibiotic laboratory at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, which has screened 100,000 molds; and the National Cancer Institute's own laboratory and hospital at Bethesda where 500 scientists, technicians, and laboratory assistants have 250 research projects underway. Groups at Columbia, Mo., and Houston, Tex., are doing promising work.

While the mechanism by which they do their evil remains a mystery, certain irritants are known to cause some forms of cancer. As far back as 1775 Dr. Percival Scott, a surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, observed that chimney sweeps developed cancer of the scrotum because some of the soot in which they worked became lodged in this part of their body. Later it was found that soot contains a cancer-causing chemical. Forty-two women who put their brushes into their mouths while painting luminous watch and clock dials at an Orange, N.J., plant later died of cancers of the blood, bone, or brain. This established radium paints as a cause of cancer. Certain coal tar chemicals, excessive sunlight, X-rays, radium rays, certain compounds of arsenic and anilin dyes induce cancerous growths.

Whether the tars and nicotine of cigarette smoke are to be added definitely to this list, of course, is a matter of heated controversy. The American Cancer Society and investigators such as Drs. Alton Ochsner, of New Orleans, and Ernest L. Wynder, of New York, believe the facts implicate cigarette smoking in the rise of lung cancer. Evidence for this is strong enough to have popularized filter-tip cigarettes. Some eminent medical men say that the cases are unproved. They point to the fact that Senator Taft, a nonsmoker, died from lung cancer and add that the majority of smokers do not develop it. Dr. Arthur J. Vorwald, of

Detroit, is one of the researchers doing important work on lung cancer.

Because lung cancer seldom is diagnosed in time for cure, and only about 5 percent of all cases are saved, the Veterans' Administration and the Cancer Society last November embarked on a new \$2 million study designed to improve diagnostic procedures. The study will last for at least 3 years in VA domiciliaries in Los Angeles, Calif.; Dayton, Ohio; Wood, Wis.; Biloxi, Miss.; Bay Pines, Fla., and Martinsburg, W. Va. These centers house approximately 12,000 men during a year. The vast majority of the men are over 50—in the "lung cancer age."

All admitted to the centers during the first 3 years will be studied semiannually. Every 6 months each will have a chest X-ray and sputum examination. Three radiologists will examine each X-ray, and four of the best pulmonary cytologists in the country will receive the sputum preparations for study. This is the first program of periodic cytologic examination for lung cancer ever undertaken.

Dr. Dean F. Davies, the Cancer Society's administrator for research on lung cancer, said that all residents in these centers will be given the best lung-cancer-detection, diagnostic, and treatment services medical science has to offer.

"The study will teach us several things," Dr. Davies said. "We should learn whether chest X-rays or sputum tests can detect significant numbers of lung cancers before symptoms appear. If the symptomless cancers can be detected, we should learn whether they are curable. We will look for evidence on the role of environmental factors such as smoke, atmospheric pollutants, and industrial wastes, clinical histories of earlier diseases, and other factors among these populations."

All 171 VA hospitals have begun a long-term survey to provide information on cancer patients. The data will include material on diagnosis and results of treatment for cancer, clinical information needed for research and epidemiological studies, and statistics useful for planning purposes. The hospitals will report followup studies of discharged patients.

VA hospitals are admitting approximately 35,000 cancer patients yearly, and have an average daily cancer patient load of more than 4,000. A continual increase in the number of cancer patients admitted to VA hospitals may be expected as the veteran population ages.

Dr. Ludwik Gross, of the Bronx VA Hospital, is one of the foremost scientists gaining research support for the idea that cancer is caused by viruses. He was able to induce leukemia in mice with a filtrate containing no cells but possibly virus particles. Dr. Wendell Stanley, a University of California virologist who received a Nobel Prize, believes it important to learn more about the relationship of viruses to cancer. So does Dr. Steven O. Schwartz, of Chicago's Hektoen Institute. As early as 1911 Dr. Peyton Rous, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, proved that a virus caused cancer in chickens. Dr. Ferdinand C. Helwig, of St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., reported finding viruslike particles in human cancer of the colon. If viruses are responsible for cancer, and if they can be isolated, there is hope of a vaccine for cancer. In fact, Dr. Charlotte Friend, of the Sloan-Kettering Institute, and others have developed vaccines for certain mouse cancers.

The search for something unique in cancer tissue which might be used to enhance the body's defenses against cancer has turned up a compound called cytolipin H. This has been isolated from more than 20 different specimens of human cancer. It was found in trace amounts in only one normal tissue, the spleen. A related substance, malignolipin, also isolated last year, has been found only in cancer tissue.

Evidence of natural resistance to cancer was uncovered with verification of 30 cases of "spontaneous regression," the disappearance of cancer for no known reason. These were added to 47 cases previously identified, and they represented a wide variety of cancers.

Studies were made of properdin, which occurs in the blood and appears to be deficient among persons with advanced cancer. The question now to be answered is whether the cancer depresses properdin production or whether lack of properdin permits the cancer to grow. Volunteers among prison inmates who permitted themselves to be injected with live cancer cells, which they promptly rejected, showed high levels of properdin. Advanced cancer patients who also volunteered for similar experiments rejected the cells slowly, if at all, and had extremely low levels of properdin in their blood.

With so many projects involving so many scientists, including many elderly investigators who are desperately anxious to achieve something noteworthy before their careers end, there may be early breakthroughs. Then again, there may not; and some of the 1,000 investigators supported by the American Cancer Society in 117 research centers are working on very long-range projects.

Dr. James Melford Price, of the University of Wisconsin, received the society's first lifetime grant of \$392,296 to study metabolic disturbances of cancer patients. The Roswell Park Memorial Institute this year received \$188,510 to support the epidemiological research of Dr. Morton Levin for 10 years; Harvard, \$201,400 for the biochemical work of Dr. Lewis L. Engle for 17 years; and Vanderbilt University, \$432,000 for work in the same field by Dr. Sidney P. Colowick. These grants compare with \$500,000 invested earlier in the work of Dr. Papanicolaou and \$900,000 in that of Dr. Huggins.

The World Health Organization and most foreign countries, including Russia, also have cancer research programs. The next meeting of the International Cancer Congress, at which researchers from all parts of the world exchange information, is scheduled for Moscow in 1962.

"If we were to find a cure for cancer," said a scientist recently, "it would be as much a propaganda victory for the United States as the pioneer moon rocket." The speaker was not a medical man but Dr. Simon Ramo, one of the foremost developers of space missiles.

CAN WE BUY A CURE FOR CANCER?

"I've got cancer!" The shattering, mind-searing impact of this discovery strikes 450,000 Americans every year. It has been estimated that, unless a preventive or cure is found, 40 million men, women, and children now living will be stricken by cancer, and 26 million of them will die from it. Can the U.S., through massive Federal appropriations, "buy" a cure for this vicious disease? Opinion splits sharply on this crucial issue. But the evidence weighs heavily in favor of vast new expenditures to achieve a quick scientific breakthrough against the Nation's No. 2 killer.

Cancer is not only profligate with human life—it also exacts a staggering economic toll. The 700,000 U.S. cancer cases under treatment at any given time run up \$300 million in hospital bills annually. The disease cost employees about \$175 million in wages in 1958. Employers lost about 113,000 man-years in production. Who can even begin to measure the inestimable loss to the Nation from the premature death of such cancer victims as Enrico Fermi, outstanding atomic scientist, or John von Neumann, one of the world's most brilliant mathematicians?

Viewed from either the humanitarian or the more impersonal economic standpoint, there would seem to be no dispute that the

campaign against cancer should be accelerated to the limit of the Nation's financial capacity. But no such unanimity exists. President Eisenhower, questioned on the need for expanded Federal assistance to medical research, replied that "we are doing a pretty good job." He defends his \$75 million hold-the-line request for cancer studies in terms of the need to balance the budget and curb inflation.

Proponents of increased Federal assistance brand the administration stand as niggardly. They charge the President is placing budgetary considerations above human life. On the House floor, Representative JOHN E. FOGARTY, Democrat, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Health, Education, and Welfare, charged that the President's budget for the National Institutes of Health "is not a responsible budget." Said he: "I do not believe we can apply flat mathematical restrictions to any single item of Federal financing without first considering the effect it has and will have on the lives of the people."

The House has already boosted the President's cancer allocation to over \$83 million, and the Senate is considering a further increase, possibly to \$110 million.

WHAT COULD NEW MONEY DO?

Opponents of proposals to pump vast new sums into Federal cancer research argue that the money could not be used effectively. They contend that shortages of trained personnel and lack of facilities and equipment limit experimental work. But advocates of more liberal outlays retort: Use the money to train more people through fellowships and clinical trainee assistance; obtain more qualified personnel through better salaries; build more special cancer laboratories; increase research grants to universities and hospitals; and boost contracts to pharmaceutical and other industries.

Senator RICHARD D. NEUBERGER, Democrat of Oregon, only recently treated for cancer himself, proposes that Congress appropriate \$500 million for a crash program directed by the National Cancer Institute, one of the seven Institutes run by the U.S. Public Health Service. This fund would be available until expended, not subject to annual legislative review. NEUBERGER declares the continuing grant would insure stability and continuity, and thus better results.

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS?

Recent research advances and the shining promise for the future bolster the arguments for greater efforts in the fight against cancer. What has been accomplished? What are the chances for new gains? Here's a quick rundown:

(1) Causes of cancer: More and more scientists are convinced that viruses cause many types of cancer. Investigators have induced tumors in mice, rats, and hamsters with laboratory viruses. The scientists also have developed a vaccine 97 percent effective in immunizing such animals. Applying such findings to humans is, of course, a thorny problem. But discovery of the animal cancer virus and vaccine is considered a milestone on the road to prevention of human cancer. Study of tissue cultures—living cells outside the body—is an increasingly effective tool now being used by researchers like Dr. Jonas Salk.

(2) Early detection: Catching cancer in its early, localized stages is a paramount factor in improving the cure rate—now one in three. As stressed in Dr. Charles S. Cameron's "The Truth About Cancer" (Prentice-Hall, Inc.), half of today's deaths from cancer could have been prevented by early diagnosis and treatment.

It is estimated that the currently available vaginal smear test alone could save the lives of 38,000 women a year. Many researchers believe they are on the threshold

of developing similar tests for many other forms of cancer.

Blood studies and development of instruments to detect early cancer by mechanical or electronic means also open promising avenues in diagnosis.

(3) Treatment of cancer: At present, cancer can be cured only by surgery or radiation. The limitations of these methods are now fairly well defined. Chemotherapy—treatment with drugs—furnishes the brightest hope for the future. According to the National Cancer Institute, this "chemical warfare" shows particular promise on leukemia and cancers which have broken free and spread to many parts of the body. Under the direction of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center, about 40,000 chemical compounds a year undergo rigorous screening for anticancer properties. About 20 drugs already in use prove effective against 30 forms of cancer for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years.

Dr. John R. Heller, National Cancer Institute director, points up the high hopes for drug treatment: "Chemotherapy appears to offer the promise of breakthroughs in the control of cancer. The success achieved thus far anticipates the time when physicians will be armed with a number of chemical weapons with which to treat and cure cancer in man. It is impossible to say when this will happen, but the accomplishments of the national program in all likelihood will hasten eventual control of many types of cancer."

WHAT CAN I DO?

Recent death of John Foster Dulles, and the incapacitation of such public figures as Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and TV star Arthur Godfrey, dramatize the acute need to raise the pitch of battle. Private organizations such as the American Cancer Society, the Damon Runyon Fund, and the Lasker Foundation are in the vanguard of the fight. The National Cancer Institute asserts that even a marked increase in Federal funds will not lessen the need for greater private giving—indirectly aided by the Government via special tax deductions for charitable contributions.

On the Washington front, the rising tide of public opinion eventually will exert the pressure necessary to inject more money into the research program. The Nation now spends nearly a dollar on military research for each penny allotted to cancer studies. A reappraisal of medical requirements is inevitable. How soon? Everyone can help shape the legislative will by writing or speaking to his Congressmen or Senators (check any almanac or your local political club for exact names).

The need is great and urgent. New funds aren't the whole answer. But they will speed the victory. Senator Neuberger eloquently states the case:

"Money alone won't buy a cancer cure. But without adequate funds to provide necessary research facilities and trained workers, new scientific findings will remain unexploited and new experimental leads unexplored. Results of lifting present financial restrictions which shackle the ingenuity of men's minds would be of significance to all medical research."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, again I thank the able Senator from Alabama.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). The hour of 1 o'clock has arrived; and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7176) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 6769, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6769), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I rise to discuss this measure because I believe that certain elements of it have either been overlooked or have not been given sufficiently serious consideration. Despite that, however, Mr. President, I shall probably support the bill.

First, let me say that although I was a member of the Subcommittee on Health, Education, and Labor, I did not have an opportunity to attend the hearings on this bill, because the hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, for the Independent Agencies, under the chairmanship of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and of which I am the ranking minority member, were held at the same time; and obviously one cannot be in two places at once. That was the only reason why I did not attend the hearings on this measure, which deals with an area in which I have always had a very great interest.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I suppose there are a great many Members of this body, as well as a great many Members of the other body, whose very presence here is made possible by good medical attention, based upon research.

In the entire medical picture, it is necessary to consider not only medical research but also the doctors who are able to apply that research. It is necessary to have adequate and capable doctors at the local level, so that patients may be able to choose their own physician.

Mr. President, I pay tribute to the medical profession. I number among my closest friends literally dozens of medical men, some of whom are outstanding nationally and internationally in the medical field.

Certainly the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] deserves the credit and the plaudits which have been paid to him today. But in connection with this measure, I believe I must call the attention of the Senate to a fact which I do not believe was discussed adequately in the course of the hearings.

Although I realize that at this time there is a strong inclination to provide

for almost unlimited research, I believe we must also keep in mind the fact—and I sound this warning for the future—that adequate research requires adequate numbers of trained personnel. Millions of dollars made available for research, but placed in the hands of untrained persons, would be almost valueless.

So today I wish to refer primarily to some statistics which have been brought to my attention, and which I believe should be available for the future. These statistics bear on what may be the impact of this bill upon the medical care available in this country.

On August 19, 1957, then Secretary Folsom appointed a group of consultants, nonpartisan in nature, which has become known as the Bayne-Jones committee. Those consultants undertook to develop, as an essential guide to planning, a projection of the potential rate of growth of medical research for a substantial period ahead. They estimated that by 1970 this country could support a total medical research effort of \$1 billion a year, provided there occurred in the interim the necessary increases in the manpower and facilities devoted to medical research. The report emphasized, however, that such increases would have to be very substantial if we were to have a truly worthwhile dedicated, and high type of research, such as is going on in the United States at this time.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I am sure no Member of the Senate has any interest in having research work done in a haphazard or inadequate manner.

Assuming a 40 percent increase between 1957 and 1970 in research costs per research worker, the projected increase to an annual rate of \$1 billion would require an increase from the 1958 total of 20,000 professional workers engaged in medical research to a total in 1970 of 45,000 such workers. That means that in the period between 1958, when this report was made—just before Secretary Folsom's resignation and the appointment of Secretary Flemming—and 1970, we shall have to more than double the number of professional research workers in order to take care of such an increase in research funds.

This group pointed out, moreover, that even if its projections of the number of M.D.'s and Ph. D.'s to be trained between the date of the report—which was made in the latter part of 1957 or in the early part of 1958—and 1970 could be attained, "an additional 6,000 M.D.'s and/or Ph. D.'s beyond the supply now projected will be needed if the Nation's medical research program approximates the 1970 estimates."

The committee recognized that shortages of personnel engaged in the direct provision of medical care will also develop, and found that the total cost of the new medical school construction required to sustain today's population-physician ratio would range between \$500 million and \$1 billion, and that 10 years typically elapses between the planning of a new medical school and the production of its first graduates.

The committee said:

Indeed, even if funds in the order of \$500 million to \$1 billion were made available

immediately for construction of new medical schools, it seems certain that the number of physicians per 100,000 population will decline between now and 1970.

Most important of all, the consultants pointed out "that the soundest procedure is to increase funds for research on a regular and well-planned basis."

The Bayne-Jones report was completed only a few weeks before Secretary Folsom resigned. Secretary Flemming, shortly after taking office as Secretary Folsom's successor, requested the National Institutes of Health to undertake a detailed review of the Bayne-Jones report in order to lay the basis for a specific departmental position on each one of the report's recommendations. On the basis of this review of the recommendations of the Public Health Service, Secretary Flemming concluded that the following basic objective of the Bayne-Jones study is highly commendable:

The desirability of establishing a long-range goal for medical research based on all factors known and recognized at the time, with the intent of moving systematically toward such a goal is accepted as a sound and wise approach.

Among the additional results of this review were the conclusions, (1) that the target date for a research volume of \$1 billion could be advanced from 1970 to 1967; and of this \$1 billion, I might say, it is contemplated, on a nationwide basis, that \$500 million would be contributed by the Government, and that private industry, private sources, endowments, and the like, would contribute the other \$500 million.

The second conclusion was that this total amount should be about evenly divided, as at present, between the Federal Government and other sources of support. Assuming that the National Institutes of Health share also remained about the same as at present, appropriations to National Institutes of Health for research would reach the level of \$350 million in 1967.

Again, however, it was apparent that these goals could be attained only if some rather optimistic assumptions with respect to the rate of manpower production could be fulfilled. The National Institutes of Health review corroborated the conclusion of the Bayne-Jones study that an additional 25,000 professional research workers would be needed to reach a level of \$1 billion a year.

In other words, if we are going to reach the level of \$1 billion a year by 1967, there will be needed an additional 25,000 workers, or more than double the number we have now in the way of doctors—that is, M.D.'s or Ph. D.'s, presumably in the scientific field.

More than half of the required workers would be at the doctoral level. At the present time the annual number of medical graduates is about 7,000.

When I quoted this figure to the chairman of the committee yesterday, he said that his latest figures indicated there were about 7,500 graduates.

Any of us who have had any experience with education knows that the medical training facilities of this country today are so overcrowded that the number of applications for admittance

to our medical schools runs in a ratio of as high as 10- and 14-to-1 vacancy. In other words, the number of applications is as high as 14 for each vacancy. Sometimes, I am sure, the number of applications in comparison to the one person who is accepted by a medical school is higher than stated, particularly in the so-called name medical schools.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am called from the Chamber. I apologize for interrupting at this point, but before I leave the floor I want to verify the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado. In one of the great colleges in the southern region of the Nation, of which I happen to be a trustee, the ratio of applicants to those who can be accepted has been, in recent years, just 14 to 1, the figure just mentioned by the distinguished Senator.

Furthermore, we are carrying on at that school, and at another school of which I happen also to be a trustee, experiments in this field, some financed in part by the National Institutes of Health, some financed by the great foundations. We have noted first a shortage of those who can carry on the experimentations, a shortage in the number being graduated from medical institutions to carry on in the future, and, likewise, a conflict between the great charitably supported institutions and the national effort in this regard.

Mr. President, I want to commend the distinguished Senator from Colorado as fully as I can. Some mention has been made of the courage required to support the program as recommended by the committee. I think it requires infinitely more courage to stand up and speak the truth, as the Senator from Colorado is doing, about the critical imbalance already existing, and which will be made greater by the furnishing of funds much beyond the capacity of the trained personnel of our country to utilize.

I compliment the distinguished Senator because he is throwing light upon the situation. There is no Senator who does not support as fully as he thinks justified these very fine activities. They are among the most appealing of those which we have in our Nation. But to have in the particular recommendation for an additional \$136 million by the Senate committee the implication that the House, in adding only \$43 million, did not show sufficient regard for the exigencies in this important field, indicates how unthoughtfully we are dealing with the situation, when, in effect, we are attempting to provide money which cannot be assimilated in a regular program of the type which the Senator has mentioned, and which was so fully recommended by the distinguished commission from whose report the Senator has quoted. I thank the Senator from Colorado for his contribution.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator from Florida for his own contribution and his remarks on this subject.

It is not easy, I may say, with respect to the matter under discussion, for me to rise on the floor of the U.S. Senate

and face up to and be against what I know is a great trend. It is like standing in a gorge, when a cloudburst has taken place above it, and watching the water rush toward oneself, knowing there is nothing one can do against that onslaught of water.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. It is almost like standing up against a group which is advocating home and motherhood. Is that not correct?

Mr. ALLOTT. It is exactly like that, if I may say so.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. ALLOTT. I appreciate the Senator's remarks.

I may say, in this respect, no one has a corner on patriotism, and no one has a corner on any other emotion which surges through the human breast. This morning Senators have spoken feelingly in this Chamber as to how they have been affected by medical research. I doubt if we could go through the Senate and find a single man or woman who has not had within his or her own family or one close to him or her, as the case may be, a medical experience which does not cause the throat to choke up and tears to come to the eyes. I read to the committee yesterday afternoon a letter from a very close, gifted, and talented friend of mine who said in the letter that at this point he is doomed to die. So let no one interpret my remarks as the remarks of one who is cold, calloused, or indifferent to the needs for progress in the medical field, which will relieve human suffering, because the facts I am stating are not statistics to me and they are not budgets. People who suffer are people in agony. One cannot measure individual pain and suffering in terms of millions of dollars.

Let it be made clear, lest hereafter somebody call me a budget balancer, how I feel about the matter. I yield to no one, including the distinguished chairman of the committee, in my concern about and feeling in this matter.

For this reason I find it all the more painful to discuss a subject which I feel has been ignored, yet I feel the Senate and the House must consider it before the question is finally determined.

I had said just a few moments ago, when I yielded to the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], that at the present time the annual number of medical graduates is about 7,000. As I said before, the chairman of the committee corrected me yesterday afternoon and said that according to his latest figures the number was about 7,500. Whichever the number may be, the difference is not significant enough to make a change in the problem which I am discussing. The number from this group entering the fields of teaching and research is about 500 or 600 a year.

For doctors of philosophy in the biological sciences the total annual output is now about 1,500 a year, a pool from which we can perhaps expect to get 1,200 medical research workers. Chemistry, physics, and psychology together produce less than 3,000 Ph. D.'s a

year. This group, which serves primarily disciplines other than the medical and biological sciences, can be expected to produce at the most 600 or 800 a year to work in medical research fields.

So we can see a maximum of about 2,500 new doctoral level workers a year for medical and medically related research. Even this number can be found only at the competitive expense of urgently needed teachers in the cases of doctors of philosophy and needed medical care in the cases of physicians.

The year 1967 is only 8 years away. For fiscal year 1958 the total NIH appropriations amounted to \$211 million, of which \$155 million was for medical research. If we took a straight line projection of increase, the total goal of \$350 million in 1967 would be reached by an annual increase of appropriations for research of about \$21.7 million.

Mr. President, I am not one of those who say that the figures of the budget estimates are inadequate. I do not believe any man or woman in the world knows what is adequate or what is inadequate. Certainly I do not know, and I do not think the chairman of the committee can say positively, that the figure approved by the House of Representatives is inadequate, or adequate. I think, however, that the figure reported by the Senate committee yesterday afternoon, of which committee I am a member, is one which requires consideration by the Senate, to determine whether it may actually, in the long run, be thwarting and perhaps stultifying the very purpose and the very aim which we are trying to accomplish.

There is no question concerning the figures which I have given. The same figure of a \$1 billion which I used was quoted to me by the chairman of the committee yesterday afternoon. There is no gainsaying the fact that these figures produce the result I have stated. Unless one can add the figures up in some different way or figure out a greatly increased number of persons who will enter this field, from whence are the research workers going to come? There are three main sources; doctors of medicine, doctors of philosophy in the sciences, and newly trained persons. We can predict roughly the number of those who are going to contribute to this pool of research workers.

There is perhaps another source of research workers which I have not mentioned, which is a significant one. That is the great pool of doctors who are now practicing medicine in the various towns and cities.

If for research we draw from the new doctors in too great number, then our medical care, which is inadequate at the present time in many places in the country will suffer.

So I say to my friend, the chairman of the committee, that even though I may vote for this item, I think we have provided an amount which needs to be completely overhauled and reconsidered. I do not think that the Bayne-Jones report can be totally discounted. We cannot have adequate research even if we appropriate \$5 billion today, unless we have the personnel to perform the re-

search. Elaborate education is required to enable persons in the National Institutes of Health to carry on the type of research we are discussing.

Yesterday in the committee the chairman of the committee made a very potent observation when he said: "I should like to have anyone show me where a single dollar of this money is being wasted or where this research is not at the top level." I do not think anyone is going to try to show the Senator that. I am not. The Senator was making a statement out of a feeling of pride which we all feel. But the most pathetic thing which could happen in the United States, having in mind Russia, or thinking of our own ideals, would be that we should expand this program to such an extent as to pauperize our communities in their medical care; or, because we spent more money than we had adequate personnel to use, that we lowered the quality of the research work which is being conducted.

There can be no compromise anywhere, at any time, in connection with the quality of research, because the minute it is not top-flight, it ceases to be research, and becomes a gamble—a gamble with the health and lives of members of our families.

I find it difficult to make this kind of speech on a subject with respect to which I feel as deeply as does any other Member of the Senate, or anyone else in the country, for that matter. The die is cast for this year, but before next year the Congress must take a look at the real problem of manpower to carry on a medical research program. One cannot fly an airplane until he has had some training. Not everyone can do research work. One must be trained over a long period of time. Not every medical doctor, and not every doctor of philosophy is qualified to be a competent, first class research worker, or a part of a research team.

So we have two elements involved in the great problem which we face. On the one hand, we have the question of Congress supplying money, the withdrawal with which to carry on the program. That includes science laboratories, equipment, and contracts with universities and other associations to perform research.

On the other side of the balance is the question of manpower. We in America can supply the dollars a great deal more easily than we can supply the manpower to do the job.

I have not yet heard any adequate discussion of the problem I have raised. I am sorry I could not have raised it in committee. Perhaps I am remiss in that I was attending the meetings of another subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which is my responsibility.

This is a problem with which we must concern ourselves. I hope that when the bill goes to conference, as it will, this factor will be taken into consideration by the chairman of the subcommittee and by the leadership, whose sincerity in this field I do not question in any degree. Nor would I want any of the remarks I have made to be considered as a reflection upon the sincerity or ability of the chairman of the subcommittee or

of the position of leadership which he has attained in this field.

By the same token, as a Member of the U.S. Senate who took the oath of office 4 or 5 years ago at the bar of this great assembly, I would be greatly remiss—in fact, I would be shirking my duty—if, notwithstanding political considerations, and notwithstanding the great popularity of this program, I did not call the attention of my friends in the Senate, and of all other Americans, to the serious problem which faces us in this area, namely, the furnishing of manpower to carry on research. We can furnish dollars much more easily than we can furnish the personnel. I hope this feature will be considered and discussed by the conference committee when the bill goes to conference.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I wish to address myself to that section of the bill which provides grants for library services, and to support strongly the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the appropriation over the House figure by \$1.5 million, and over the budget estimate by \$2,350,000. I should like to say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. HILL] that I know all those who are interested in the program are grateful for his interest in it, and for his support. I am sure that his interest in and support of the program played a great part in the recommendation made by the Senate committee.

This bill deals with programs which are very close to the hearts of the American people. Most of the programs comprehended in the bill deal with educational or health objectives. They are the problems of humanity. Great as they are—and I do not derogate any of them—the program which provides grants for library services is also one which is important, and one which is having great influence in our country. It is a program which brings libraries to people in the remote areas. It brings books to the people. Fifty States and Territories have taken advantage of the program and are supplying a part of the necessary funds.

I think it even more significant that it has enlisted the support and interest of people in the urban centers as well as the rural sections, although it is designed to take books to rural sections. I am very proud of the record of my State. In addition to the support which has been given by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and by the counties, the citizens of Kentucky have purchased bookmobiles, to carry books and magazines to the rural sections. The program has enlisted the dedicated service of many people in our State—chiefly women—who operate our library offices and bookmobiles at very low salaries, and are glad to do so because they are interested and inspired by the program.

But its greatest importance is that it brings to people who may not have had the benefit of wide education, or who do not live near libraries, the opportunity to know the great literature of our country and the world. It furnishes them entertainment and information. It stimulates young people

to do well in elementary school and high school, and encourages them to get a college education.

It is a program which brings light and learning to people in the rural sections of our country. I know the great interest of the chairman of the subcommittee in this program, and, on behalf of the people of my State who are so deeply interested in it, I thank him and the committee for their support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a portion of the committee report on page 11, which deals with this subject; also a section from the bill, on pages 17 and 18, dealing with the same subject.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Excerpt from the committee report]

Grants for library services

1959 appropriation.....	\$6,000,000
1960 budget estimate.....	5,150,000
House allowance.....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	7,500,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the authorization, which is \$1,500,000 over the House allowance and \$2,350,000 over the budget estimate. The committee heard testimony from the American Library Association to the effect that if the full amount authorized is not appropriated for 1960, some States will not be able to initiate new projects; some communities which have already taken action to assure matching funds for 1960 will not be able to proceed with plans; others which have begun projects will have to curtail them.

At present 50 States and Territories are participating in the program and 2—Delaware and Wyoming—of the 3 not now participating are expected to initiate programs in fiscal year 1960. A recent survey of their matching ability in 1960 revealed that 44 would be able to match the full authorization in 1960, and that the others might possibly be able to do so.

[Excerpt from the bill]

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States pursuant to the act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1960, may be reallocated by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such act.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask also to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the names of those from my State who represent the Library Services and who are in Washington today working for this program, and who have given dedicated service to it.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Miss Margaret Willis, director, library extension division, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Mary Belknap Gray, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Clyde M. Brassfield, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Miss Sue McGill Holbert, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Mrs. Charles Copeland, Somerset, Ky.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] has stated and as other Senators have stated, I have been disturbed by the amounts of money provided by the bill over and above the budget estimates for medical research, to be made available for research in cancer, heart, and other dread diseases. This process has been going on during the term of office of President Truman and, more recently, during the past 6 years under President Eisenhower. We want to encourage research in these dread diseases. The question is whether the amount is sufficient and, secondly, whether it is being efficiently spent.

I wish to put into the RECORD, because I believe it will help to make it clear, an understanding we had in the Committee on Appropriations with regard to the amounts we voted yesterday for research. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It reads:

Whereas the Committee on Appropriations annually makes available substantial sums for research in the dread diseases, and whereas the committee believes wholeheartedly from the hearings it has held on these important problems that progress is being made and further believes that a careful study by experts will be helpful in its future determinations in order to make certain that the committee's decisions are made in the best interests of the eventual cure or prevention of these diseases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subcommittee with funds available to the committee for investigations organize a group of specialists and others to determine whether the funds provided by the Government for research in dread diseases are sufficient and efficiently spent in the best interests of the research for which they are designated, said subcommittee shall take into account the facilities, the experts, the laboratories, the availability of private funds and all other factors including the possible impact which the recruitment of those engaged in research enter into such a study of research efforts. The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare shall make its report to the Committee on Appropriations on or before February 1, 1960.

As I am sure the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will agree, if the study provided for is made objectively, it will be very helpful to the subcommittee and it will be very helpful to the Congress as a whole, and bring about a greater knowledge as to how these funds are spent, whether they are enough or whether they are too much, or whether they are being wisely and efficiently spent for research in these dread diseases.

It is with that motive that the committee adopted the resolution, and it was with the understanding that the resolve would be executed and would be put into effect that the committee voted very substantial increases over the budget estimate, which it did yesterday. I wished to get this matter into the RECORD in the course of the debate on the pending appropriation bill, for the reason that it had a great deal of influence on my vote, and I am sure also on the votes of some of the other members of the committee.

Mr. President, I turn briefly to another subject and make a brief statement, and then I shall ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question.

It is my understanding that in the bill there is contained, in connection with research efforts, an appropriation to take care of an overhead expense of 25 percent. The House adopted the figure of 15 percent as a limitation, and the Senate raised it to 25 percent. This becomes a very important matter, particularly as it affects private hospitals which wish to do medical research for the good of all our people.

I quote two sentences from a letter which I received from Gen. Robert Cutler, who is chairman of the board of the Peter Bent Bingham Hospital in Boston. He states:

In 1946, the share of the continuing (hard money) income of the Harvard Medical School which had to be used to pay for unreimbursed indirect expense related to medical research projects was 3.5 percent. In every subsequent year but one, this percentage increased. In 1957, this percentage had reached up to 21.6 percent. Thus at the present time, nearly one-fourth of the medical school's continuing income must be siphoned away from the other important aspects of the medical school's work to the payment of unreimbursed overhead expense related to medical research projects.

I believe that states the case. On June 20, 1958, when the bill was considered last year, at page 10734 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD there appears, during my colloquy with the Senator from Alabama, this statement by me:

The armed services use the so-called Mills formula in regard to indirect expenses incurred by educational institutions in connection with the performance of research. They allow approximately 25 percent.

In addition, Lybrand, Ross & Montgomery, a very careful and thorough accounting firm, as the Senator from Alabama knows, made an elaborate cost study at the Harvard Medical School, and determined that the average overhead cost for research projects is between 30 and 40 percent.

What the percentage actually may be in the Harvard Medical School may be one thing, what the percentage may be in other hospitals and other medical schools may be another. The two figures may be different. However, certainly the 25-percent limitation put in the bill by the Senate should be maintained in conference; otherwise, we shall be handicapping the necessary research for the good of all.

I ask the Senator from Alabama if I am correct in stating that there is a 25-percent limitation in the bill. I hope that the Senator will do his utmost to maintain it.

Mr. HILL. The limitation placed in the bill in the House of Representatives was 15 percent, but the Senate committee yesterday struck out the 15 percent and inserted in lieu thereof 25 percent. Therefore the 25 percent is now in the bill. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that of course the Senate conferees will do all they can to persuade the House conferees to agree to the Senate position.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask one further question?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator heard me read the resolve which the committee unanimously adopted yesterday with relation to an objective study during the coming months. Does the Senator agree with me that in the past years, when we have constantly increased these amounts, we have had testimony from outside medical witnesses who are very enthusiastic, perhaps, about increasing the amounts, but we have had no objective study made as to how the money is spent, and whether it is efficiently spent, whether it is enough, or whether it is too much.

Mr. HILL. Studies have been made, but no studies have been made with a direct report to the Committees on Appropriations. Studies have been made by different people in different groups, but no studies such as the one now contemplated, and provided for by the action of the Senate committee yesterday afternoon. Such a study can and will be helpful to the subcommittee in its efforts to get all the facts and all the information and all the knowledge possible in this matter of waging war on dread diseases.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, first, I was delighted to hear the statement by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] with respect to an evaluation of this health program. One day this week we had a discussion of the matter, and we generally agreed that there should be such an evaluation and that it should be made as objectively as possible. I am glad now that this has eventuated, because it will set a foundation for future appropriations and for the effectiveness of the expenditure of the money which is being appropriated by Congress.

Mr. President, I am not unmindful of the fact that one can become highly emotional about some of the programs which are involved in the bill. It has been said that it takes a good deal of courage to speak out against some of these items. I would feel that I was rather derelict in my duty if I did not do so. I think the people, whose money we spend, have the right to know what kind of results we are getting, and whether we are within hailing distance of remedies for the dread scourges which afflict mankind.

When the names of persons who have been the victims of disease are recited, let me submit that probably the world's No. 1 exhibit in the field of massive coronary attacks would be the President of the United States. I think if a poll were taken all over the world, the people would look at him as the No. 1 exhibit. He is the first President in the history of the United States who has so freely laid on the front page every detail of his physical condition and the difficulties he has encountered. We have had blow-by-blow accounts from his hospital bedside.

I remind the Senate that it was the President of the United States who had the last look at these estimates after they were prepared by the Budget Bureau and messaged to the Senate and the House for further consideration.

I submit, also, that if an opinion poll were taken, the whole wide world would be thinking of that blessed Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in relation to the fact that he was a cancer victim. If there is any individual among the 176 million people in this country who wept at the misfortune which befell Mr. Dulles, it was the President of the United States. I know something of his affection for John Foster Dulles. I have heard him express it time and time again.

So when we talk about the killers—cancer and heart disease—the President is not insensible of what has gone before, nor of his own experience in this field. When, then, it is said sometimes that there has been an "ice water" approach to this problem; that we think of it in terms of balancing the budget; how can that be said, when the President himself was the victim of a coronary attack? He is not unmindful of what is before us.

Mr. President, I think we have gone far afield in providing \$268 million above the House figure and \$365 million above the budget estimate. Can it be said that the House was insensible to this whole program? I have the House hearings before me. They contain 2,600 pages of printed testimony. One volume contains almost entirely the statements of Members of Congress, interested organizations, and individuals on subjects with which the measure deals. The \$268 million over the House figure is the amount which is presently before us. The \$365 million above the budget estimate is the figure on which we are expected to vote today.

In my service on the Committee on Appropriations, I well remember that in other years millions of dollars have been added to the bill over and above the budget figures, and too often the timidity of members of the Committee on Appropriations let those amounts slide through. I cannot do it. If I were thinking in political terms, or were thinking of my own skin, or were thinking that I might avoid some scolding and criticism from people who have such dedicated devotion to health matters, I would not say anything on the Senate floor today. But I am interested in some results. The resolution which was mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], makes it appear now that, at long last, there will be some sweet, constructive fruit.

I have heard all the arguments today. I have not left the floor. If there was validity to some of those arguments, then why not add \$500 million? Why not add a great heap of money, if dollars are the solution?

The distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], pointed out what I think is the weakness; namely, where is the manpower to accomplish this work? Dollars will accelerate this program only up to a point.

I recall a statement which the President made to me 2 weeks ago, which rather registered, and particularly so because 2 years ago I put out a little orchard—a little mixture of cherry trees, peach trees, apple trees, and pear trees. Then I wondered how to make them grow

faster; how to get the fruit more quickly. I began to experiment with a number of the energizers which can be bought in a garden store, such as the liquefied Japanese Gibberelin. So I went around and squirted Gibberelin on the foliage, thinking that the leaves would finally pop up to twice the size, and that the tree would grow up so fast that it would knock the hat off my head. But every time I got a chance to go out over the weekend to look at the trees, I could not see that they had grown a great deal faster than nature had intended them to grow.

Just as it takes so long to mature a tree, it takes so long to get this job done. We can pour money in great quantities into it, but the job will not be done much faster. Certainly the Budget Bureau was mindful of that. They submitted an estimate based upon their examination of the needs. They determined how much manpower was available. They determined the amount which could be effectively expended. When we go beyond it, obviously we are headed for waste and extravagance of public funds. We need only look at all the witnesses who have come before the committee. We can understand why they testified for more and more money. If it is easy to get, why not get it? Oh, that has been the format in Government ever since I have been in Washington. That goes back a long, long time. But it is in the face of such testimony that some restraint has to be shown.

So if no other person will lift his voice against these increases, which have not had the sanction of the Budget Bureau and the approval of the President of the United States, then I feel, even though I am no longer a member of the Committee on Appropriations, that I must do it. It is not a tasty job, but it has to be done, because there is here a question of effective expenditure.

In line with my own feelings in the matter, I shall submit a few amendments, at least, to make a record. I shall not labor them very long.

On page 18, line 13, in the paragraph which is captioned "Payments to School Districts," I move to strike out "\$163,957,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$142,300,000," which is the Budget figure. I know of no argument I need make in its behalf. It deals with payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the act of September 30, 1950. It is not a dramatic item; it is not a health item. But I think the amount ought to be cut back. Therefore, I offer the amendment I have just submitted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, in line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$163,957,000" and to insert "\$142,300,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I need not belabor the matter further.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] on page 18, line 13.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not want to detain the Senate except to say the amendment offered would reduce the fund made available for payments to school districts in federally affected areas by some \$21 million. In other words, the amount now contained in the bill, which was placed in the bill by the House of Representatives, and was agreed to by the Senate committee, would meet the full entitlements of the school districts under the statute, Public Law 874. If the amendment prevailed, the school districts, instead of receiving their full entitlements, would have their payments reduced to approximately 85 percent of their entitlement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I submit the following amendment: On page 18, in line 23, strike out the dollar sign and the figure "61,135,000" and insert in lieu thereof the dollar sign and the figure "38,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 18, in line 23, to strike out "\$61,135,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$38,500,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the amendment is also an endeavor to bring the bill within the budget concept and the budget. The figure as submitted to both Houses was \$38,500,000.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the amendment would reduce by some \$22,635,000 the amount provided by the House, and agreed to by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to be used in payments to federally impacted areas for school construction in the federally affected school districts.

We very much hope this amendment will be defeated, so the school districts may get their full entitlements under the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] on page 18, in line 23.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 25, line 13, to strike out the dollar sign and the figure "45,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof a dollar sign and the figure "20,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 25, in line 13, to strike out "\$45,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the approval of the increase in the bill over

the budget request, as reported by the Senate committee, will be nothing more than an impetus to the new program which is already under consideration in the House, and expands the program over a 10-year period at \$100 million a year, for a total of \$1 billion. I think, of course, that is taking liberties with the budget. So this amendment is designed to keep this item in proper context and at the budget level.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the House provided \$45 million in the bill for the sewage disposal plants program, the amount authorized by the Water Pollution Control Act creating the program. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois would reduce the amount provided from \$45 million to \$20 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee agreed with the House, and it supports the \$45 million figure.

We very much hope the Senator's amendment will be defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] on page 25, in line 13.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on page 25, line 19, under the caption "Grants for Hospital Construction," I offer the following amendment: Strike out the figure "\$211,200,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$101,200,000," which is the budget estimate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 25, line 19, it is proposed to strike out "\$211,200,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$101,200,000."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this amendment would deny the hospital construction program some \$110 million which is very much needed at this time for the program. As Senators know, this program includes construction not only of hospitals of different types, but also of public health centers, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, and, most important, nursing homes.

This year the Congress provided \$186.2 million for these purposes. There is a great and compelling need for these hospitals and other health facilities. A great backlog of need has been built up due to the fact that we went through the great depression, then through World War II, and then through the Korean war. We also have a problem with regard to our population, which is increasing each year by some 3 million.

We have many hospitals and hospital beds each year which are becoming obsolescent. Our States and local communities are not only ready to go forward and put up their part of the funds for the building of these new hospitals and health facilities, but they are also ready to do far more than the amount agreed on by the Senate Appropriations Committee would permit. We cannot afford to cut these funds any more, Mr. President, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I could, of course, offer other amendments to the bill, but I think I shall content myself with one further motion, which will be a motion to recommit the bill.

I am willing to withhold the motion, if there are any other amendments to be offered, but I think I ought to put the Senate on notice that I will make the motion to recommit for the purpose of having the total amount of the bill when reported back to the Senate not in excess of the budget figure of \$3,691,685,-581.

Mr. President, the reason is this: The House took 2,600 pages of testimony in regard to this bill. Notwithstanding that fact, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported a bill \$206,-825,400 in excess of the House figure and \$365,061,000 in excess of the budget estimates. I believe the record must be made, so I am hopeful that when the motion to recommit is made we can have a yea-and-nay vote thereon, and I shall ask for the yeas and nays at the proper time. I will submit the motion to recommit after the third reading of the bill.

I believe the distinguished Senator from Connecticut either desires to propose an amendment or desires to discuss some other matter in connection with the bill.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I wish to raise a point of order. I refer the Senate to page 19 of the bill, line 11, to the proviso concerning the \$7 million for grants to States for area vocational education programs. The proviso reads:

Provided, That funds available for grants to States for area vocational education programs shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for instruction (including related instruction for apprentices) in programs designed to fit individuals for useful employment as technicians or skilled workers in recognized occupations requiring scientific or technical knowledge.

My point of order, Mr. President, is that this is legislation upon an appropriation bill, and therefore should be ruled out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ruling on the point of order raised by the Senator from Connecticut is that the amendment on its face provides that the funds in question "shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law" and that this constitutes a change of existing law and is legislation on an appropriation bill; therefore, it is not in order. The Chair sustains the point of order raised by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mrs. SMITH and Mr. HUMPHREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which deals with health, welfare, and education I should like to take this opportunity to commend my distinguished colleague, the able chair-

man of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], for his leadership and for his dedicated service in the field of medical research.

I should like also at this time to pay my respects to the staff member of that subcommittee, Mr. Herman E. Downey, who has done, as always, a most efficient job on the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Maine first for her very kind and generous words about me. Also, I wish to say there is no one more devoted to the cause of medical research and better health for the American people than the distinguished Senator from Maine. She is always working and fighting for this cause. She has made many, many fine contributions to the success of the cause.

I also wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Maine for what she has said about the very faithful and diligent clerk of the committee, Mr. Herman Downey. I join with her wholeheartedly in her words about this gentleman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, before a vote is taken it is my desire to say that I am in full accord with the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in recommending an increase in the money available to the National Institutes of Health for medical research programs.

I recognize the importance of governmental economy and the ever-present danger of inflation, but, in my opinion, the Nation's investment in medical research is anti-inflationary. It helps our citizens to continue their contribution to the economy, and it wards off the much higher costs of curing illness. In the long run, I believe this will save money at every level of Government activity.

I am particularly interested, Mr. President, in the problem of mental illness, which is covered in this measure at page 30, because it weighs so heavily on the State budget in my own State of New York. In the current year, New York State is spending more than \$200 million for the care and maintenance of more than 120,000 patients who are confined in its mental institutions. The bill for mental illness in New York State takes up approximately 35 percent of the State's general operating budget each year. At the present time, New York State operates the largest mental hospital system in the world.

Up until 5 years ago, the number of patients in the New York State Mental Hospital system increased each year. In the period from 1945 to 1955, there was an annual increase of 2,000 mental patients a year. Staggering under this economic burden, the State of New York in 1954 adopted a \$350 million bond issue program for the construction of 16,000 additional mental hospital beds.

In 1955, for the first time in the history of the New York Mental Hospital system, the seemingly inevitable increase in resident mental patients was brought

to an abrupt halt. With the advent of the new tranquilizing drugs, there began a remarkable transformation in the mental hospitals of the Empire State. Over the past 4 years, instead of an increase of 8,000 patients, there has been a decrease of 4,000 patients due to the intensive application of the new drugs.

Mr. President, I am proud to note that New York State played the leading role in the Nation in the evaluation of these new drugs. I note with particular pride that Dr. Nathan Kline, research director of the Rockland State Hospital at Orangeburg, N.Y., was the first psychiatrist in America to use a tranquilizing drug upon a mental patient. For his magnificent pioneering efforts, Dr. Kline in 1957 received the Albert Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association for his distinguished contributions to medical research.

Dr. Kline in his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee pleaded for additional appropriations to accelerate the development and evaluation of new drugs in the fight against mental illness. In requesting an additional \$2 million for the development of drug screening centers in various parts of the country, Dr. Kline noted that even at his research unit at Rockland State, which is one of the finest in the country, medical research was being hampered by the lack of trained personnel.

Mr. President, Mr. Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, estimates that mental illness costs this Nation more than \$3 billion a year in hospital costs, lost wages, lost income taxes, and in the cost of public assistance to the mentally ill. Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr. Gorman noted that the several States spent more than \$800 million in 1958 just for custody of mental patients. He further noted that mental illness in 1958 cost the Veterans' Administration \$844 million in hospital costs and in compensation and pension payments.

Think of the savings which would result from any significant research discovery. It costs an average of \$1,500 a year to provide little more than custodial care for each patient in a mental hospital and, in institutions where good care and service is given, the costs are much higher. Restored to a useful life, these patients could be earning a living and paying taxes instead of draining their own resources and Government revenues devoted to medical care.

Mr. President, the committee has recommended an increase in the appropriation for the mental health and other research programs of the National Institutes of Health. I believe every penny of this amount should be approved.

There are two areas of Federal activity in which we can never afford to skimp—those involving our national defense and those involving the health of our citizens. Just as there is no economy in leaving our Nation militarily insecure, there is also no economy in holding back on efforts which will contribute to the physical and mental well-being of our people.

I commend the Senate Appropriations Committee for its courage and foresight in recommending an increased medical research program. I hope all Members will support the appropriation of the funds necessary to reduce the staggering annual loss to our economy from mental illness and from all other killing and crippling diseases.

Very briefly, I should like to refer also to the action taken by the committee—which I highly commend—in connection with the item described on page 19 of the bill, by providing that none of the funds which are to be appropriated to implement the provisions of the National Defense Education Act shall be available for the purchase of teaching equipment or scientific apparatus, which is identifiable as having come from a Communist country.

There has been a widespread effort on the part of the Soviet Union to flood this country with scientific equipment. The production costs of these goods are about the same as in the United States, but the price has been cut to a fraction in order to inundate our market. In the first place this is extremely injurious to all those who engage in the making of such equipment in this country, not only to the manufacturers, but also to the employees in this most highly skilled industry.

But more important, it could have a very serious psychological effect and a propaganda impact, if the Soviet Union were permitted to spread the word around the world that in order to obtain proper scientific equipment for our children it is necessary to purchase it from Russia. Thus, we would be presenting the Soviets with a real political and propaganda coup in the economic cold war if we permitted the use of national defense education funds to buy these Russian products. We would, in effect, be contravening the avowed intent of that act to strengthen our national security.

Our industries in this country are producing remarkable equipment in this field, some of which has been on exhibit in the Capitol within recent weeks. I am delighted that the committee has made this very wise provision a part of the bill, and I commend its members for it. This amendment represents a solid rebuff to the Soviets at the outset of their new cold war offensive, and I am proud the Senate Committee has seen fit to answer their challenge in this way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to commend the committee and the subcommittee, and in particular the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], for their

very fine work in preparing for us the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies.

I wish to have the RECORD note that I opposed all the efforts which were made to reduce the funds for payments to school districts, for assistance in the school construction, and other efforts which were made to reduce sharply the funds for sewage treatment and disposal plants, and for sanitary engineering, as well as the efforts made to cut back funds in the field of medical research and hospital construction.

To put it affirmatively, it is my view that this bill is possibly the most important budget-balancing bill which has been presented to the Congress. We are balancing the human budget. We are balancing the health budget. We are balancing the welfare budget for our fellow Americans.

Let me be quite specific. I note, for example, that the committee increased, over the budget estimate, the funds for waste treatment works construction—what we call sewage disposal plant construction.

One of the great needs in this country today is to do away with water pollution. One of the urgent needs in the communities of the Nation is to improve our so-called sanitary engineering and sewage disposal plants. This is good economy. The cost of stream pollution and earth pollution is fantastic.

The efforts which are made here, on a timely basis, to provide a grant-in-aid program for waste treatment works construction, is good, sound business, and good, sound economy.

In the city of Washington this week there was held a meeting of the American Library Association. This great association of librarians represents one of the outstanding cultural and educational institutions of the land. I salute the American Library Association for its good work. I thank the librarians for all they have done throughout the States, towns, villages, and counties in the United States, in providing education and cultural activities for millions of our citizens. It was very gratifying to me to note that the committee approved the recommendation of \$7.5 million for grants for library services. These are the services which are of benefit to the rural areas. These are the services which are provided in the mobile library units. These are the services which improve the library facilities and the library programs of interest to our communities. It is very good, therefore, that the committee has seen fit to raise the budget estimate for 1960 from \$5,150,000 to \$7½ million. I was a cosponsor of this program before it was enacted and at the time it was enacted—that is, of the authorization bill for the library services. It is most pleasing to me that the committee saw fit to extend the full amount authorized up to \$7½ million. This prompts me again to commend the American Library Association for its fine work in expediting and extending its program to library service throughout the United States.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Alabama, in response to an amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], on grants for hospital construction, pointed out the importance of the sum of money of \$211,200,000, as recommended by the committee, for grants for hospital construction. Of all the programs we have had of a public works nature none has been more successful and more appreciated and more helpful or of greater need than the hospital construction program. Literally thousands of lives have been saved through modern hospital facilities. It appears to me that Congress can take considerable pleasure and pride in knowing that this program of hospital construction has been one of the most worthwhile and effective programs of any of our health activities.

The amount of money which is provided in the bill will continue the planned program of hospital construction and will also, as has been indicated, provide for diagnostic clinics, nursing homes, and hospitals for the chronically ill.

Finally, I wish to commend the committee for its faithfulness in providing a slight amount of money for Indian health activities. In Minnesota, we have a substantial number of people of Indian extraction. They are good citizens. They need modern and up-to-date hospital facilities and health services. It is encouraging to see that the committee has been willing to raise the budget estimate at least a little, by some \$2 million, to provide for this very extensive and well-documented need for our Indian people. I am hopeful that the action of the committee will be helpful.

We have had considerable discussion today on the National Institutes of Health. The National Institutes of Health are the finest example of cooperation between Government and private medicine which can be found throughout the world. The National Institutes of Health stand as a living example of a government which is deeply concerned about the health and welfare of its people. That great institution represents to me the spirit of a humanitarian and compassionate democracy.

I am pleased that the committee has seen fit in each of the areas of research—in heart disease and cancer and mental health and arthritis and neurological and metabolic diseases and dental research—to increase and expand the modest amounts which have been requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

I know, for example, that in the field of cancer the National Cancer Institute will receive \$110,203,000. Surely this amount is deserved, and it will be put to the most constructive use.

It was rather shocking to me that the administration should ask for only \$75,218,000, in light of the tragedies which we see every day as a result of this, the Nation's greatest killer, cancer.

Also, Mr. President, there are funds provided in the sum of \$89,500,000 for the National Heart Institute. This is \$44 million over and above the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

I commend the Committee on Appropriations for having used good and sound judgment in providing what is the greatest economic program the Nation has ever known, the economic program of preventive medicine and good public care, and in the field of research, because research yields better lives and yields better health and provides greater work opportunities and provides for a constructive use of man's talents and energies.

It is in this spirit that I shall vote for the bill. It is one of the most important bills which will be before Congress and represents great achievement on the part of Congress.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY]. I believe the committee has acted most wisely in making adequate appropriation on behalf of education. I believe, with the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota, that this is a budget-balancing measure, because when we remove people from the sick list and return them to an active life we are making a most constructive economic contribution.

I wish to commend the subcommittee for including also some money for a consumer price index in Alaska, which we have not had, and which is very important to Alaska, because of the high cost of living there. As a Territory, we had not been included and no provision for it was made by the administration. However, the subcommittee in its generosity and wisdom has made it possible to have this study made. I wish to express my great appreciation to the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the other members of his subcommittee.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senator from Alaska that it was only a matter of justice that that item be included.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement on the pending appropriation bill, with particular reference to the appropriation to the National Institutes of Health. I wish to support the committee-recommended appropriations in that regard, and for this reason: I have a rather personal interest in this situation, which I feel I should share with the Senate. I had the honor, while serving in the House of Representatives, of being the author of the bill which established the National Heart Institute. It started as a very small program. It has grown to a committee recommendation of \$89,500,000. Coupled with that experience, I had during the war the experience of being associated in the Chemical Corps with Dr. C. P. Rhoads, who has led the Sloan-Kettering Institute, a leading research organization in the United States on the subject of cancer.

From both of these experiences, I came away convinced that if we are to make any measurable progress in this major field of research against these leading killers—heart and cancer—we must be willing to devote resources to a program which will eliminate various

hypotheses on which the scientists are working, and do it most rapidly.

Dr. Rhoads, whose name I have mentioned, is responsible for the administrative theory in respect of research, that if we have a sizable enough organization to explore all the possibilities which can be explored at any particular time, we will accelerate the time when we can arrive at some kind of conclusion. We may not score, in that way, a sensational breakthrough in respect of a situation like the Salk vaccine. However, we do, in the way in which I have just described, make measurable progress, as has been made indeed, in respect to both heart disease and cancer, in aiding 20 or 30 or perhaps 40 percent of the victims a great deal sooner than otherwise would be the case.

I emphasize that because we always think of medical research as arriving at some broad-scale, sudden solution. That does not happen very often, as in the case of penicillin and the Salk vaccine. However, we can make measurable progress, as is being made with respect to certain aspects of cancer, and as we are making on certain kinds of heart disease.

For this, Mr. President, massive research on a big scale and a great many people and a great deal of money are needed. In answer to the argument that research scientists are thin in depth, there is the answer that if we have enough money, we can put enough private agencies to work in colleges and universities and hospitals and in medical schools throughout the country.

My attitude is, therefore, not merely inspired by a capricious desire to see the President's budget exceeded; on the contrary, I feel, as do so many of my colleagues, that the budget is entitled to most serious consideration. We want to hold everything we humanly can within the budget figure. Indeed, we want to do it for less, if we possibly can. But I have a real conviction that the amount by which the budget is exceeded here represents really fruitful things which can be done in areas which are not sensational, but which are nevertheless extremely important and potent in respect to saving life, particularly in the case of the major diseases.

However, I realize that there is grave disquiet about exceeding the budget by \$186,325,000. In respect to the National Institutes of Health, I point out that in a very reasoned and sensible way, these funds can be made worth while, due to the cases which I have just described, which fall within the compass of my personal experience.

I hope, therefore, that for sound and cogent reasons, nothing capricious, and without any idea that some sensational breakthrough will occur by the expenditure of the money, but on a real bread-and-butter basis, the Senate will see fit to go along with the committee in respect to this appropriation.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on H.R. 6769, I should like to join in the tribute which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] paid a few minutes ago to the leadership in the field of medical research which

has been contributed in the Senate by the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH].

In recent years, many fine articles have been written about the need for further support, both by the Federal Government and private agencies, in the field of health research.

Yet, I think the outstanding beneficial article in this field was published some 3 years ago over the byline of MARGARET CHASE SMITH in the Saturday Review. It has been quoted in the Senate many times, and in articles and books on many other occasions. I simply wanted to pay this brief tribute to the senior Senator from Maine for her outstanding role in this urgent lifesaving field. It is a role which does her great credit, indeed.

Mr. President, I wish to mention particularly one item in the bill and give it my special support. I am especially interested in it because my own State of Oregon is involved. In the funds for health and research facilities construction, the inadequate recommendation of the administration for only \$20 million has been increased by the Senate committee to \$30 million.

The State of Oregon has a particular interest in this matter because the National Institutes of Health, through their construction facilities branch, have allocated \$1,297,000 for the erection of a great medical research center at the University of Oregon Medical School.

The 1959 session of the Oregon Legislature has wisely provided matching funds of \$1,297,000. This particular grant, then, will make possible a great research center in the field of medicine and science generally at the university's medical school in Portland.

A few minutes ago, both the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] spoke about the urgent need for more trained men and women in the field of medical research. This appropriation for medical research facilities at various medical schools throughout the Nation will help fulfill this need. Because the University of Oregon's Medical School is so intimately involved in this particular appropriation of \$30 million, I wish to give it my special support and endorsement. This medical research building will help to make the University of Oregon Medical School one of the great medical and health citadels of our Nation. I am glad to have had a part in so worthy an undertaking.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I am glad the Senator from Oregon has called particular attention to the funds for the physical research facilities. When that legislation was introduced, it was provided that for every one Federal dollar which went into research facilities, the recipient also should contribute another dollar. As a practical matter, the result has been that the Federal dollars have been matched not only by \$1 but, on an average, by between \$4 and \$5 non-Federal dollars.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That further demonstrates the wisdom of the pro-

gram which the Senator from Alabama has sponsored so successfully.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I submit a motion to recommit, and send the motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT in the chair). The motion will be read.

The motion was read, as follows:

I move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the bill back with a total figure not in excess of \$3,691,685,581.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to my motion, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to recommit the bill, with certain instructions to the Committee on Appropriations.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE and Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 70, as follows:

YEAS—26

Allott	Case, S. Dak.	Martin
Beall	Cotton	Morton
Bennett	Curtis	Mundt
Bridges	Dirksen	Saltonstall
Bush	Dworschak	Schoeppel
Butler	Goldwater	Thurmond
Byrd, Va.	Hickenlooper	Wiley
Capehart	Hruska	Williams, Del.
Carlson	Kuchel	

NAYS—70

Aiken	Hartke	Morse
Anderson	Hayden	Moss
Bartlett	Hennings	Murray
Bible	Hill	Muskie
Byrd, W. Va.	Holland	Neuberger
Cannon	Humphrey	Pastore
Carroll	Jackson	Prouty
Case, N.J.	Javits	Proxmire
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Randolph
Church	Johnston, S.C.	Robertson
Clark	Jordan	Russell
Cooper	Keating	Scott
Dodd	Kefauver	Smathers
Douglas	Kennedy	Smith
Eastland	Kerr	Sparkman
Ellender	Langer	Stennis
Engle	Lausche	Symington
Ervin	Long	Talmadge
Frear	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	McClellan	Yarborough
Gore	McNamara	Young, N. Dak.
Green	Magnuson	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Mansfield	
Hart	Monroey	

NOT VOTING—2

McGee O'Mahoney

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit the bill was defeated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Alabama to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to inform all Senators that the yeas and nays have been ordered on the question of passage of the bill. As soon as Senators have concluded any statements they may care to make we will proceed immediately to a vote on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to speak for a moment about the action of the Appropriations Committee in allowing \$45 million for Federal grants to the States and cities under Public Law 660, the Water Pollution Control Act. This allotment is administered by the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As the committee stated in its report on page 17:

Testimony indicated that since the inception of this program, the average annual construction of waste treatment works has increased 100 percent, with the Federal Government financing on the average only about 20 percent of the total cost. Thus the program has stimulated States and local communities in efforts to alleviate the health problems created by municipal pollution of our water resources. The Division of Sanitary Engineering now has on hand some 620 applications requesting \$62.7 million in Federal financing.

Earlier in the year, when the President in his budget message proposed only \$20 of the \$50 million presently authorized for construction grants, I asked the Oregon State Sanitary Authority for a summary of the sewage treatment plant needs in our State. The authority supplied me with such a summary, covering the next 3 fiscal years.

It shows that Oregon's share of the \$20 million, the amount recommended by the President, is \$264,500; Oregon's share of the \$45 million appropriated the last 2 years is about \$657,300; and finally, it shows that the Federal share of the cost of construction which should be undertaken in our State for the next 3 years would come to about \$1 million for each of the 3 years, if the full amount were available.

I am delighted with the action of the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees in raising the budget request to a more reasonable amount. But I know that the needs of Oregon in this field of pollution control are fairly typical of conditions all over the Nation. The information I have obtained bears out, in my opinion, that the authorization for

Federal participation should be doubled, and will have to be doubled, if pollution of our water supply is to be brought under control.

The House of Representatives has already passed H.R. 3610, doubling the authorization for Federal grants. I heartily endorse this bill, and I hope the Senate Public Works Committee will act on it promptly. It is greatly needed in Oregon, as elsewhere.

But I also commend our Appropriations Committee for its realistic action on this item.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the documents I have received from the Oregon State Sanitary Authority, entitled: "Status of Federal Grants for the Construction of Sewage Treatment Works in Oregon," and the estimates of sewage construction works for fiscal years 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62.

I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point two editorials from the Medford Mail-Tribune, in Medford, Oreg., describing what pollution has done to one single stream in Jackson County in my State.

There being no objection, the documents and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATUS OF FEDERAL GRANTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS IN OREGON

Section 6 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act authorizes appropriations in the amount of \$50 million annually for use as grants to municipalities and other political subdivisions of the States for the construction of sewage treatment works to abate water pollution. These grants amount to 30 percent of the cost of the project or \$250,000 whichever is the greater.

Following its enactment in 1956 the Congress has appropriated the following amounts to carry out the intent of the law:

Fiscal year	Appropriation	Oregon allotment
1956-57.....	\$50,000,000	\$647,125
1957-58.....	45,000,000	651,575
1958-59.....	45,000,000	657,300

The administration budget for 1959-60 substantially reduces the amount available for construction grants as follows: 1959-60 appropriation, \$20 million; the Oregon allotment \$264,500.

With funds available to Oregon during the first 3 fiscal years of the program the following has been accomplished:

	Projects	Total cost	Federal share
1956-57.....	11	\$3,052,303.81	\$632,188.84
1957-58 ¹	10	2,368,963.20	618,612.16
1958-59 ²	2	2,276,027.24	142,395.17
	2 (3)	(4,894,855.00)	(562,803.83)

¹ 6 of these projects are still under construction.

² 3 other projects have been tentatively assigned priorities but are not yet under construction.

For the next 3 fiscal years the needs are as follows:

Year	Projects	Total cost	Federal share
1959-60.....	12	\$5,547,000	\$1,142,300
1960-61.....	12	5,565,000	1,040,300
1961-62.....	24	3,100,000	930,000

OREGON STATE SANITARY AUTHORITY
Estimated sewerage works construction, 1959-60

Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction	Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction
Ashland ¹	8,800	\$350,000	\$105,000	Alteration.	Oak Lodge ¹	8,500	\$300,000	\$100,000	New.
Brookings ¹	3,250	125,000	37,500	New.	Ontario ¹	4,790	242,000	72,000	Do.
Estacada ¹	950	250,000	75,000	Replacement.	Portland	402,300	2,500,000	250,000	Interceptor.
Eugene ¹	47,600	510,000	153,000	Addition.	Prineville ¹	3,800	266,650	44,745	Replacement.
Hood River ¹	4,100	194,000	58,000	New.	The Dalles ¹	11,560	285,000	94,500	New.
LaGrande ¹	9,100	344,000	103,200	Replacement.					
Lakeview ¹	3,200	180,400	49,380	Do.	Total		5,547,050	1,142,325	

¹ Applications already on file with the Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

Population:	Number of projects	Type of construction:	Number of projects
More than 20,000.....	—	New treatment works.....	8
10,000 to 20,000.....	—	Alteration and expansion of existing treatment works.....	2
5,000 to 10,000.....	—	Interceptor and outfall.....	1
2,500 to 5,000.....	—	Total.....	11
1,000 to 2,500.....	—		
Less than 1,000.....	—		

Estimated sewerage works construction, 1960-61

Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction	Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction
Canyon City.....	640	\$100,000	\$30,000	New.	Portland.....	402,300	\$2,500,000	\$250,000	Interceptor, new.
Dufur ¹	475	167,029	50,135	Do.	Salem.....	47,100	600,000	180,000	Addition.
Fanno Creek Interceptor X (Multnomah County).	35,000	500,000	150,000	Interceptor.	Stayton ¹	2,220	478,000	49,980	New.
Florence.....	1,750	140,000	42,000	New.	Tryon Creek ¹ (Multnomah County).	12,000	728,000	185,000	Do.
Green Sanitary District ¹	1,100	130,000	39,000	Interceptor.	Total		5,566,300	1,040,365	
Lafayette ¹	620	47,671	11,750	New.					
Newberg.....	4,000	150,000	45,000	Addition.					
Oak Lodge Sanitary District II.	2,000	25,000	7,500	Outfall.					

¹ Applications already on file with Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

Population:	Number of projects	Type of construction:	Number of projects
More than 20,000.....	3	New treatment works.....	6
10,000 to 20,000.....	1	Alteration and expansion of existing treatment works.....	2
5,000 to 10,000.....	0	Interceptor and outfall.....	4
2,500 to 5,000.....	1	Total.....	12
1,000 to 2,500.....	4		
Less than 1,000.....	3		
Total.....	12		

Estimated sewerage works construction, 1961-62

Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction	Applicant	Population	Estimated cost of project	Federal grant requested	Type of construction
Bandon.....	1,650	\$70,000	\$21,000	New.	Jacksonville.....	1,160	\$150,000	\$45,000	Do.
Brownsville.....	1,200	90,000	27,000	Do.	Maupin.....	410	50,000	15,000	Do.
Canyonville.....	1,010	150,000	45,000	Do.	Metzger Sanitary District.....	4,200	200,000	60,000	Do.
Corvallis.....	19,100	100,000	30,000	Addition.	Oakland.....	970	65,000	19,500	Do.
Cresswell.....	780	80,000	24,000	New.	Powers.....	1,300	100,000	30,000	Do.
Dayton.....	680	75,000	22,500	Do.	Seaside.....	3,800	300,000	90,000	Additions.
Delake.....	800	78,000	23,400	Do.	Taft-Nelscott.....	600	204,000	61,200	New.
Eagle Point.....	690	60,000	18,000	Do.	Vernonia.....	1,300	85,000	25,500	Replacement.
Eastside.....	1,366	160,000	48,000	Do.	Wallowa.....	1,050	58,000	17,400	New.
East Springfield.....	5,500	450,000	135,000	Outfall.	Warrenton.....	1,900	100,000	30,000	Do.
Elgin.....	1,350	149,800	44,940	New.	Willamina.....	1,000	100,000	30,000	Do.
Empire.....	4,270	160,000	48,000	Do.	Total		3,096,800	929,040	
Huntington.....	825	62,000	18,600	Do.					

Population:	Number of projects	Type of construction:	Number of projects
More than 20,000.....	0	New treatment works.....	21
10,000 to 20,000.....	1	Expansion or alterations of existing treatment works.....	2
5,000 to 10,000.....	0	Interceptor and outfall.....	1
2,500 to 5,000.....	5	Total.....	24
1,000 to 2,500.....	11		
Less than 1,000.....	7		
Total.....	24		

[From the Mail Tribune, Medford, Oreg., Mar. 13, 1959]

BEAR CREEK: SEWER OR ASSET?

The findings reported Wednesday by the Sportsmen Club of Jackson County—to the effect that fish in Bear Creek are dying, presumably from pollution—are surprising only in two ways:

1. It is surprising that any fish at all can live in the stream.
2. It is surprising that the people of Jackson County have permitted Bear Creek to be

operated as an "open sewer" for so many years.

The revolting condition of Bear Creek—potentially a valuable recreational and esthetic resource—is no secret. Everyone we've talked to deplors it, and says, in effect, "Something should be done." But nothing has been done.

We suggest:

That the parks and recreation commissions of both Medford and Jackson County consider how Bear Creek could best be fitted

into a long-range plan of improvement for recreational purposes;

That the newly-formed pollution control board of the county, in cooperation with such civic-minded groups as the Sportsmen and others concerned with such problems, find out what needs to be done to clear up pollution;

That Ashland, Talent, Phoenix, Medford, and Central Point and the county back them up with whatever sort of support is needed;

That the State sanitary authority be contacted to see if it can be of assistance;

That the State highway commission be made thoroughly aware of its responsibility for beautification of the Bear Creek area, if and when it cleaves Medford in twain by using Bear Creek as a freeway route;

That all good citizens support such actions.

The upstream irrigation districts, Medford and Talent, might have valuable suggestions as to how an adequate minimum streamflow could be maintained to prevent the creek from being nothing but a string of stagnant puddles in summertime, particularly in view of the possibility of more usable water resulting from the Talent project.

The State water resources board might have valuable suggestions, and furnish encouragement for the beneficial use of the creek.

If the Izaak Waltonians, sportsmen, garden clubs, civic organizations, PTA's, veterans organizations—and just plain people who are concerned—make it know that's what they want, Bear Creek could be converted from a 20-mile-long sewer into a 20-mile-long asset.

[From the Mail Tribune, Medford, Oreg., May 13, 1959]

BEAR CREEK—NOW IS THE TIME

The Jackson County chapter of the Izaak Walton League did this area a real service the other night by sponsoring a public discussion of Bear Creek, and the problems it poses in the form of pollution and waste of a resource.

The creek, as it is now, is a waste, too. Once it was a pleasant, fresh little stream. Now it is little better than an open sewer. Portions of it are still attractive—at a distance.

But for the rest, its recreational potentialities are almost all gone—simply as a result of normal human activities done without thought as to their consequences.

The discussion brought out the fact that there are dozens of causes for its present unhealthy condition, and that no single action is going to provide a solution.

But it also brought out the fact that there is widespread interest in the creek on the part of both groups and individuals. And, as the old saying goes, where there's a will there's a way.

Progress in cleaning up Bear Creek can be made, but it isn't going to happen all by itself. It is going to take effort and work by quite a few people, and very possibly some public funds—as well as "education" to avoid future abuses and mitigate present ones.

Bob Root, Medford orchardist and a member of the state water resources board, has been interested in this problem for a long time. His suggestion that the cooperation of the highway commission be solicited in doing some bank-cleaning work and landscaping of parklike approaches is a good one. We have reason to believe the commission already has this possibility in mind.

His second suggestion, that some means of maintaining a higher year-around minimum streamflow as a means of abating pollution, is another good one. County Judge Earl Miller's immediate response, in showing his willingness to consider this idea from the county's standpoint, is commendable.

The interest of the public health department, the State sanitary authority, and the State game commission is also to be praised and appreciated.

So, what next? No single agency of government has responsibility for all the varied factors involved in the Bear Creek problem. All of them, however, have some interest. So do many private groups—such as the

Waltonians and other sporting and conservation organizations.

So what about forming an unofficial but representative group dedicated to solutions for this situation? It doesn't much matter what it's called. It could be an inter-agency committee for Bear Creek, or a Bear Creek coordinating board, or whatever its members wanted. The important thing is that some action be taken.

It is particularly so at this time, for time is, as they say, of the essence.

Only right now can plans be drawn for presentation to the highway commission—for if the freeway is to be done right, the plans have to be made before, not after, it is built.

Only right now can firm plans be laid for use of surplus water from the Talent irrigation project. And this water, to bring the annual minimum flow up to 20 or 25 cubic feet per second, is at the heart of an approach to a solution.

And right now, when people are aware of pollution as a growing threat to the welfare, health, and economy of our pleasant valley, is the time to lay the basis for a broad program of study and education, to the end that Bear Creek can again be a credit, instead of a shameful nuisance.

Whoever takes the first step toward formation of such an organization, be he city or county officer, State official, private citizen or an officer of some interested organization, will earn the gratitude of the community.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 182. An act for the relief of Yong Chul Jurgens;

S. 190. An act for the relief of Melanie Hoffman; and

S. 770. An act for the relief of Feiga Altmann Rock.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21) favoring the suspension of deportation in the cases of certain aliens, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7086) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLS, Mr. FORAND, Mr. KING of California, Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MASON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1387. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary D'Agostino;

H.R. 1456. An act for the relief of Universal Trades, Inc.;

H.R. 2009. An act for the relief of James V. Williams;

H.R. 2107. An act for the relief of Michael D. Ovens;

H.R. 2296. An act for the relief of the estate of Seth E. Libby, Jr.;

H.R. 2695. An act for the relief of the Inter-County Telephone & Telegraph Co., Fort Myers, Fla.;

H.R. 3094. An act for the relief of Oakley O. Warren;

H.R. 3117. An act for the relief of Albert J. Hicks;

H.R. 4243. An act for the relief of Peter Sergeevich Deryabin, also known as Theodore Stanley Orel;

H.R. 4423. An act for the relief of F. H. Hillel Co.;

H.R. 4894. An act for the relief of the Georgia Kaolin Co.;

H.R. 5350. An act for the relief of Mary W. Greene;

H.R. 5357. An act for the relief of Loretta F. Ossorio;

H.R. 5873. An act for the relief of Clara H. Hall;

H.R. 5914. An act for the relief of Dr. Radboud Louwrens Beukenkamp;

H.R. 6490. An act for the relief of Colbert Colgate Held and Charles W. Shellhorn;

H.R. 6546. An act for the relief of Nancy Mae Floor;

H.R. 6714. An act for the relief of Abraham Fye;

H.R. 6717. An act for the relief of Robert N. Anthony;

H.R. 6718. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Albert E. Sherron (U.S. Army, retired);

H.R. 6955. An act for the relief of Sallie B. Dickens;

H.R. 7038. An act for the relief of the estate of Oshiro Shoko;

H.J. Res. 405. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H.J. Res. 406. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens; and

H.J. Res. 407. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 186) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

H.R. 1387. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary D'Agostino;

H.R. 1456. An act for the relief of Universal Trades, Inc.;

H.R. 2009. An act for the relief of James V. Williams;

H.R. 2107. An act for the relief of Michael D. Ovens;

H.R. 2296. An act for the relief of the estate of Seth E. Libby, Jr.;

H.R. 2695. An act for the relief of the Inter-County Telephone & Telegraph Co., Fort Myers, Fla.;

H.R. 3094. An act for the relief of Oakley O. Warren;

H.R. 3117. An act for the relief of Albert J. Hicks;

H.R. 4243. An act for the relief of Peter Sergeevich Deryabin, also known as Theodore Stanley Orel;

H.R. 4423. An act for the relief of F. H. Hillel Co.;

H.R. 4894. An act for the relief of the Georgia Kaolin Co.;

H.R. 5350. An act for the relief of Mary W. Greene;

H.R. 5357. An act for the relief of Loretta F. Ossorio;

for proposing the schedule—I shall ask that the Senate convene tomorrow morning at 9:30, and then have each Senator make whatever remarks he may wish to make; and I shall do all I can to have the Senate vote on the tax bill as soon as possible.

I did all I could to have the hearings on it held as quickly as possible. I have pointed out that the committee has voted on the amendments, and that the earliest possible time to have the bill taken up on the floor of the Senate will be tomorrow morning. The hearings are available; and, so far as I am concerned, I want the matter decided.

So, Mr. President, I ask that the Chair submit to the Senate my proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; but I hope the Senators will permit the vote on the appropriation bill to be taken soon.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to be as polite as possible in connection with this matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is fine.

My friend, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], is anxious to have the vote taken on the appropriation bill.

However, I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, when the Senator from Texas said I had informally agreed that the bill should not go over until next week, he was correct. But at that time I did not understand that there was to be the hegira, so to speak, to the St. Lawrence, and that it would take away so many of our Members.

I have looked at the list of those who will leave early in the morning, and also the list of those who will leave later. I do not think those who leave later should be excluded from our consideration in connection with this matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have no knowledge about that, except that the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] said that he and his group would leave late tomorrow evening. I have not attempted to ascertain how Senators are grouped in that connection; but I shall be glad to have Senators arrange pairs, if necessary.

I was trying to arrange the matter so that the maximum number of Senators would have an opportunity to vote. How Senators may be divided or grouped I do not know. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] was arranging to be absent, but he was not objecting to the request. I do not know how he would vote on this measure.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] stated that he would be absent, beginning late in the evening.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Other Senators in addition to myself are involved. I have checked with them here on the floor. They say they are willing to remain here until midnight, tomorrow, if necessary, and then leave the following morning.

We are willing to change our arrangements, if necessary. We think the proposed arrangement would take care of the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I submit my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement, as modified?

Mr. CLARK. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I give notice that we plan to bring up the tax bill tomorrow; and I hope all Senators who can be present will be here.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I should like to commend the Senator from Texas for his efforts to have the tax bill brought before the Senate and voted on at an early date.

I desire to point out that the bill involves over \$3 billion in revenue, which is more than \$9 million per day. If the bill is not passed and is not signed by the President by Tuesday night, that will not necessarily mean just a \$9 million per day loss in revenue; it will mean that certain excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and automobiles will be eliminated. Dealers will then be able to dump their inventories in wholesale quantities the following day without payment of this tax; and in that event the loss of revenue to the Government would be, not \$9 million but perhaps as much as \$100 million, as people stocked up and purchased in advance. It is impossible to impose retroactive taxes on any of these items. Failure to enact this bill by as much as 1 day after June 30 not only could result in substantial loss in revenue but would demoralize the retail markets for the item involved.

This bill must go to conference after the Senate acts, therefore it is imperative that we not delay consideration beyond this week.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield briefly.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho inquired when the bill came from the House of Representatives.

The bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives on June 9. The bill went to the Senate Finance Committee on June 10. Then the bill was sent to the Treasury, to obtain its recommendations. It was then necessary for the Finance Committee to hold hearings. Additional hearings were requested by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and by other Members of the Senate who desired to be heard. The Finance Committee reported the bill this morning.

I submit that in the case of a bill which involves \$3 billion, that is expeditious action—in 2 weeks.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until tomorrow morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6769), making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and other purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am indeed gratified to see that the Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations bill for 1960 an appropriation of \$933,172,800 for the Public Health Service, most of which is for research work and facilities in the National Institutes of Health.

This recommendation is much more realistic than the recommendations of the administration and the House of Representatives, and I wish again to commend the members of the Subcommittee on Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, including their distinguished chairman, Senator LISTER HILL, for facing with forthrightness the myriad health problems confronting us today.

Also, I wish to commend the NIH for its outstanding work against the various diseases and afflictions which are constantly crippling and snuffing out the lives of thousands of individuals.

Disease is a problem we cannot wish away. We must work, and work diligently, to determine its cause and to determine an effective solution. Research is the answer to dread diseases. Fundamental and applied research have astounded us in bringing some things which money cannot buy. I am speaking of the reduction in disability, lengthening of productive life, good health, happiness, and high morale.

The struggle against disease is not limited by national boundaries and ideologies. Indeed, all nations are challenged to mobilize their resources against disease.

Mr. President, the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee suggests to me that our resources, through NIH, will be mobilized in the next fiscal year against disease. It is my firm belief that we will not relent in our efforts until we can hail ourselves as the victors over disease.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that the pending question is

on agreeing to the request for the yeas and nays on the question of final passage of the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; on that question the yeas and nays have already been ordered.

The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE and Mr. O'MAHONEY] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official business, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 84, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—84

Aiken	Green	Monroney
Allott	Gruening	Morse
Anderson	Hart	Morton
Bartlett	Hartke	Moss
Beall	Hayden	Mundt
Bible	Hennings	Murray
Byrd, W. Va.	Hill	Muskie
Cannon	Holland	Neuberger
Capehart	Humphrey	Pastore
Carlson	Jackson	Prouty
Carroll	Javits	Proxmire
Case, N.J.	Johnson, Tex.	Randolph
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Robertson
Chavez	Jordan	Russell
Church	Keating	Saltonstall
Clark	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Cooper	Kennedy	Scott
Cotton	Kerr	Smathers
Dodd	Kuchel	Smith
Douglas	Langer	Sparkman
Dworshak	Lausche	Stennis
Eastland	Long	Symington
Ellender	McCarthy	Talmadge
Engle	McClellan	Wiley
Ervin	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Frear	Magnuson	Yarborough
Fulbright	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Martin	Young, Ohio

NAYS—10

Bennett	Dirksen	Thurmond
Bush	Goldwater	Williams, Del.
Butler	Hickenlooper	
Curtis	Hruska	

NOT VOTING—4

Bridges	McGee	O'Mahoney
Byrd, Va.		

So the bill (H.R. 6769) was passed.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MAG-

NUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. KUCHEL, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION, 1960

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7176) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS DURING RE- CESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate committees be authorized to file reports during the recess or adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPUTATION AND STANDING OF THE SENATE

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I am very happy to see my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on the floor today. I suggested to my friend the other day that I would have some additional remarks to make commenting on what he said in the course of the debate; in fact, in the course of several debates. Before leaving for the weekend I advised the Senator by mail of this intent, and I telephoned his office this morning to inform him in person.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. Those Senators desiring to converse will retire to the cloakrooms.

The Senator from Arizona may proceed.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, today I wish to address the Senate of the United States upon a subject which causes me great concern. Traveling throughout the Nation my attention has been repeatedly invited to the low esteem in which this great legislative body is being regarded by substantial segments of our population.

Into my office come many foreign publications which contain references of nature derogatory to the Senate of the United States. Friendly nations are perplexed and worried. Communist propagandists are elated.

The reputation of the Senate of the United States as the greatest deliberative body on the face of the earth is precious. This reputation has been earned as a result of the efforts of people who have preceded us in this body. Their judicial, mature consideration of our Nation's problems have become a part of our legislative heritage.

Dignity, integrity, and honor have characterized this assemblage for over 150 years. Occasionally there have been Members whose conduct has degraded these Halls. However, usually their tenure herein has been very brief.

Though the Senate is a continuing body, its good reputation is not necessarily permanent. It must be maintained by each Senator, each in his own time, each by his own conduct. Since we form a sovereign body we must monitor our own behavior. I suggest to my colleagues that this Senate is doing little to enhance the legacy which we have received from the past.

There are those who believe that certain recent performances on the floor of the Senate have been unconscionable and tend to undermine the reputation of this assembly, both here and abroad, both with our friends and with our opponents.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no Senator can be called to account except by the Senate for any statement which he has uttered on this floor. This is a wise provision intended to guarantee that no tyrant can ever still the voice of freedom; but, like every privilege, it has a corollary responsibility.

Being immune from the normal legal processes of slander and libel, it is all the more necessary that every Senator of this U.S. Senate exercise extreme caution when referring to the character, the integrity, and the loyalty of persons who have no correspondingly equal recourse from his comments.

The normal rules of evidence and presumption of innocence which characterize our Anglo-Saxon legal traditions should certainly be observed by Senators who attack those who cannot fight back. This is but simple justice and fair play.

Those who use the constitutional protection of senatorial immunity to conduct slanderous attacks on individuals may turn a great freedom into a monstrous vice.

Mr. President, I might remind my colleagues that the Standing Rules of the Senate of the United States provide, rule XIX, clause 2:

No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

It is not my intention to in any way infringe upon this rule. However, there is nothing in the rules of the Senate which deprives me of the opportunity and privilege of quoting remarks of other Senators made both on the floor of the Senate and via the press, the radio, and television, and expressing my personal disagreement concerning those remarks.

Much has been said in the last few years by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] from which I desire to dissociate myself.

Sometimes when only one side of the story is reported, people at home and abroad might be led to the conclusion that in silence there is assent. All too often wild and undocumented accusations receive the headlines while many who hold other views remain quiet.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 26, 1959
86th-1st, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported resolution disapproving reorganization plan to transfer forest land authorities from Interior to USDA. House received from President proposed appropriations for mutual security program. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported appropriation continuation measure.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY; REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 295, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 which would transfer certain forest land authorities from Interior to USDA (H. Rept. 586). p. 10917
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (June 25) without amendment H. J. Res. 439, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations after June 30 pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills; (H. Rept. 578). p. 10917
3. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, in the amount of \$3,929,995,000, for the mutual security programs (H. Doc. 188). p. 10916
4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 7978 (H. Rept. 579). (pp. 10889, 10917)
See Digest 106 for items of interest to this Department.

5. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 726, to amend the Clayton Act so as to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders issued under the act (H. Rept. 580). p. 10917
6. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7577, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (H. Rept. 581). p. 10917
7. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6769 (p. 10889). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the President the annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program (S. Doc. 31). p. 10890
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Several Representatives spoke in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act. pp. 10890, 10891-2, 10893-909
10. TEXTILES; COTTON. Rep. Dorn criticized the "unrealistic Government cotton program," and contended that "consumers of cotton textiles have seen the retail prices for such products decline in the past 10 years while the farm value of cotton in these products increased." p. 10892
11. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAYS. Rep. Johansen opposed enactment of H. R. 5752, to grant time off for Federal employees for holidays falling on Saturdays, and inserted a letter he had sent his colleagues opposing the bill. pp. 10892-3
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 10916

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. LIBRARIES. Rep. Madden inserted a speech by the President of the American Library Association expressing the Association's thanks to Congress for enacting legislation aiding the library field. pp. A5524-5
14. RECLAMATION. Rep. Burdick inserted a resolution by the N. Dak. State Water Conservation Commission urging restoration of the House reduction in the 1960 Public Works budget for the Garrison Diversion Unit. p. A5525.
15. WHEAT. Rep. Burdick inserted a GTA article commending the wheat bill and criticizing Life magazine's view of farmers. pp. A5526-7
16. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Dorn, S. C., inserted a letter criticizing the price support program as a "subsidy ... for the favored few." p. A5536
17. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted an article stating that a minimum or no acreage restriction will cause an all-time high in corn yield and that Congress may have to apply stricter Government production controls on corn. p. A5540
18. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted a table, "Congressional Districts with Labor Markets Suffering from Substantial Labor Surplus," giving approximate dates for eligibility for aid under the area redevelopment bill. pp. A5544-8

section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for dividends received by individuals. The amount of the credit is (subject to certain specified limitations) 4 percent of the dividends which are received by individuals from domestic corporations and are included in gross income. Under the amendment, the repeal would be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment added to the bill a new section 7, increasing the maximum amount of the State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act (titles I, IV, X, and XIV, relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, respectively). Under the new section 7, the maximum amount of State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the basic formula in titles I, X, and XIV (at the rate of four-fifths of the first \$30 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) would be increased from \$65 to \$75 per recipient, with a corresponding increase in the formula for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam (which is on a 50-50 matching basis) from \$35 to \$38. The maximum amount of State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the basic formula in title IV (which is presently at the rate of fourteen-seventenths of the first \$17 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) would be increased from \$30 to \$33 per recipient (and the rate of Federal participation increased to five-sixths of the first \$18 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder), with a corresponding increase in the formula for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam (which is on a 50-50 matching basis) from \$18 to \$20 per recipient. In addition, the ceiling on the "Federal percentage" (applicable to States other than Hawaii) would be increased from 65 to 70 per centum. The amendments made by the new section 7 would generally become effective October 1, 1959.

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment added to the bill a new section 8, increasing the rate of Federal participation in the expenditures made by certain States under titles I, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act (relating to old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, respectively). Under the new section 8, this rate would be increased from four-fifths of the first \$30 per recipient (and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) to five-sixths of the first \$36 per recipient (and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) in any State where the per capita income is less than 60 percent of the average per capita income of the United States. The amendments made by the new section 8 would become effective with the quarter commencing October 1, 1959.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
RICHARD M. SIMPSON,
N. M. MASON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, with Senate amend-

ments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, DEN-
TON, CANNON, LAIRD, and TABER.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1960 (Rept. No. 579), which was read a first and second time and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OSTERTAG reserved all points of order on the bill.

VETERANS OF THE FRENCH RESISTANCE GROUP

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with particular pleasure that I announce to the House that among our guests at the Capitol today there is a group of 45 brave and dedicated men and women who are veterans of the resistance group which served so valiantly in France during the dark days of World War II. These loyal patriots are here as guests of the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services of the United States. It will be recalled by my colleagues in the House that this group worked very closely with representatives of our own Nation in achieving the victory that finally was gained for the allied cause. Their service to France and to the Allies was monumental and was at great risk to themselves.

It is always with pride that I recall the fact that France is our oldest ally, and that the bonds which cement our friendship are forged in mutual trust and understanding. Our guests today are representative of the finest traditions of that great nation. By their bravery and devotion during World War II, these members of the resistance group helped to keep alive the flame of love for liberty and democracy which in France has always characterized that great and freedom-loving democracy.

I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of those who are here as representatives of all who served in the French resistance movement:

Gilbert Grandval, Paris, secrétaire général à la Marine Marchande; Jean Baldensberger, Raymond Basset, Mlle. Anne-Marie Bauer, Mme. de la Begassiere, Paris; Albert Marcel Blot, Meudon; Edmond Bricout, Gouy; Gilbert Bugeac, Limoges; Rene Cailleaud, Michel Calsacy, Paris; Noel Abbe Carlotti, Indre; Marcel Chaumien, Mme. Denise Colin, Jean Joseph Coppier, Paris; Mlle. Madeleine Desanges, Grasse; Marcel Descours, Lyon; Pierre Deshayes, Lille; Mme. Laure Diebold, Lyon; Robert Dupuis, Charleville; Maxime Leon Fischer, Pierre Fourcaud, Paris; Charles Franc, Malaville; Henri Guillermin, Vanves;

Maurice Hechmann, Toul; Pierre Henne-guier, Montmorency; Andre Jarrot, Paris; Jean Lardan, Lyon; Jean Lapeyre-Men-signac, Nontron; Albert Le Lay, Bayonne; Roger Paul Lebas, Paris; Roger Lebon, Boulogne; Mme. Elizabeth de Lipkowski, Roger Marie Lucien Louis, Paris; Mme. Jacqueline de Marclilly, Versailles; Andre Charles Mawoix, Foch-Jarville; Joseph Mon-jaret, Chatou; Louis Mouchon, Paris; Rene Obadia, Rouen; Hubert Paul Perin, Paris; Roger Perrin, Marseille; Lucien Picard, Seurre; Rene Jean Pouzet, Nouvelle Cite; Jean Francois Pralon, Corbigny; Jean Pierre Rosselli, Paris; Paul Schmidt, Versailles; Joel Le Tac, Mme. Yves Le Tac, Jean de Roquefort, Philippe M. de Vomecourt, Andre de Wavrin, Paris.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Speaker and I have had the honor and the pleasure through the courtesy of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] and our friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN], of meeting the distinguished ladies and gentlemen, and I want to join my friend in the remarks that he has made and express the pleasure that both the Speaker and I had in meeting these distinguished and courageous ladies and gentlemen.

Throughout the ages we have heard the clarion call of men and women everywhere who want to be free, and that has been "Where law ceases, tyranny starts." Another clarion call which we in America are more familiar with is "Give me liberty or give me death." Those phrases or slogans represent the hopes and aspirations of men and women of all generations of yesterday who believed in freedom, the inherent rights possessed by the individual, who believed in a "Government of laws under God." These ladies and gentlemen, in the most trying period in the world's history, have evidenced the strength of the spirit of the individual who wants to be free under their own laws, and that they would rather die than be denied freedom. It is that spirit that we need in the world of today, the spirit of men and women everywhere, not only in the United States but throughout the entire world, who want to possess liberty under their own laws, in accordance with their own cultures. These ladies and gentlemen are living evidences and symbols, through hard experience under the most cruel conditions imaginable, of the determination of the human being for liberty and for independence. And, as long as that spirit exists, we need never fear the forces of totalitarianism, vicious or otherwise.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House and the Nation are grateful for the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I would like to express the feeling of great and high respect which I am sure we all hold for these people for whom liberty has meant so much to them that they were willing to undergo the sacrifices that

they have made. I think to all of us the word "liberty" or "liberte" has been identified with France. It was one of the rallying cries and symbols of that great republic. These people certainly personify the greatest determination that liberty is not just a word but is something to suffer and, if need be, to die for. We are all honored for their presence in the Capitol today.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege this morning to greet our distinguished guests in behalf of the minority leader who is necessarily absent today.

I do not know how freedom-loving people can adequately express their appreciation to this splendid group of freedom fighters and the many thousands of others they represent. It is my understanding that this group of 45 represents 100,000 of these valiant heroes of France. They suffered untold hardships and suffered many adversities, but uppermost in their minds was their love for freedom, not only freedom for their beloved country, France, but freedom for all the freedom-loving nations of the world. And so it is a real privilege to have them here, to wish them Godspeed and to assure them that their friends here in America deeply appreciate their valliant efforts and the fine contribution they have made to world peace.

Mr. SIKES. May I thank the distinguished acting minority leader for his comments.

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 31)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit the third annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. This report is submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 350 (e) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Through the trade agreements program the United States plays a sound role in fostering the healthy and mutually beneficial international trade so necessary to the economic well-being of the free world and the promotion of higher standards of living in all nations, including the United States.

Although total world trade declined somewhat from 1957, several developments in 1958 hold great promise for the future. The treaty establishing the European Economic Community entered into effect. The currencies of most Western European countries were made convertible for nonresidents, a move which should facilitate early and substantial progress in the further elimination of quantitative trade restrictions.

And at home the 4-year extension of the trade agreements legislation enabled the United States to begin preparations for reciprocal tariff negotiations among the countries participating in the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade.

In the coming months and years there will be many complex problems connected with the emergence of the European Common Market and with possible developments toward regional economic integration in other areas of the world as well. In addition we shall continue to face the problems of the less developed countries and the Communist attempts at economic penetration throughout the free world. Such problems emphasize anew the compelling need for wise policies in the field of trade. For U.S. leadership in these matters the trade agreements program will remain an indispensable instrument.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 1959.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 308

Whereas June 26, 1959, marks the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act; and

Whereas the year 1959 marks the 50th anniversary of the passage of the first State law to permit the chartering of credit unions in the United States; and

Whereas more than 19,000 credit unions in the United States are now providing such illustrious service to our citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its greetings and felicitations to the 10,000,000 credit-union members and volunteer officers on the occasion of the celebration of these historic anniversaries which commemorate these years of fine service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR FIEDLER—30TH ANNIVERSARY AS CONDUCTOR OF BOSTON POPS CONCERTS

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 232

Concurrent resolution honoring Arthur Fiedler on his 30th anniversary as conductor of the Boston Pops Concerts

Whereas Arthur Fiedler has been conductor of the Boston Pops Concerts for 30 years, one of the longest tenures in musical history; and

Whereas Arthur Fiedler's personality, flair, and sound musicianship have made these concerts known throughout the world; and

Whereas Arthur Fiedler has made an enormous world public aware of the charm and satisfaction of good popular music played by a symphony orchestra; and

Whereas in these 30 years Arthur Fiedler has led over 2,000 concerts in this country and abroad heard by audiences of many millions; and

Whereas Arthur Fiedler has spread the pleasure of music to millions more by means of radio, television, and sound recordings; and

Whereas Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops Orchestra in these 30 years have come to occupy a unique position in the musical history of Boston, the United States of America, and the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America, hereby heartily congratulates Arthur Fiedler on his 30th anniversary as conductor of the Boston Pops Concerts and expresses the gratitude of the Nation for his contribution to our cultural life and musical heritage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not object—I am glad to cooperate and join with my distinguished friend from Massachusetts in this resolution. Mr. Fiedler is not only highly esteemed but deeply respected by millions of music lovers throughout the world.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I introduce a concurrent resolution honoring Mr. Arthur Fiedler on the 30th anniversary of his association as conductor with the Boston Pops Orchestra. Tomorrow evening, the Boston community and the musical world will pay honor to Mr. Fiedler on this special anniversary. Mr. Fiedler has not only been a great musical leader, but also a fine musical educator. The Boston Pops has been a great popularizer of musical works and has also been an important innovator and performer of first works. Moreover, Mr. Fiedler has generously and wisely guided the musical careers of many younger performers and

June 29, 1955

16. CULTURAL INTERCHANCE. Sen. Johnson, for himself and others, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 2135, to promote foreign relations by providing for the establishment of a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West in Hawaii, which was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. p. 11004
17. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960; FARM LABOR. The report of the Appropriations Committee on this bill, H. R. 6769, includes the following statement regarding the issuance of rules by the Labor Department with respect to agricultural employment:

"It has come to the attention of the committee that the Department of Labor has had under consideration the issuance of rules under the Wagner-Peyser Act, which would require farmers with respect to agricultural employment to submit to regulation by the Department over farm housing, transportation, wages and hours, and related matters. ... Congress has consistently exempted agriculture from such controls because of the great difference between conditions affecting agriculture and those affecting industry. Therefore, in providing funds for the carrying out of the Bureau of Employment Security programs, it is directed that such funds not be used directly or indirectly to impose with respect to agricultural employment regulations relating to wages, hours, bargaining, or other conditions of employment, except as may be expressly authorized by law."
18. PRICE STABILITY; INFLATION. Sen. Bush inserted and Sen. Johnson criticized the report by the "Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth -- Interim Report to the President," and Sen. Bush explained that it discusses the "evils and cruelties of inflation," and suggests a three point program making "price stability an explicit object of national policy; a call for a balancing of the budget without any shadow of doubt; and a call for firm controls over the quantity of money and credit." Secretary Benson is a member of this Committee. pp. 10934-5, 10987-96, 10920
19. FARM LABOR. Received from the California Legislature a resolution urging Congress to enact a Federal minimum wage law for agricultural workers. p. 10922
20. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 281, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a reregulating reservoir and other works at the Burns Creek site in the upper Snake River Valley, Idaho (S. Rept. 439). p. 10924
21. ELECTRIFICATION; FEDERAL STATE RELATIONS. Sen. Kefauver inserted a resolution of the American Public Power Association requesting the appropriate committees in Congress "to investigate the propaganda advertising of the private power companies to determine what legislation is needed to protect the rate-paying public from misrepresentation of the facts regarding one of the Nation's essential industries and to determine if the Nation's taxpayers and ratepayers are being unjustly charged for propaganda ..." p. 10923

Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a letter from the Va. Association of Electric Cooperatives disassociating this group from opposition to H. R. 3, concerning the effect of acts of Congress on State laws, which stand was taken by Clyde Ellis, general manager of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. p. 10996

22. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Kennedy inserted a Mass. union resolution urging the early enactment of S. 722, the Douglas-Flood area redevelopment bill (House Committee version). pp. 10923-4
- Sen. Byrd, W. Va., urged Congress to pass and the President to sign S. 722, the area redevelopment bill and stated that "our national security and our good business sense demand that we make this investment in human lives and in our economic future." pp. 10948-50
23. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Wiley stressed the importance of healthy relations with Canada concerning the solution of our common water resource problems. pp. 10929-31.
24. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Young, Ohio, stated that had he been present he would have voted against increasing the national debt ceiling and continued by saying "were the Eisenhower administration and the Congress to practice rigid economy in Government ..., the President would not have found it necessary to ask us to increase the debt ceiling." p. 10935
25. MUTUAL SECURITY. Sen. Fulbright inserted a letter by Sen. Aiken, "To Launch Mutual Aid -- Changes In Bill Said To Reflect Bipartisan Thinking." pp. 10935-6
- Sen. Javits inserted an explanation of his amendment to S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill, concerning a continuation of the studies of the place of private enterprise in the foreign policy of the U. S. p. 11003
26. COUNTRY LIFE. Sen. Wiley inserted several letters from county agricultural agents favoring enactment of his bill, S. 265, to establish a Country Life Commission. pp. 10937-8
27. CREDIT UNIONS. Sen. Hartke commended the activities of the country's credit unions. p. 10942
28. BUDGET. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted a report by the Tax Foundation, Inc., "Tax Foundation Review of Budgetary Actions in Congress as of June 29, 1959," including a table of "new obligational authority in appropriation and other bills." pp. 10996-7
29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. At the request of Sen. Johnson, the Senate dispensed with the call of the calendar. Sen. Johnson announced that high priority would be given this week to S. 1451, the mutual security, H. R. 3610, the TVA self-financing bill, and H. R. 5674, the military construction bill, including the use of funds obtained under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing. pp. 10947-8, 10986

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson inserting an editorial, "Water, Water Everywhere An Early Likelihood," discussing the saline-water conversion program in the perspective of long-range, national needs. pp. A5567-8
31. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting an article describing a cigarette that is now being produced without the use of tobacco. pp. A 5581-2
32. CREDIT UNIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. Burdick commending the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of credit unions. pp. A5582-3

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of July 29, 1959
86th-1st, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Dirksen defended Department's record in submitting farm program legislation. House passed mutual security appropriation bill. Both Houses passed appropriation continuation measure. Senate passed bill to increase salaries of Administrative Assistant Secretaries. House received conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sen. Symington introduced and discussed bill to compensate producers under soil bank program for actions based on erroneous information.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1845, to increase the salaries of Administrative Assistant Secretaries, including this Department, to \$19,000 per annum. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to fix the annual rates of basic compensation of examiners-in-chief of patents, subject to approval of the Civil Service Commission. pp. 13337-8
2. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 475, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations to departments and agencies for August pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 13334, 13355-6
3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Dirksen defended the record of this Department against charges that it had not submitted to Congress adequate drafts of farm program

legislation, listed instances in which such legislation has been submitted during this session, inserted testimony by the Secretary before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on the matter, and stated "There is the chronology, in all its naked boldness; and I know of no way that it can be denied, and I know of no way that it can be denied that the responsibility is not on the Department of Agriculture. The responsibility is on Congress." p. 13305

4. MONOPOLIES. Passed with amendments S. 716, to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws. pp. 13323-33
5. COTTON IMPORTS. Sen. Jordan urged that restrictions be placed on the importation of cotton textiles now, stating that "In the years to come, it will be incomparably harder to place restraints on imports." p. 13301
6. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Randolph urged the enactment of area redevelopment legislation. p. 13304
7. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sens. Javits and Young, O., debated the merits of increasing Federal expenditures for civil defense protection. pp. 13313-5
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Keating inserted an article by Under Secretary of State Dillon, "Imperatives of International Economic Growth," discussing the importance of foreign economic aid. pp. 13299-301

HOUSE

9. MUTUAL SECURITY. Passed, 279 to 136, with amendments H. R. 8385, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1960, after rejecting a motion to recommit (see Digest 127 for a summary of the amendments considered and for a listing of the provisions of the bill affecting this Department). pp. 13354-5, 13366-7
10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 7509.(p. 13355). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
11. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6769 (H. Rept. 734). pp. 13357-8, ~~13361~~
An amendment concerning the promotion and further development of vocational education and one concerning research and training grants for vocational rehabilitation were reported in disagreement (on the latter amendment it was agreed to make a motion providing for \$12,700,000). Another amendment provides that the apportionment to the States under certain sections of the bill for vocational rehabilitation will be on the basis of \$29,267,081.
12. INSECTICIDES. Concurred in the Senate amendment (a clerical error) to H. R. 6436, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act so as to include nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants, and dessicants (p. 13356). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed to a resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) which corrected a technical error in S. 1928, to provide for U. S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank (p. 13356). This bill (S. 1928) will now be sent to the President.
14. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received the conference report on H. R. 5674, to authorize construction at military installations including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction (H. Rept. 729). pp. 13342-54, 13380

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

JULY 29, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6769]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 39, 41, and 45.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 27, and 38 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,452,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$186,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$45,994,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$91,257,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$68,090,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$62,237,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,019,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$46,862,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,054,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,487,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21, 26, 40, 42, 43, and 44.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MIKE MONRONEY,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Deletes language inserted by the Senate to authorize the use of funds for payment of rent in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Amendment No. 2—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$9,519,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,419,500 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

Amendment No. 3—*Construction*: Appropriates \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 4—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Provides that the apportionment to the States under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,367,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6—*Grants for library services*: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made to restore the appropriation of \$6,000,000 proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate and to provide that the figure of \$7,500,000 inserted by the Senate shall be used as the basis for making allotments to the States.

Amendment No. 7—*Defense educational activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8—*Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded*: Reported in disagreement.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 9—*Research and training*: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made to appropriate \$12,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,500,000 as proposed by the House with a provision that the \$200,000 added by the Senate for the project at the Army-Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Ark., is the final appropriation for this purpose.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 10: Provides that the Surgeon General may employ consultants or individual scientists for limited periods of time at rates not to exceed \$19,000 per annum as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 per annum as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11—*Control of tuberculosis*: Appropriates \$6,452,000 instead of \$5,452,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,952,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—*Control of tuberculosis*: Provides that, of the total funds appropriated, \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—*Sanitary engineering activities*: Appropriates \$15,640,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,590,000 as proposed by the House. From material which the Department submitted to the conferees concerning the effect of the House and Senate action, it was obvious that the Department has failed to make the adjustments necessary to carry out the desires of the House, as expressed in the House committee report, with regard to activities in connection with interstate shipment of milk, shellfish sanitation, and inspection of interstate carriers. The conferees are agreed that the Department should consider the House report on this matter as being instructions.

Amendments Nos. 14 through 20—*Grants for hospital construction*: Appropriate \$186,200,000 instead of \$143,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide for allocation of these funds as follows: for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$150,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$121,500,000 as proposed by the House; for facilities pursuant to part G, \$35,000,000 instead of \$21,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$7,500,000 instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$7,500,000 instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for rehabilitation facilities, \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House; for nursing homes, \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—*Grants for hospital construction*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—*Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services*: Appropriates \$1,650,000 instead of \$1,604,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,777,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—*Hospitals and medical care*: Restores provision of the House stricken by the Senate which provides that \$2,167,000 shall be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Amendment No. 24—*Hospitals and medical care*: Appropriates \$45,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$43,633,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—*Hospitals and medical care*: Provides \$1,000,000 for payments to the Territory of Hawaii as proposed by the House instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that if the Federal Government should bear 100 percent of the cost for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy in Hawaii, then the Federal Government should administer the program directly.

Amendment No. 26—*Dependents' medical care*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27—*Foreign quarantine activities*: Appropriates \$4,685,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,460,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28—*General research and services, National Institutes of Health*: Appropriates \$45,994,000 instead of \$36,404,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,585,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*National Cancer Institute*: Appropriates \$91,257,000 instead of \$83,308,000 as proposed by the House and \$110,203,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—*Mental health activities*: Appropriates \$68,090,000 instead of \$60,409,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,986,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—*National Heart Institute*: Appropriates \$62,237,000 instead of \$52,744,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*Dental health activities*: Appropriates \$10,019,000 instead of \$9,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,164,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—*Arthritis and metabolic disease activities*: Appropriates \$46,862,000 instead of \$37,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$51,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Appropriates \$34,054,000 instead of \$30,286,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Provides \$150,000 for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—*Allergy and infectious disease activities*: Deletes language inserted by the Senate to authorize the use of funds available to the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for plans and specifications.

Amendment No. 37—*Neurology and blindness activities*: Appropriates \$41,487,000 instead of \$33,613,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,966,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The appropriations for the National Institutes of Health were agreed upon with the distinct understanding of the managers on the

part of both the House and the Senate that there should be no reduction in the high standards for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations.

Amendment No. 38—*Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Mont.*: Appropriates \$150,000 for the construction of quarters at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., for small animals as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—*Retired pay of commissioned officers*: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide for an indefinite appropriation to make payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 40—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*General provisions*: Limits the amount which may be paid to any recipient of a research project grant, for the indirect expenses in connection with such project, to 15 percent of the direct costs as proposed by the House instead of 25 percent of the direct costs as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 42 through 44—*General provisions*: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 45—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,905,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,949,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are agreed that no funds are provided in the bill for the reorganization of regional offices or the realinement of regions. Since no funds were even budgeted for such purposes, the legislative intent is clear.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. LANE'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 734)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 39, 41, and 45.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 27, and 38 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,452,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$186,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$45,994,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$91,257,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$68,090,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$62,237,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,019,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$46,862,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$34,054,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,487,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21, 26, 40, 42, 43, and 44.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LISTER HILL,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN STENNIS,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
MIKE MONRONEY,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House, at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Standards

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Deletes language inserted by the Senate to authorize the use of funds for payment of rent in the District of Columbia.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Amendment No. 2—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$9,519,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,419,500 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Gallaudet College

Amendment No. 3—Construction: Appropriates \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Education

Amendment No. 4—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5—Promotion and further development of vocational education: Provides that the apportionment to the states under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,367,081 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 6—Grants for library services: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made to restore the appropriation of \$6,000,000 proposed by the House and stricken by the Senate and to provide that the figure of \$7,500,000 inserted by the Senate shall be used as the basis for making allotments to the states.

Amendment No. 7—Defense educational activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 8—Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded: Reported in disagreement.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Amendment No. 9—Research and training: Reported in disagreement. It was agreed that a motion will be made to appropriate \$12,700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,500,000 as proposed by the House with a provision that the \$200,000 added by the Senate for the project at the Army-Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas, is the final appropriation for this purpose.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 10: Provides that the Surgeon General may employ consultants or individual scientists for limited periods of time at rates not to exceed \$19,000 per annum as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 per annum as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11—Control of tuberculosis: Appropriates \$6,452,000 instead of \$5,452,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,952,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Control of tuberculosis: Provides that, of the total funds appropriated, \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13—Sanitary engineering activities: Appropriates \$15,640,000 as pro-

posed by the Senate instead of \$14,590,000 as proposed by the House. From material which the Department submitted to the Conferees concerning the effect of the House and Senate action, it was obvious that the Department has failed to make the adjustments necessary to carry out the desires of the House, as expressed in the House Committee Report, with regard to activities in connection with interstate shipment of milk, shellfish sanitation, and inspection of interstate carriers. The Conferees are agreed that the Department should consider the House Report on this matter as being instructions.

Amendments Nos. 14 through 20—Grants for hospital construction: Appropriates \$186,200,000 instead of \$143,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$211,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide for allocation of these funds as follows: for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$150,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$121,500,000 as proposed by the House; for facilities pursuant to part G, \$35,000,000 instead of \$21,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$7,500,000 instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$7,500,000 instead of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for rehabilitation facilities, \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House; for nursing homes, \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—Grants for hospital construction: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services: Appropriates \$1,650,000 instead of \$1,604,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,777,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23—Hospitals and medical care: Restores provision of the House stricken by the Senate which provides that \$2,167,000 shall be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

Amendment No. 24—Hospitals and medical care: Appropriates \$45,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$43,633,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Hospitals and medical care: Provides \$1,000,000 for payments to the Territory of Hawaii as proposed by the House instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that if the Federal Government should bear 100 per cent of the cost for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy in Hawaii, then the Federal Government should administer the program directly.

Amendment No. 26—Dependents' medical care: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27—Foreign quarantine activities: Appropriates \$4,685,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,460,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28—General research and services, National Institutes of Health: Appropriates \$45,994,000 instead of \$36,404,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,585,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—National Cancer Institute: Appropriates \$91,257,000 instead of \$83,308,000 as proposed by the House and \$110,203,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30—Mental health activities: Appropriates \$68,090,000 instead of \$60,409,000 as proposed by the House and \$79,986,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—National Heart Institute: Appropriates \$62,237,000 instead of \$52,744,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—Dental Health activities: Appropriates \$10,019,000 instead of \$9,725,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,164,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—Arthritis and metabolic disease activities: Appropriates \$46,862,000 instead of \$37,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$51,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Appropriates \$34,054,000 instead of \$30,286,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Provides \$150,000 for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute as proposed by the House instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—Allergy and infectious disease activities: Deletes language inserted by the Senate to authorize the use of funds available to the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory for plans and specifications.

Amendment No. 37—Neurology and blindness activities: Appropriates \$41,487,000 instead of \$33,613,000 as proposed by the House and \$48,966,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The appropriations for the National Institutes of Health were agreed upon with the distinct understanding of the managers on the part of both the House and the Senate that there should be no reduction in the high standards for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations.

Amendment No. 38—Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Montana: Appropriates \$150,000 for the construction of quarters at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, for small animals as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Retired pay of commissioned officers: Deletes language proposed by the Senate to provide for an indefinite appropriation to make payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependent's Medical Care Act.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 40—Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—General provisions: Limits the amount which may be paid to any recipient of a research project grant, for the indirect expenses in connection with such project, to 15 per centum of the direct costs as proposed by the House instead of 25 per centum of the direct costs as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 42 through 44—General provisions: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 45—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,905,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,949,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are agreed that no funds are provided in the bill for the reorganization of regional offices or the realignment of regions. Since no funds were even budgeted for such purposes, the legislative intent is clear.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

HABEAS CORPUS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 316 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3216) to amend section 2254 of title 28 of the United States Code in reference to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the usual 30 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE]; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 316 provides for the consideration of H.R. 3216, which would amend section 2254 of title 28 of the United States Code in reference to applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

The purpose of this legislation is to restrain the abuse of the use of the writ of habeas corpus in lower Federal courts by prisoners who have been convicted in State courts and who seek to have the action of the State courts reviewed by the lower Federal courts.

This legislation has the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States as well as the Attorney General of the United States. The principle of this legislation also has the approval of the conference of chief justices of the several States, the Nation Association of Attorneys General, and the section on judicial administration of the American Bar Association. It thus represents the considered judgment of the State and Federal judiciaries with respect to the delicate problem of conflicting jurisdiction between the State and Federal courts on habeas corpus.

The House Judiciary Committee has found that the courts are being burdened by thousands of groundless, if not fraudulent, claims. Very few of the persons who have been convicted here have had their constitutional rights violated in doing so. The committee wishes to emphasize that it is not the purpose of this legislation to close the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of July 30, 1959
86th-1st, No. 129

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7.

HOUSE

1. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6769, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13442-4, 13450-2, 13466-75
2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee voted to report, amended, (but did not actually report) H. R. 6904, to establish an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (p. D692). The Committee was authorized to file its report until midnight tonight, July 31 (p. 13486).
3. RESEARCH. The Science and Astronautics Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8284, to make various amendments to the National Science Foundation Act (H. Rept. 740). p. 13563

4. BUILDINGS. Received from GSA a report on lease agreements which do not bind the Government for periods in excess of 10 years which were entered into Jan. 2, 1959, through June 30, 1959 (p. 13563).
5. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5412, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to provide that lands conveyed under such Act for State park purposes shall not be subject to the 640-acre limitation (H. Rept. 738). p. 13563
6. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. ^{Both Houses} agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5674, the military construction bill which includes authority for the use of Public Law 480 foreign currencies. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13441-2, 13449-50, 13475-9
7. LOANS; BANKING. Passed without amendment H. R. 8160, to liberalize in several respects the limitations on borrowing and lending by national banks (see Digest 124 for summary of bill). pp. 13479-80, 13490-4
Passed without amendment H. R. 8159, to amend the national banking laws to clarify or eliminate ambiguities, repeal obsolete provisions (including provisions for national agricultural credit corporations), etc. pp. 13480-90
8. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8305, to make various amendments the Federal Credit Union Act, including provisions to increase the maximum maturities of loans from 3 to 5 years, increase signature loan limits from \$400 to \$1,000, etc. pp. 13479, 13494-511
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey charged that most of the big newspapers have a "strong bias toward the free-trade policy of the executive branch" and that this attitude is reflected in their news items. Several Representatives discussed this matter. pp. 13522-34
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted and discussed tables which, he said, indicate that the foreign aid program is resulting in increased foreign trade. pp. 13547-52
10. PERSONNEL. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 135, to provide an income tax credit in the case of civil-service annuities received by nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business with the U. S. p. D693
11. PAYROLLING. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3151, providing for withholding, for taxes by cities of 75,000 or more population, of Federal salaries. p. D693
12. CASEIN IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7456, to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of casein. p. D693
13. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Reuss defended the Ways and Means Committee's policy regarding management of the Federal debt, etc., against criticisms from the Federal Reserve Board, etc. pp. 13544-7
14. HOUSING. Rep. Rains criticized the President's veto of the housing bill. pp. 13514-22
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced next week's program as follows: Mon., Consent Calendar and suspensions including S. 1512, regarding Federal land banks; H. R. 7740, on acreage history and allotments; H. R. 6861, providing for State contributions to disaster relief; and S. 1289, extending the special milk program. Tues. and until terminated (if a rule is reported), the labor-management bill. p. 13466

Today I made a statement in the form of a press release suggesting that the Soviet Union be permitted to own and operate radio broadcasting stations in the United States, provided we were permitted to do the same thing in Russia. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 30.—U.S. Senator Prescott Bush proposed today that the United States permit the Soviet Union to own and operate radio and television broadcasting stations in this country if we may do the same in Russia.

"Vice President Nixon put his finger on what is perhaps the most important difference between American truth and Russian Pravda yesterday when he criticized the Kremlin for its practice of jamming U.S. broadcasts," Senator Bush said in a statement issued from his office.

"The Vice President was suggesting that freedom of speech could, better than anything else, lead to understanding between people. Mr. Khrushchev himself, in his telecast repartee with the Vice President, best demonstrated the need for such understanding when he expressed fear that his remarks might not be given a full and honest translation into English when broadcast in this country, which of course they were.

"These expressions by the visiting Vice President and his Kremlin host lead me to suggest a simple exchange of facilities which could open new doors of free speech and mutual respect and understanding between our two nations. I believe this is a fruitful time for us to make available to the U.S.S.R. important television and radio facilities in our country, fully owned and operated by Soviet personnel, if the United States is given similar facilities, under our full control, in Russia.

"Stations operated in the English language by Russians could bring to Americans the full picture of Soviet progress, information and ideas. Our American stations, in Russia, could present, in their language, the full and true story of our American culture, prosperity, and philosophy.

"With the Russians claiming the same dedication to peace that motivates our American diplomacy, this audio-visual exchanging of viewpoints and environments would inspire a truly wholesome competitive race for an increasingly better way of life for people everywhere. It should lead to an Olympics in ideology rivaling in friendly competitive atmosphere the great sports events between nations, with the world as a stadium.

"How much better and more effective this would be than the current arms race."

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, in an attempt to accommodate all Members of the Senate, since we will have several rollcalls this afternoon, it appears that at this point it might be desirable to have the conference report

on military construction authorization called up, and after it is called up the Senator from Mississippi informs me that he will make a very brief statement on it, and then we can have the yeas and nays ordered on it.

We would then like to call up the Health, Education, and Welfare conference report and have the yeas and nays ordered on it.

Then if there is further discussion in connection with the motion affecting the independent offices motion appropriation bill, or the military construction bill conference report or the HEW conference report, it could take place prior to the consecutive votes.

When we start to have the yeas and nays, we could have the votes follow each other so that Senators will not have to come to the Chamber and then return to their offices.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Mississippi be recognized to submit the conference report on the military construction authorization, report No. 729.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not rise to object, and I shall not object, but it seems to me that since we have completed the argument on the pending measure, the Senator from Texas might include in the unanimous-consent agreement that no further debate will take place.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Illinois would like to have 3 minutes on it, and I do not want to deprive him of it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Excepting that it seems to me there would be no use in getting all the Senators here and then having the same debate all over again.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Illinois says he will take only 3 minutes, and the Senator from Mississippi says he will take only 1 minute.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL, 1960—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5674) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of July 29, 1959, pp. 13342-13351, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to the conference report, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have a brief statement to make on certain major points involved in the conference report.

The report was signed by all the conferees on the part of the House and on the part of the Senate, and has been agreed to by the House. With respect to the net money figures in the bill, there was only about a \$14 million increase over the amount in the bill as passed by the Senate. This increase was primarily the result of reinserting in the bill a provision for six hospitals, which had been deleted by the Senate committee because it was felt the cost estimates were too high and unrealistic. It will be recalled that in the Senate committee's report it was pointed out that the committee did not question the need for the hospitals, but only questioned the cost estimates. The Department of Defense did subsequently submit revised figures in a lesser amount, and these were reduced still further by the conferees. It is believed much more realistic figures have now been arrived at, resulting in a substantial savings to the Government.

There are two or three language provisions which I should like to highlight. The first is section 412 of the bill. As the bill passed the Senate, this section would have prevented the appropriation of any funds after December 31, 1959, to or for the use of any armed forces for the design, development, or procurement of aircraft or missiles, unless the appropriation of such funds had been specifically authorized by legislation enacted after that date. It was agreed by the conferees that the words "design" and "development" should be stricken from the language, and that it be directed solely to the procurement of aircraft and missiles, and to include a similar requirement with respect to naval vessels. The conferees also agreed that the date after which authorization legislation would be necessary should be changed from December 31, 1959, to December 31, 1960. The conferees are in agreement that proper discharge of the legislative responsibilities of the Armed Services Committees required a review of these procurement programs, and that a thorough examination into these areas might serve to reduce the enormous cost of defense and be of assistance to the Committees on Appropriations in their consideration of the defense budget. The new section agreed to by the conferees will give the two committees a year to study the field of aircraft, missiles, and naval-vessel procurement, after which the committees will be ready to function in the legislative area and will be prepared to submit to their respective Houses soundly conceived and clearly presented programs for legislative consideration.

The next section I desire to mention is section 415. This section, as it passed the Senate, prohibits the use of mortgage proceeds for the purchase of title insurance and title search in connection with the construction of Capehart housing projects. The section provides that the Attorney General will furnish an opinion as to the sufficiency of title, and the Secretary of Defense will guarantee against any and all losses arising

against adverse claims to title. There is good authority, including the Comptroller General of the United States, to support the belief that this type of title search and title insurance by the Government is adequate, and should be acceptable to prospective mortgagees. A measure of uneasiness developed, however, in the minds of some of the Members of the Senate and the conferees, who feared that all prospective mortgagees might not readily distinguish between mortgages on Government property under full and complete guarantee by the United States, and private mortgages where commercial insurance may be a reasonable requirement. For this reason, the conferees added to the section a proviso allowing the Secretary of Defense to purchase commercial title search and insurance if he finds it impossible to secure the mortgages under the new policy established by section 415. However, any cost involved in the purchase of such insurance will be paid from appropriated funds already authorized for use by the Secretary of Defense, and not from mortgage proceeds upon which interest must be paid for a period of 25 years. A provision is made for surveillance by the Armed Services Committees.

Finally, I should like to call attention briefly to section 414 which extends the Capehart housing provisions of the National Housing Act to September 30, 1960, and limits to 20,000 units the number of Capehart units that may be contracted for until that time. Although there were substantial differences in the number of such units authorized in the House and Senate versions of the bill, many of them reflected plans of the Air Force that were not complete at the time when the House was considering the bill. The differences contained in the Senate bill were substantially agreed to, as well as the limitation on the number of units to be contracted for during the next 15 months.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the principal items in controversy were the ones the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] has mentioned.

With respect to them, I should like to say that considerable concern was expressed by various Members about the provision on title insurance contained in the bill, as passed by the Senate. When the bill was before the Senate, I was among the Members who expressed the view that perhaps there should be some modification, so as to assure, on the one hand, that housing projects would be permitted to proceed, and, on the other hand, that if a title examination were necessary, there would be some method of paying for it without throwing the burden upon the insurance of the Capehart housing.

I think that double goal was reached by the language now in the conference report, although I should add that experience with the provision probably will be necessary before we know fully how it will affect the military housing program.

The second item I wish to mention is the provision for a review of the military

program by the Secretary of Defense. As the military construction bill passed the Senate, it provided that there should be a review by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and that it should be made known to both the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee. The resolving of the so-called controversy between the Nike-Hercules and the Bomarc programs resulted in a revision of the construction program and a provision for the submission by the Secretary of what was called a master plan.

Again, until that has been actually reviewed in the light of the experience in connection with the appropriations made available by the appropriations bill for the military construction program, there will not be the firm decisions which we have a right to expect.

The language contained in the conference report is not nearly so strong as I would have preferred to see used. It provides for a review by the Secretary of Defense, but there is not full assurance that that review will be participated in by the military chiefs.

Personally, I think Congress should have the assurance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the program is adequate to meet the defense posture which the country should have at this time.

I hope that when the review is provided by the Secretary of Defense, it will be consistent with the hopes expressed by various Members when the bill was under consideration.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] has referred to the so-called Russell amendment—that is to say, the language which brings under review by the Congress the procurement programs for naval vessels, missiles, and aircraft. This is a big departure from anything we have had in our military procurement for many years.

The first review of this authorization will be somewhat experimental; but the Congress should obtain from it better control over the several programs involving missiles, naval vessels, and aircraft. It should result in the saving of money. It should result in better coordination of our military armaments and vessels and aircraft. I hope it will be successful. I believe it was an epochal step, insofar as military procurement is concerned.

The language used in the conference report was the subject of a considerable amount of discussion by the conferees. Several sessions were required in order to reach agreement on it. I believe it will be a useful instrument for the Congress in getting greater defense for the dollars we spend.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report; and I yield the floor.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the motion of Mr. Young, of Ohio, that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 1 to the bill (H.R. 7040) making appropriations for

sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished minority leader may now proceed for 3 minutes, and that then the Senate proceed to vote on the motion made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the pending question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] that the Senate recede from its position on the amendment No. 1, which is in disagreement.

I express the hope that the Senate by decisive vote will reject that motion, in which case of course the Senate will insist on its action to provide the extra funds necessary, in my opinion, in order to carry on the civil defense program.

One hundred and thirty-one million dollars of grant funds to the States has been invested for the purpose of setting up the civil-defense program, for which there is joint responsibility.

One year ago this month, as I recall, we had before us a \$7 million item; and, before we adjourned, we scolded the civil-defense officials, on the ground that they had no well-worked-out program, no standards, and no merit system.

So now they have produced a merit system and a national plan and criteria for State plans—all of which have been submitted.

So today we have a national plan and State plans which have been submitted and approved; and they require the necessary funds, in order to articulate and carry out the program.

Are we now going to vote to waste the \$131 million; or shall we provide sufficient funds to staff the program with the number of personnel and the kind of personnel needed?

I have given a good deal of attention to this matter. I believe I have stated the basic issue involved.

Therefore, Mr. President, I trust that the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] to have the Senate recede from its position on amendment No. 1 will be rejected by the Senate.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1960 — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this time the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] may call up the conference report on the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and may make a brief statement regarding it, and that thereafter we may request that the yeas and nays be ordered on the question of agreeing to the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 29, 1959, p. 13357, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the committee of conference on the bill, H.R. 6769, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, has reported a bill totaling \$3,950,933,-981, which is \$105,807,600 under the Senate approved figure, \$101,017,800 over the figures approved by the House, and \$259,254,400 over the budget estimates.

The conference agreement provides \$400 million for the National Institutes of Health, a decrease of \$80,604,000 from the figure approved by the Senate, but an increase of \$55,721,000 over the House allowance, and \$105,721,000 over the budget estimates.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the details of increases over the House allowances for the NIH by appropriation account and by activities.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

National Institutes of Health—Suggested increases over House allowances

	Clinical research centers	Primate colonies	General research grants	Fellowships	Training grants	State control program	Chemotherapy contracts	Direct operations	Total increases	House allowance	Conference allowance
General research and services.....			\$4,600,000	\$750,000	\$4,000,000			\$240,000	\$9,590,000	\$36,404,000	\$45,994,000
National Cancer Institute.....	\$500,000		2,859,000	200,000			\$4,000,000	390,000	7,949,000	83,308,000	91,257,000
Mental health activities.....	500,000		806,000	600,000	5,000,000			775,000	7,681,000	60,409,000	68,090,000
National Heart Institute.....	500,000	\$2,000,000	4,193,000		800,000	\$1,000,000		1,000,000	9,493,000	52,744,000	62,237,000
Dental health activities.....				150,000	100,000			44,000	294,000	9,725,000	10,019,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	500,000		7,222,000	100,000	1,000,000			250,000	9,072,000	37,790,000	46,862,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	500,000		1,957,000	200,000	1,000,000			111,000	3,768,000	30,286,000	34,054,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	500,000		4,184,000		2,000,000			1,190,000	7,874,000	33,613,000	41,487,000
Total.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	25,821,000	2,000,000	13,900,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	55,721,000	344,379,000	400,000,000

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in both the House and Senate reports on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1960 there are specific recommendations for the implementing of specific programs. It is expected that the agencies will begin immediately to take steps to carry out the specific recommendations in both reports.

During the various meetings of the House and Senate conferees, there was considerable discussion concerning the establishment of new and highly specialized forms of regional research facilities under the research grant program of the National Institutes of Health. The conferees agreed on the amount of \$3 million for these new research centers, with \$500,000 devoted to each of the six Institutes participating in the program.

These research centers, which could provide in various parts of the country highly specialized facilities for the expansion of research knowledge and the more rapid clinical evaluation of new treatments, hold great promise for the expansion of medical research in this country.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, therefore, expects the National Institutes of Health to establish pilot research center projects in fiscal year 1960. The committee also expects the National Institutes of Health to prepare a detailed series of recommendations on the establishment and functioning of these research centers so that the Senate Appropriations Committee can plan future action designed to realize the full potential of the regional research center idea.

The Senate had allowed \$11 million for the establishment of primate colonies

by the National Heart Institute. The conferees have agreed on an allowance of \$2 million, sufficient to establish two primate colonies during the year. As authorized in section 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act the funds may be used for such construction as may be required to establish the two colonies.

Mr. President, because there has been some delay in past years in the apportionment of funds for the programs of the National Institutes of Health, I want to read again the language which was unanimously adopted by the Senate Appropriations Committee in reporting this bill to the floor on June 23:

The committee knows from past experience that the fully effective use of the funds provided in excess of the budget requests is dependent in large measure upon the manner and timing of the availability of such funds for expenditure under the executive branch's apportionment processes. The committee directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to keep it fully informed as to the apportionment of funds made available for the NIH programs, with particular emphasis on reporting delays in such apportionment. And the committee admonishes the executive branch not to use the apportionment device willfully to thwart the evident conviction of Congress and of the American people that medical research shall move forward on broad new fronts and without delay.

Notwithstanding the committee's admonition, we have learned that the Department elected to use not the funds made available in the continuing resolution pending passage of the regular bill, totalling \$344,279,000 for the NIH, but has directed that obligation be at the 1959 level, or \$294,383,000.

The conference agreement provides \$186,200,000 for grants for hospital construction, a decrease of \$25 million from

the figure approved by the Senate, but an increase of \$42,500,000 over the House allowance, and the same amount as was available in fiscal year 1959.

The Senate had provided an additional \$1,500,000 for grants for library services to allow the full authorization for the fourth year of the 5-year program. The conferees adopted the House allowance of \$6 million but added a proviso that the allotments to States should be on the basis of \$7,500,000, so that each State may receive the full allotment under the authorization if it has the required matching funds.

The Senate had added \$200,000 to the item for "Research and training, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation" to permit a grant of the same amount under section 4(a)(1) of the authorizing statute to the Hot Springs, Ark., project to pay part of the cost of the establishment of special facilities and services which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several States. The conferees agreed to the Senate increase, but the House conferees insisted on the addition of language to the effect that this amount is the final special grant for the project.

The conference agreement provides the full Senate increase of \$1,050,000 for "Sanitary engineering activities" to permit the establishment of monitoring stations in each State to detect radioactivity.

The full Senate increase of \$225,800 to permit the manning of all points of entry on the Mexican border by the foreign quarantine inspectors.

The Senate increase to allow the budget estimate for the construction of

animal quarters at Hamilton, Mont., was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to the conference report.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, as I recall, when the House completed action, the bill was, roughly, \$180 million over the budget estimate. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. It was \$158 million over the budget estimate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When the Senate completed action, it was \$390 million over the budget estimate. Is that correct?

Mr. HILL. It was \$365 million over.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was given the figure \$390 million. What is the present figure above the budget estimate?

Mr. HILL. It is \$259,253,400.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, does the conference report include the item for the mouse house at the Rocky Mountain Public Health Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont.?

Mr. HILL. The conference committee agreed to the Rocky Mountain project.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT THAT DEBATE BE CONCLUDED ON MOTION OF MR. YOUNG OF OHIO, ON THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL CONFERENCE REPORT, AND ON THE LABOR-HEW CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young] that the Senate recede on the military construction authorization conference report and on the HEW conference report, be concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of exhibit C, 86th Congress, 1st session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider Convention Exhibit C (86th Cong., 1st sess.), a protocol of amendment to the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which protocol was opened for signature in the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages at the

Pan American Union in Washington on December 1, 1958. The protocol was signed in behalf of the United States of America on January 7, 1959, which was read the second time, as follows:

PROTOCOL OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONVENTION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

The Contracting States, with a view to strengthening and expanding the agricultural activities of the Organization of American States, have agreed to effect certain modifications in the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), opened for signature at the Pan American Union on January 15, 1944, and for that purpose have resolved to conclude a Protocol of Amendment to the said Convention, as follows:

Article I

The term "State" or "States" shall be substituted for the term "Republic" or "Republics", as the case may be, wherever the latter appears in the Convention.

Article II

Article I of the Convention is amended to read as follows:

"Article I

The Contracting States hereby reorganize the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and establish it as an international organization, which they recognize as a legal entity in accordance with their own legislation. As such, the Institute has all the rights, title and interest in and to the assets, lands and other property of any nature whatsoever of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, United States of America, on June 18, 1942; and it assumes all the obligations for which the Institute as a corporation became responsible.

The headquarters of the Institute shall be located at Turrialba, Costa Rica, and offices may be established at other locations in that country. The Institute may also maintain regional offices or centers in other American countries."

Article III

Article III of the Convention is amended to read as follows:

"Article III

The Board of Directors, the highest authority of the Institute is composed of one representative from each Contracting State. Each State shall appoint as its representative preferably a high official of its Ministry or Department of Agriculture, who is a specialist in agricultural matters. In addition, each State may designate an alternate representative and such advisers as it considers necessary.

The decisions of the Board of Directors require the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the Contracting States, except that decisions on budgetary matters require a majority of two thirds.

The Board has the following powers:

To elect the Director of the Institute and to determine his compensation;

To remove the Director;

To consider the draft work program submitted to it by the Director, and to approve annually the work program of the Institute;

To approve the budget of the Institute and to fix the annual quotas of the Contracting States;

To cooperate with the Director in technical agricultural matters;

To approve the Agreement which the Institute, as a Specialized Organization, may enter into with the Council of the Organization of American States to determine the relations that should exist between the Institute and the Organization;

To approve agreements between the Institute and other international organizations with similar objectives;

To receive from the Director an annual report on the activities, general condition, and financial status of the Institute;

To formulate its own Regulations and to approve the Regulations for the administration of the Institute.

The Board shall establish a committee of its members to prepare for meetings of the Board and to carry out such other duties as the Board may entrust to it.

The Board shall hold one regular meeting annually and may hold special meetings when agreed to by a majority of the Contracting States. The meetings of the Board shall take place at the headquarters of the Institute unless the Board decides upon some other place in a particular case."

Article IV

Articles IV, V and VI of the Convention, together with the titles thereto, are replaced by the following Article and title thereto:

"THE DIRECTOR

Article IV

The Director of the Institute shall be elected by the Board of Directors in plenary session for a term of six years and he may be reelected only once. He shall hold office until his successor shall be chosen and shall assume his duties.

The Director, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, shall have ample and full powers to direct the activities of the Institute; he shall be the legal representative thereof; and he shall be responsible for carrying out all orders and resolutions of the Board.

The Director shall have, in addition, the following powers and duties:

To prepare the draft budget and the work program of the Institute for each fiscal year, and submit them to the members of the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting at which they will be considered for approval;

To submit an annual report to the Board of Directors setting forth the work of the Institute during the previous fiscal year and its general condition and financial status;

To make contracts and arrangements for carrying out projects and specific activities which in his opinion will be of benefit to the Institute, subject to the general policies established by the Board of Directors;

To appoint, remove, and determine the compensation of officers and employees, in accordance with the general policies determined by the Board of Directors;

To seek the greatest possible coordination between the activities of the Institute and those of other international organizations with similar objectives.

When he considers it necessary and under his responsibility, the Director may delegate the powers of his office to other officers of the Institute."

Article V

Articles VII and VIII of the Convention, together with the titles thereto, are hereby abrogated.

Article VI

Article IX of the Convention is amended to read as follows:

"Article IX

The Contracting States shall contribute to the maintenance of the Institute by means of annual quotas to be fixed by the Board of Directors on the same basis that is used for determining the quotas for the maintenance of the Pan American Union. The Institute may also accept, from either official or private sources, special contributions, legacies, or donations for carrying out activities that are in keeping with the character and objectives of the Institute.

Senate will understand what they are being asked to vote on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from Ohio is that the Senate recede from its position on amendment No. 1.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Very well. There will be at least 4 rollcalls, following this one, so I hope Members of the Senate will remain in the Chamber, and we shall conclude as quickly as we can.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. For the benefit of those who came to the Chamber late, would the Chair have the clerk state the amendment? It is a little difficult for us to know what we are being asked to vote on simply by a statement that it is a motion that the Senate recede.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk state the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the clerk will state the motion.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Amendment No. 1: On page 3, line 5, strike out "\$10 million" and insert in lieu thereof "\$25 million."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] that the Senate recede from its position on Senate amendment No. 1. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea" and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent and, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 12, nays 71, as follows:

YEAS—12

Clark	Lausche	Neuberger
Douglas	Long	Russell
Gruening	McClellan	Yarborough
Hartke	Moss	Young, Ohio

NAYS—71

Allott	Hart	Monroney
Anderson	Hayden	Morse
Beall	Hennings	Morton
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bible	Hill	Muskie
Bridges	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Hruska	Prouty
Butler	Humphrey	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Robertson
Cannon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Capehart	Johnston, S.C.	Schoeppel
Carlson	Jordan	Scott
Carroll	Keating	Smathers
Case, N.J.	Kefauver	Smith
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Sparkman
Church	Kuchel	Stennis
Cooper	Langer	Symington
Cotton	McCarthy	Talmadge
Curtis	McGee	Thurmond
Dirksen	McNamara	Wiley
Dworshak	Magnuson	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Martin	

NOT VOTING—15

Aiken	Engle	Green
Bartlett	Frear	Kerr
Chavez	Fulbright	Murray
Dodd	Goldwater	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Gore	Williams, N.J.

So the motion of Mr. YOUNG of Ohio was rejected.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment No. 1 and request a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference; and I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska

[Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—76

Allott	Hartke	Morse
Anderson	Hayden	Morton
Beall	Hennings	Mundt
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Muskie
Bible	Hill	Neuberger
Bridges	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Hruska	Prouty
Butler	Humphrey	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Robertson
Cannon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Capehart	Johnston, S.C.	Schoeppel
Carlson	Jordan	Scott
Carroll	Keating	Smathers
Case, N.J.	Kefauver	Smith
Case, S. Dak.	Kennedy	Sparkman
Chavez	Kuchel	Stennis
Church	Langer	Symington
Cooper	Lausche	Talmadge
Cotton	McCarthy	Thurmond
Curtis	McGee	Wiley
Dirksen	McNamara	Williams, Del.
Dworshak	Magnuson	Yarborough
Ellender	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Martin	
Hart	Monroney	

NAYS—8

Clark	Long	Russell
Douglas	McClellan	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Moss	

NOT VOTING—14

Aiken	Frear	Kerr
Bartlett	Fulbright	Murray
Dodd	Goldwater	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Gore	Williams, N.J.
Engle	Green	

So Mr. MAGNUSON's motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

CONSTRUCTION AT CERTAIN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5674) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the conference report on the military construction authorization bill, report No. 729, H.R. 5674.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, there will be a yea-and-nay vote on the adoption of the conference report on the military construction authorization bill. The adoption of the report is recommended by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. The report is unanimous. The debate has been concluded, and the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report on this question. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—85

Allott	Dirksen	Kefauver
Anderson	Douglas	Kennedy
Beall	Dworshak	Kuchel
Bennett	Ellender	Langer
Bible	Engle	Lausche
Bridges	Ervin	Long
Bush	Gruening	McCarthy
Butler	Hart	McClellan
Byrd, Va.	Hartke	McGee
Byrd, W. Va.	Hayden	McNamara
Cannon	Hennings	Magnuson
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Mansfield
Carlson	Hill	Martin
Carroll	Holland	Monroney
Case, N. J.	Hruska	Morse
Case, S. Dak.	Humphrey	Morton
Chavez	Jackson	Moss
Church	Javits	Mundt
Clark	Johnson, Tex.	Muskie
Cooper	Johnston, S.C.	Neuberger
Cotton	Jordan	Pastore
Curtis	Keating	Prouty

Proxmire
Randolph
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Scott

Smathers
Smith
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Talmadge
Thurmond

Wiley
Williams, Del.
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—13

Aiken
Bartlett
Dodd
Eastland
Frear

Fulbright
Goldwater
Gore
Green
Kerr

Murray
O'Mahoney
Williams, N. J.

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I rise to a point of information. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the question of agreeing to the conference report on the appropriation bill (H.R. 6769) for the Departments of Labor, and of Health, Education, and Welfare, as presented by the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

Will the Senator from Alabama state by how much the appropriation is over the amount asked for in the budget?

Mr. HILL. It is \$259 million over the budget estimate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator

from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent. If present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—69

Allott
Anderson
Beall
Bennett
Bible
Bridges
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon
Carlson
Carroll
Case, S. Dak.
Church
Clark
Cooper
Douglas
Dworshak
Ellender
Engle
Ervin
Gruening
Hartke
Hayden
Hennings

Hill
Holland
Humphrey
Jackson
Javits
Johnson, Tex.
Johnston, S.C.
Jordan
Keating
Kefauver
Kennedy
Kuchel
Langer
Long
McCarthy
McClellan
McGee
McNamara
Magnuson
Mansfield
Martin
Monroney
Morse

Moss
Mundt
Muskie
Neuberger
Pastore
Prouty
Proxmire
Randolph
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Scott
Smathers
Smith
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Talmadge
Wiley
Yarborough
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Ohio

NAYS—14

Bush
Butler
Byrd, Va.
Capehart
Case, N. J.

Cotton
Curtis
Dirksen
Hickenlooper
Hruska

Lausche
Morton
Thurmond
Williams, Del.

NOT VOTING—15

Aiken
Bartlett
Chavez
Dodd
Eastland

Frear
Fulbright
Goldwater
Gore
Green

Hart
Kerr
Murray
O'Mahoney
Williams, N. J.

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

(The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6769, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.

July 30, 1959.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 21, 40, 42, 43, and 44 to the bill (H.R. 6769) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the word "continuation" in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "expansion and improvement."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert the following:

"\$6,000,000: *Provided*, That allotments to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$7,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the sum named in said amendment insert the following: "including not to exceed \$200,000, to remain available until expended, as the final special grant for the Army-Navy Hospital project at Hot Springs, Arkansas."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "amounts" in said amendment, insert the following: "(not to exceed a total of \$384,000)."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 6, 9, and 26.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the RECORD a table showing the details of the budget estimates, the House allowances, the Senate allowances, and the conference agreement.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960 (H.R. 6769)

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

	Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Office of the Secretary	\$1,596,800	\$1,621,000	\$1,611,000	\$1,611,000	\$1,611,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,632,400	2,635,000	2,635,000	2,635,000	2,635,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	1,723,800	2,680,000	2,488,000	2,488,000	2,488,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	585,700	592,000	592,000	592,000	592,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	4,008,700	4,047,000	4,047,000	4,047,000	4,047,000
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses	7,120,700	7,262,000	7,262,000	7,262,000	7,262,000
Grants to States	325,600,000	328,684,000	315,819,000	315,819,000	315,819,000
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees	160,800,000	135,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000
Mexican farm labor program:					
Compliance activities	517,700	873,000	873,000	873,000	873,000
Salaries and expenses (transfer from revolving fund)	(1,673,500)	(1,336,700)	(1,336,700)	(1,336,700)	(1,337,700)
Total, Bureau of Employment Security	494,038,400	471,819,000	448,954,000	448,954,000	448,954,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
Salaries and expenses	3,054,700	3,080,000	3,080,000	3,080,000	3,080,000
Transfer from war claims fund	(51,090)	(51,700)	(51,700)	(51,700)	(51,700)
Employees' compensation fund, indefinite	(71,000,000)	(62,000,000)	(62,000,000)	(62,000,000)	(62,000,000)
Bureau of Labor Statistics:					
Salaries and expenses	7,989,800	9,465,000	9,419,500	9,519,500	9,519,500
Revision of Consumers Price Index		230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	7,989,800	9,695,000	9,649,500	9,749,500	9,749,500
Women's Bureau	503,800	509,000	509,000	509,000	509,000
Wage and Hour Division	11,371,100	11,489,000	11,489,000	11,489,000	11,489,000
Total, Department of Labor	527,510,200	508,227,000	485,114,500	485,214,500	485,214,500
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
American Printing House for the Blind	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Food and Drug Administration:					
Salaries and expenses	10,917,000	11,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000	13,800,000
Certification, inspection, and other services (indefinite)	(1,380,000)	(1,410,000)	(1,410,000)	(1,410,000)	(1,410,000)
Freedmen's Hospital	3,105,000	3,190,000	3,190,000	3,190,000	3,190,000
Gallaudet College:					
Salaries and expenses	849,000	892,000	904,000	904,000	904,000
Construction	123,000	150,000	300,000	325,000	325,000
Total, Gallaudet College	972,000	1,042,000	1,204,000	1,229,000	1,229,000
Howard University:					
Salaries and expenses	4,350,300	4,617,000	4,617,000	4,617,000	4,617,000
Plans and specifications	123,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Construction of buildings	163,000	860,000	860,000	860,000	860,000
Total, Howard University	4,636,300	5,498,000	5,498,000	5,498,000	5,498,000
Office of Education:					
Promotion and further development of vocational education	32,618,581	32,602,081	33,702,081	33,702,081	33,702,081
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500	2,501,500
Grants for library services	6,000,000	5,150,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	6,000,000
Payments to school districts	150,000,000	142,300,000	163,057,000	163,957,000	163,957,000
Assistance for school construction	75,400,000	38,500,000	61,135,000	61,135,000	61,135,000
Defense educational activities	115,300,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Salaries and expenses	9,627,500	12,800,000	12,800,000	12,890,000	12,800,000
Total, Office of Education	391,447,581	384,853,581	431,095,581	432,596,581	431,095,581
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Grants to States	51,600,000	51,900,000	51,900,000	51,900,000	51,900,000
Research and training	4,800,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	12,700,000	12,700,000
Salaries and expenses	1,515,000	1,738,000	1,738,000	1,738,000	1,738,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	57,915,000	66,138,000	66,138,000	66,338,000	66,338,000
Public Health Service:					
Assistance to States, general	23,639,000	22,497,000	22,497,000	22,497,000	22,497,000
Grants and special studies, Alaska	2,188,500				
Construction of health facilities, Alaska	6,500,000				
Control of venereal diseases	5,400,000	4,673,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000
Control of tuberculosis	6,501,000	5,452,000	5,452,000	6,952,000	6,452,000
Communicable disease activities	6,890,000	8,015,000	8,015,000	8,015,000	8,015,000
Equipment, Communicable Disease Center	1,700,000				
Sanitary engineering activities	13,256,000	14,275,000	14,530,000	15,640,000	15,640,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction	45,000,000	20,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Grants for hospital construction	186,200,000	101,200,000	143,700,000	211,200,000	186,200,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services	1,635,000	1,604,000	1,604,000	1,777,000	1,650,000
Hospitals and medical care	50,624,000	45,600,000	45,600,000	43,633,000	45,600,000
Foreign quarantine activities	4,348,000	4,460,000	4,460,000	4,685,800	4,685,800
Indian health activities	42,327,000	43,500,000	45,500,000	45,500,000	45,500,000
Construction of Indian health facilities	6,010,000	3,087,000	4,587,000	4,587,000	4,587,000

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960 (H.R. 6769)—Continued

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

	Appropriations, 1959	Budget estimates, 1960	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
Public Health Service—Continued					
National Institutes of Health:					
General research and services.....	\$28,974,000	\$28,974,000	\$36,404,000	\$49,585,000	\$45,994,000
National Cancer Institute.....	75,268,000	75,218,000	83,308,000	110,203,000	91,257,000
Mental health activities.....	52,419,000	52,384,000	60,409,000	79,986,000	63,090,000
National Heart Institute.....	45,613,000	45,594,000	52,744,000	89,500,000	62,237,000
Dental health activities.....	7,420,000	7,420,000	9,725,000	10,164,000	10,019,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	31,215,000	31,215,000	37,790,000	51,200,000	46,862,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	24,071,000	24,071,000	30,285,000	41,000,000	34,054,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	29,403,000	29,403,000	33,613,000	43,966,000	41,487,000
Subtotal, NIH.....	294,383,000	294,279,000	344,279,000	480,604,000	400,000,000
Grants, construction of research facilities.....	30,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Construction of surgical facilities.....	335,000				
Construction of animal quarters, Hamilton, Mont.....		150,000		150,000	150,000
Research facilities construction and site acquisition.....		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Construction of dental research building.....	3,700,000				
General office building.....	9,625,000				
Operations, National Library of Medicine.....	1,526,000	1,566,000	1,566,000	1,566,000	1,566,000
Construction of library facilities.....	6,950,000				
Retired pay of commissioned officers, indefinite.....	(1,627,000)	(1,753,000)	(1,753,000)	(3,920,000)	(1,753,000)
Salaries and expenses.....	5,666,000	5,816,000	5,816,000	5,816,000	5,816,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	754,403,500	596,324,000	728,216,000	933,172,800	828,908,800
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,442,000	3,715,000	3,715,000	3,715,000	3,715,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	87,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Construction of buildings.....	125,000				
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3,654,000	4,045,000	4,045,000	4,045,000	4,045,000
Social Security Administration:					
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust funds).....	(171,221,000)	(191,600,000)	(191,600,000)	(191,600,000)	(191,600,000)
Construction, OASI (trust funds).....	(1,210,000)				
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1,957,960,000	2,033,500,000	2,033,500,000	2,033,500,000	2,033,500,000
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	2,166,500	2,345,000	2,345,000	2,345,000	2,345,000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.....	2,172,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Grants for maternal and child welfare.....	45,000,000	43,500,000	46,500,000	46,500,000	46,500,000
White House Conference on Children and Youth.....	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Grants for social security training and studies.....		1,785,000			
Office of the Commissioner.....	342,000	337,000	337,000	337,000	337,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(263,500)	(276,000)	(276,000)	(276,000)	(276,000)
Total, Social Security Administration.....	2,007,790,500	2,033,967,000	2,085,182,000	2,085,182,000	2,085,182,000
Office of the Secretary.....	1,971,000	2,151,000	2,061,000	2,061,000	2,061,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(287,000)	(318,000)	(302,500)	(302,500)	(302,500)
Office of Field Administration.....	2,557,000	2,735,000	2,735,000	2,735,000	2,735,000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(871,200)	(926,000)	(926,000)	(926,000)	(926,000)
Office of the General Counsel.....	560,400	619,000	589,700	589,700	589,700
Transfers.....	(523,400)	(546,000)	(537,200)	(537,200)	(537,200)
Surplus property utilization.....	687,000	703,000	703,000	703,000	703,000
White House Conference on Aging.....	944,000	452,000	452,000	452,000	452,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,241,960,251	3,163,917,581	3,345,309,281	3,551,991,081	3,446,227,081
RELATED AGENCIES					
National Labor Relations Board.....	13,256,600	14,230,000	14,230,000	14,230,000	14,230,000
National Mediation Board.....	1,431,800	1,357,000	1,357,000	1,357,000	1,357,000
Railroad Retirement Board (trust funds).....	(9,374,300)	(9,460,000)	(9,460,000)	(9,460,000)	(9,460,000)
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,878,600	3,949,000	3,905,400	3,949,000	3,905,400
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
U.S. Soldiers' Home (trust funds).....	(5,761,500)	(10,948,000)	(10,948,000)	(10,948,000)	(10,948,000)
Grand total.....	3,788,042,481	3,691,685,581	3,849,921,181	4,056,746,581	3,950,933,981

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

As in executive session, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the protocol of amendment to the Convention Executive C (86th Cong., 1st sess.), a protocol of amendment to the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which protocol was opened for signature in the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages at the Pan American Union in Washington on December 1, 1958. The protocol was signed in behalf of the United States of America on January 7, 1959.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I now ask that the Senate proceed to vote on the resolution of ratification of Executive Calendar No. 7, Executive C, as in executive session. I understand that the yeas and nays have been ordered on this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of West Virginia in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], and the Senator

from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is necessarily absent. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Matthew 11: 28: *Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.*

Most merciful and gracious God, the source of all light to direct us and all power to sustain us, grant that assured by Thy presence and peace, we may discharge our duties without complaint or compromise.

We penitently confess that we are frequently so unresponsive to the solicitations of Thy love and so reluctant to accept the overtures of Thy companionship and counsel.

Deliver our minds and hearts from all feelings of frustration and failure for Thy grace is sufficient for our every need.

Inspire us with the spirit of patience and perseverance whenever we are confronted by problems for which our finite wisdom seems to have no satisfactory solution.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 23, 1959:

H.R. 1509. An act for the relief of Leon Oswald Dickey;

H.R. 5447. An act to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines;

H.R. 5676. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5963. An act for the relief of Ivy May Lee;

H.R. 6325. An act to extend certain traineeship provisions of the Health Amendments Act of 1956; and

H.R. 6435. An act to amend section 105 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, with respect to the disposition upon the death of a Member of the House of Representatives of amounts held for him in the trust fund account in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, and of other amounts due such Member.

On July 24, 1959:

H.R. 7500. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

On July 28, 1959:

H.R. 269. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide certain allowances and benefits to personnel of the Veterans' Administration who are United States citizens and are assigned to the Veterans' Administration office in the Republic of the Philippines;

H.R. 3269. An act to authorize the payment of veterans' benefits to certain veterans who were discharged as aliens;

H.R. 4693. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to consolidate the referees' salary and expense funds;

H.R. 5446. An act to provide for the recovery of costs of building space utilized by the Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration;

H.R. 6054. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1960, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7789. An act to amend paragraph (B) of section 401 of the National Housing Act, as amended.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2067. An act to authorize the Honorable Thomas F. McAllister, judge of the U.S. court of appeals, to accept and wear the decoration tendered him by the Government of France;

H.R. 3290. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that each chaplain make an annual report to the Secretary of the Navy;

H.R. 5320. An act to amend the act of June 21, 1950, relating to the appointment of boards of medical officers;

H.R. 3321. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4068. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, by repealing section 7475, which restricts the increasing of forces at naval activities prior to national elections;

H.R. 6319. An act to amend chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, to establish safeguards relative to the accumulation and final disposition of certain benefits in the case of incompetent veterans;

H.R. 6587. An act to authorize certain generals of the Army to accept and wear decorations, orders, medals, presents, and other things tendered them by foreign governments; and

H.J. Res. 475. Joint resolution amending a joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 252. An act to authorize Col. Philip M. Whitney, U.S. Army, retired, to accept and wear the decoration tendered him by the Government of the Republic of France;

S. 716. An act to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and for other purposes;

S. 1845. An act to provide for the establishment of rates of basic compensation for certain positions in the Patent Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 1958. An act to amend title 46, United States Code, section 601, to clarify types of arrestment prohibited with respect to wages of U.S. seamen;

S. 1965. An act to make uniform provisions of law with respect to the terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies; and

S. 2118. An act to amend section 4488 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to prescribe regulations governing lifesaving equipment, firefighting equipment, muster lists, ground tackle, hawsers, and bilge systems aboard vessels, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight Friday, July 31, to file a conference report on H.R. 7454, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and that the report be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under a separate heading in case the House is not in session and a RECORD is printed for the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 120]

Anderson, Mont.	Elliott	O'Brien, N.Y.
* Auchincloss	Farbstein	Osmers
Barden	Halleck	Rhodes, Ariz.
Barry	Hoffman, Ill.	Preston
Blitch	Horan	Rabaut
Bolling	Kilburn	Rogers, Tex.
Buckley	Lafore	Santangelo
Canfield	Mack, Wash.	Teague, Tex.
Celler	Mitchell	Willis
Davis, Tenn.	Moeller	Winstead
Dooley	Moss	Zelenko
	Moulder	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 405 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 206)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the tenth semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period January 1 through June 30, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 30, 1959.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file a report on H.R. 8342.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST 3

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time in order to obtain from the majority leader a statement concerning the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very happy to do that. Monday we will have the call of the Consent Calendar. Then there are six suspensions, as follows:

First. House Joint Resolution 113, a bill relating to St. Ann's Churchyard, N.Y.

Second. H.R. 6940, a bill relating to acreage limitation, Mineral Leasing Act, Alaska.

Third. S. 1512, a bill relating to the Federal Land Banks.

Fourth. H.R. 7740, a bill relating to acreage history and allotments, agriculture.

Fifth. H.R. 6861, a bill relating to feed, seed, and roughage programs, agriculture.

Sixth. S. 1289, school lunch-milk bill.

If we do not dispose of all the bills scheduled for this afternoon, I may program one of the bills, if it is not disposed of, for Monday. I am unable to announce that now. But if we dispose

of the program we have for this afternoon, the program I have just announced is the program for Monday.

For Tuesday and the balance of the week, the program is as follows: If a rule is reported out on Monday on the labor bill, as we hope and reasonably expect it will, consideration of the labor bill will start on Tuesday and continue until terminated.

As I indicated yesterday, with the exception of any rollcall on a rule, there will be no rollcall votes on Monday or Tuesday, with the indulgence of the House, because of the fact that there are primaries in Mississippi on next Tuesday.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I heard the gentleman say that if a rule is reported out, we would take up the labor bill next Tuesday. Can the Committee on Rules report out a bill before they get a majority report from the committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am assuming that everything is in order and that a rule is reported out on Monday. I cannot answer the gentleman's question; but assuming a rule is reported out on Monday, then we shall proceed with the labor bill on Tuesday. If not, we shall proceed with it as soon as possible thereafter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I ask the question under the rules of the House, can the Committee on Rules report out a bill before they get a majority report from the committee?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] asked unanimous consent, which was obtained, to have until midnight tonight to file a report of the Committee on Education and Labor on the so-called labor bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My question is, until a majority of the committee sign the report, can the Committee on Rules consider the bill?

The SPEAKER. The Committee on Rules has the authority to consider any matter which is properly before them. The Chair would certainly hold that this is properly before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Still, there is that word "properly." I was asking a simple question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has answered the question.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 6769) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health,

Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1959.)

Mr. FOGARTY (during the reading of the statement.) Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I trust the gentleman will take at least some reasonable time to explain the conference report.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am going to do so and, of course, will also yield to our colleague on the gentleman's side for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that I can report to the House of Representatives an agreement among the House and Senate conferees on the 1960 appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—an agreement that I am convinced represents a responsible blend of concern for the public interest and concern for the Nation's economy.

Many days of hearings and many hours of committee deliberations, extending over a period of several months, have preceded the establishment of the final appropriation levels on which we ask your endorsement today. There has been a thoughtful, detailed analysis of the programs of both Departments, based on the presentations of departmental officials, the testimony of non-Federal witnesses, and special materials developed by and for the committee and its staff. It is as the result of such consideration, focused on the demonstrable needs of the individual programs and the opportunities they represent to serve the American people, that our action has been taken.

An agreement reached in conference between the House and Senate is often called a compromise. This is a term that I believe should not be applied to the bill that is before you, which represents rather an unwillingness to compromise on matters that so vitally affect the well-being and indeed the very lives of the people we represent and serve. What we have done, through democratic processes, is to seek a strong consensus on what the level of these appropriations should be. And if it has turned out that the consensus requires setting certain of the appropriations well above

and certain others below the levels initially proposed by the administration, this fact has nothing to do with either compromise or partisan politics, but is merely the result of bringing new and different points of view to bear on questions which must ultimately be decided, under the law, by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I will briefly summarize the actions on this bill. The President's budget called for appropriations totaling \$3,756,848,581. The bill, as it unanimously passed the House, totaled \$3,915,084,181 and was further increased by the Senate to \$4,124,076,581, or an increase of \$208,992,400. The conference agreement is \$4,016,101,981 or a decrease of \$107,974,600 from the Senate bill and an increase of \$101,017,800 over the House bill. The following table sets forth the pertinent figures with comparisons:

Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1960

President's budget:

Definite appropriations... \$3,691,685,581
Indefinite appropriations... 65,163,000

Total appropriations... 3,756,848,581

House bill:

Definite appropriations... 3,849,921,181
Indefinite appropriations... 65,163,000

Total appropriations... 3,915,084,181

(Over the budget, \$158,235,600.)

Senate bill:

Definite appropriations... 4,056,746,581
Indefinite appropriations... 67,330,000

Total appropriations... 4,124,076,581

(Over the House, \$208,992,400; over the budget, \$367,228,000.)

Conference agreement:

Definite appropriations... 3,950,938,981
Indefinite appropriations... 65,163,000

Total appropriations... 4,016,101,981

Conference agreement is:

Under the Senate... 107,974,600
Over the House... 101,017,800
Over the budget... 259,253,400

There are five areas of increase that account for the fact that the bill is substantially above the President's budget. These are hospital construction, the National Institutes of Health, construction of health research facilities, construction of waste treatment works construction, and the school assistance programs under Public Laws 815 and 874. The amounts for these items total \$269,617,000 above the budget. Thus the remainder of the bill represents a reduction of over \$10 million below the President's budget. The following table sets forth in detail the pertinent statistics regarding these major items of increase:

Major items of increase over the budget in Labor-HEW bill

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount in—	Over budget
Hospital construction:		
Budget.....	101,200	
House.....	143,700	42,500
Senate.....	211,200	110,000
Conference.....	185,200	85,000

Major items of increase over the budget in Labor-HEW bill—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount in—	Over budget
N.I.H.:		
Budget.....	294,279	
House.....	344,279	50,000
Senate.....	480,004	185,325
Conference.....	400,000	105,721
Health research facilities:		
Budget.....	20,000	
House.....	30,000	10,000
Senate.....	30,000	10,000
Waste treatment works construction:		
Budget.....	20,000	
House.....	45,000	25,000
Senate.....	45,000	25,000
Public Laws 815 and 874:		
Budget.....	180,800	
House.....	225,092	44,292
Senate.....	225,092	44,292
Summary of major increases over budget:		
Hospital construction.....		85,000
National Institutes of Health.....		105,325
Health research facilities.....		10,000
Waste treatment works construction.....		25,000
Public Laws 815 and 874.....		44,292
Total.....		269,617

Among the many and diverse activities contained within the Departments whose 1960 programs are financed by this bill, the one in which the Congress found itself in most substantial disagreement with the administration is in the field of medical research. The degree of that disagreement is, to a large extent, reflected in the difference between the President's budget proposal and the appropriation level contained in the bill that is now before you.

The medical research items relate primarily to the nine appropriations which finance the Public Health Service's research programs that are located administratively at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. I say "located administratively" because more than 80 percent of the funds appropriated to the National Institutes of Health are not spent in Bethesda but are used for grants and awards to scientists and research institutions across the Nation. And 96 percent of the increases over the President's budget carried in the conferees' recommendation is for expenditures that relate to NIH's support of research and training rather than to direct operations.

I shall not take the time here to recapitulate the intense professional and public interest that has been centered on these programs in recent years, interest that has consistently been reflected in congressional action. The Members of the House of Representatives know that they are fine programs, splendidly administered, highly productive, and broadly supported by all segments of our society.

My colleagues here in the House of Representatives will recall that the committee I am privileged to chair was faced with an awkward situation on the budgets for medical research when hearings opened on the Labor-HEW appropriations early this spring. The President's 1960 budget for the National Institutes of Health, exclusive of construction, was \$294 million—the same dollar level as the amount appropriated by the Congress for these activities in 1959, and well below the actual 1959 program level be-

cause of increased costs and other factors. Moreover, funds for medical research construction grants were cut by one-third as compared with 1959.

Both the President and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Dr. Arthur G. Flemming, indicated that they were not altogether happy with the medical research proposals in the President's budget and also indicated that they were being kept under study and that they might come back with an amendment at a later date. Unfortunately, they were not able to reach agreement on an amendment, and we were forced to hold our initial hearings on the basis of the inadequate information at hand.

We developed our own information in committee, including the fact that the NIH's own request for 1960 had been for \$335 million, plus \$16 million for an increase in overhead on research grants—a total increase of \$57 million over the President's budget—and a figure which, incidentally, has been widely misrepresented as being all the NIH thought it could effectively spend. In point of fact, our committee elicited the information that such a program would finance only half of the meritorious new research grant applications expected to be received and approved in 1960, and would permit expansion of training activities in only two of the eight programs.

Our committee, as you recall, set an initial level of \$344 million on these programs, with overhead on research grants at 15 percent, and the full committee and the House confirmed our action.

Our sister committee in the Senate, chaired by the distinguished and able Senator from Alabama, Senator HILL, received extensive testimony from outside witnesses and concluded that there were still further needs to be met and opportunities to be exploited in Federal programs in support of medical research. As a result, the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, voted out a bill which increased the House figure on the NIH appropriations by \$136 million, to a total of \$480 million.

Those who were named conferees to resolve the differences between the House and Senate bills spent many hours in discussion of the medical research appropriations, with full and frank exchange of points of view. It was gratifying indeed to take part in these meetings and see how the members of the conference committee put aside their partisan differences when the public interest was so clearly at stake.

The conferees have agreed to accept a figure of \$400 million for the 1960 NIH appropriations—well under half of the Senate's initial increases over the House, and \$106 million over the administration's admittedly inadequate proposal submitted as part of the President's budget last January.

The following table will indicate the basis for the conference agreement. The details are not intended to be absolutely binding in the expenditure of these appropriations if changing conditions indicate that some adjustments should be made in the interest of greatest progress with the total resources provided:

National Institutes of Health—Increases over House allowances

	Clinical research centers	Primate colonies	General research grants	Fellowships	Training grants	State control program	Chemotherapy contracts	Direct operations	Total increases	House allowance	Compromise
General research and services.....			\$4,600,000	\$750,000	\$4,000,000			\$240,000	\$9,590,000	\$36,404,000	\$45,994,000
National Cancer Institute.....	\$500,000		2,859,000	200,000			\$4,000,000	399,000	7,949,000	83,308,000	91,257,000
Mental health activities.....	500,000		806,000	600,000	5,000,000			775,000	7,681,000	60,409,000	68,090,000
National Heart Institute.....	500,000	\$2,000,000	4,193,000		800,000	\$1,000,000		1,000,000	9,493,000	52,744,000	62,237,000
Dental health activities.....				150,000	100,000			44,000	294,000	9,725,000	10,019,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities.....	500,000		7,222,000	100,000	1,000,000			250,000	9,072,000	37,790,000	46,862,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities.....	500,000		1,957,000	200,000	1,000,000			111,000	3,768,000	30,286,000	34,054,000
Neurology and blindness activities.....	500,000		4,184,000		2,000,000			1,190,000	7,874,000	33,613,000	41,487,000
Total.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	25,821,000	2,000,000	13,900,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	55,721,000	344,379,000	400,000,000

* Total Senate allowance was \$480,604,000.

The general premises on which agreement was reached among conferees were: First, that all meritorious research projects now being supported, on the basis of recommendations by the NIH's scientific advisers, should continue to be supported; second, that there should be ample funds to give support to new projects, representing scientists new to the program, new ideas, and perhaps research institutions that are just joining the Nation's concerted research attack on disease; third, that at the same time as full support is provided for today's medical research effort, we must also invest significantly in resources for the future; and fourth, that high standards must be maintained for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations—on this point there was unanimous and emphatic agreement on the part of all conferees.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

There are those who will argue against these increases by saying that we can't afford to spend any more money, even on programs that have such a direct and long-range bearing on the people's health.

There are two reasons why investment in medical research is not inflationary in terms of the national economy: First, the product of medical research is a progressive decrease in expenditures for the ravages of disease; and second, the product of medical research is a progressive increase in the productivity of our people.

Expenditures for medical research, therefore, are investments that pay dividends of a kind that can be realized in few, if any, of the other ways of putting money to work for long-term gain. For they are investments in life itself. Yet in total national investment in medical research this year is only about half of the amount of tax funds that will be spent this year to care for the victims of only one of the major diseases of today—mental illness. On a relative scale, the investment is small in comparison with the potential economic benefits that will accrue as, step by step, medical research achieves new knowledge that is bringing and will bring the killing and disabling diseases progressively under control.

I wonder who among us would hesitate if he were weighing whether to spend some money now to protect the health and possibly the lives of his own loved ones? That seems like a foolish question.

But that is what those who propose standing still or cutting back on these medical research programs would have us do for the Nation as a whole.

This is not a cold, statistical problem that is governed solely by fiscal consideration. Human lives and human health are involved, and we must be less concerned with giving the appearance of a balanced budget now and more concerned with the long-term economic stability of our Nation—stability that is determined in large part by our productive capacity which in turn is in large part dependent upon the health and happiness and well-being of our people.

One of the standard arguments raised by those who seek to rationalize failure to move forward in medical research is that little is being accomplished and that the support for medical research comes from a limited number of emotionally charged individuals who expect miracles. It is my conviction that it is the rank and file of the American people who want better health, are willing to pay for it, and believe medical research is essential if progress is to be made. They know, for example, that 1 cancer patient out of 3 can now be saved, as compared with 1 out of 4 in 1938, which means that there are now 800,000 persons living in the United States who have been saved from cancer; that advances in research now permit significant reduction in disability and premature death among those who suffer from heart attacks and high blood pressure; that thousands of individuals born with heart defects, once doomed to invalidism and early death, are leading useful and productive lives because of advances in heart surgery; that progress in the infectious and communicable diseases has revolutionized medical and public health practice in these fields, as illustrated by recent advances against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and rheumatic fever; that because of new medical and surgical treatment now available, approximately 80 percent of all people with epilepsy are capable of regular productive employment in a wide range of jobs; that research has led to methods that can reduce tooth decay by 50 percent; that a major cause of blindness among infants has been discovered and eliminated; that with new drugs and methods of treatment and diagnosis, it is possible to prevent crippling in 70 percent of patients suffering from rheumatic disease; and that for the first time discharges from mental hospitals have outnumbered admissions,

based on new methods of treatment resulting from research.

These are illustrative. They bespeak progress in human terms. In addition, however, I hold that a strong and sustained medical research effort is sound national economics, and that the twin burdens of large expenditure for medical care and lost productivity because of illness and premature death can be reduced through the application in medical and public health practice of new knowledge derived from research.

CONFEREES AGREEMENT

The elements of the conference agreement on the NIH appropriations can be quite simply stated as compared with the levels to which we agreed in April when the Labor-HEW bill was passed in the House.

Twenty-five million eight hundred thousand dollars is provided for the further support of research in non-Federal institutions. This means that the total amount of this item will provide support for essentially all of the research grant applications that NIH estimates will be received and recommended for approval and payment. This includes new projects as well as continuation of existing projects, and also provides for 20 percent above the new grant estimate to make sure that no worthwhile new project may have to go unsupported for lack of funds. It will be expected that within this amount the NIH will place additional emphasis on research into problems of the kidneys which has been a much neglected field.

Thirteen million nine hundred thousand dollars is provided for training grants and awards beyond the amount covered in the House bill. The bulk of this is applied to training in the sciences basic to medicine and in the fields and disciplines of mental health, where acute shortages continue to exist or threaten.

Two million dollars is provided to expand the fellowships program, with special emphasis on the senior research fellowships which serve such a useful purpose in helping the young investigator establish himself in a university medical research career.

Four million dollars is provided for a field of special interest and promise in the cancer field—the search for chemical agents to treat cancer. These funds are specifically for research contracts with industry, which has much to contribute to the discovery and development of these agents which are now being tested for anticancer activity.

Three million dollars is provided for establishing on an experimental basis several specialized clinical investigative units in environments where they can serve a variety of purposes, including carefully controlled therapeutic and metabolic studies.

Two million dollars is provided on a similar basis to undertake the establishment of one or more animal colonies designed for experimental work involving monkeys and the higher primates.

One million dollars is for broadening the mechanisms for the review and approval of research projects supported by grants, and another \$1 million for extensions in those programs of NIH related to the control of heart disease through public health programs.

Three million dollars is provided for the Bethesda operation, for such purposes as strengthening the central staffing and services for the nationwide collaborative program for study of the total range of influences on the unborn and just-born babies, seeking answers to such conditions as cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

There are many instances where special segments of the programs provided for in the bill were identified in the House and Senate reports for special attention and action. We expect the agencies to start at once to so plan these programs as to implement the expressed intentions of Congress.

SUMMARY

I urge your favorable action on this agreement reached by the conferees of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees relative to the medical research appropriations for the National Institutes of Health. You can have confidence, as I have, that these programs are effectively administered in the public interest. And you can act with the knowledge that the meaning of your act will be found in the product of medical search: new knowledge that will protect the life and improve the health of man.

In conclusion I should like to make this point abundantly clear. The action of the House, the Senate and the agreement reached by the conferees on these appropriations for medical research convey the conviction and the intent of the Congress that the Nation shall undertake the mounting of a research effort of a kind and magnitude considerably beyond anything that has been proposed by the administration in its budget request. We must search for new ways to control disease with the same boldness and vigor, the same scope and energy that we have used in other major fields of scientific effort which mean so much to this Nation's future strength and capability.

I want to acknowledge the thoughtful, impartial, and creative contributions of the other members of the committee which I chair. Mr. DENTON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LAIRD, and Mr. CEDERBERG have been most helpful throughout this long and often difficult and frustrating experience. They have demonstrated good judgment, good will, and good leadership, recognizing and acting in the public interest, based on their own conviction

of what is best for the people and the Nation. All of us, and all the people, are indebted to them.

Mr. Speaker, I think we have brought a good conference report to the House and I hope that it will be agreed to unanimously.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have had a considerable number of questions asked of me by Members of the House this morning in regard to the increases which the conference committee has included in this report. I believe that the criticism directed at the House conferees by individual Members of the House is not justified. When this bill came from the House committee, it was approved on the floor of the House by a unanimous vote. It was approved because both sides of the committee were in unanimous agreement on the amounts of money recommended by our subcommittee.

Those Members who have criticized the conferees for yielding on \$101 million over and above the House bill, I am sure, have no idea how long we were in conference on this bill and how hard we worked to present the position of the House in a fair and adequate manner. The chairman of the House conferees, my good friend and respected colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] made every effort to support the House-passed bill. This bill was in conference for 4 weeks. We had many meetings, the conferees on the part of the Senate were adamant in their position by insisting on the inclusion of the full \$367,228,000, over the President's budget figure which the Senate approved in passing the 1960 HEW-Labor appropriation bill. The other body wanted to send just as big a bill to the President as possible.

This is the best figure that could be arrived at on the part of the House conferees. I feel those who are critical of this conference report on the ground that it may not receive approval of the executive branch may have a point. I cannot give anyone an answer to this question. I can, however, assure you that the House conferees did the best job they possibly could in their efforts to come back with a bill that would be as close as possible to the appropriation figures as approved by the House unanimously on April 30, 1959. The figures included in this conference report represent the very best compromise which could be worked out between the two Houses of the legislative branch of our Government.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that this bill is almost \$260 million above the budget figure?

Mr. LAIRD. This bill is \$259,253,400 above the budget submission made to the Congress by the President.

Mr. GROSS. How much is it above the budget when it left the House of Representatives?

Mr. LAIRD. When this bill left the House of Representatives, the total figure was \$158,235,600 above the President's budget submission.

Mr. GROSS. So it was increased substantially in the conference with the other body?

Mr. LAIRD. The other body increased this bill by \$367,228,000 over President Eisenhower's budget. The Senate increased the bill \$208,992,400 over the House passed bill. The House yielded on \$101 million and the Senate yielded on \$108 million in the conference.

This bill was in continuous conference for a period of four weeks and every effort was made to forcefully present the position of the House of Representatives. I believe that your House conferees did the best possible job they could do under the circumstances on this particular bill.

Mr. GROSS. I wish the conferees had sat until the snow flies rather than succumb to this increase. Let the RECORD show that I am opposed to this conference report. The bill as it left the House, was more than liberal.

Mr. LAIRD. The conferees on this bill set somewhat of a record in the number of meetings the conference committee held in order to get an agreement.

On April 30 when the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare was passed by the House of Representatives, I discussed the programs of these two Departments in detail. My remarks will be found beginning on page 6509 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 30. The bill which was passed by the House on April 30 had the complete support and approval of every member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of Labor and HEW.

I have followed the activities of these two Departments very closely and paid special attention to the work in the field of medical research. This important medical research work not only provides human benefits by giving better health to more people, but also means greater productivity and thereby, economic benefits to families and to the Nation as a whole.

On April 30 I discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives the new medical findings of the past year. It is important for us to give wholehearted support to medical research but this support must be given in accordance with the ability of scientists to use the funds effectively. The House subcommittee will continue to insist that NIH use the highest standards in passing on research and training grant applications. In discussing funds for medical research, it is most important that we look at the request for funds in proper perspective. Every American is deeply concerned with an adequate investment in the improvement of our Nation's health. This concern of our people is clearly reflected in the record of steady progress in the health field during the 7 years since I became a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

There are some Members of Congress who have the attitude that whenever a proposed investment of taxpayers' dollars is found to be in the public interest, greater and greater spending for the same purpose will be even more in the public interest. This unsound thinking seems to be particularly applicable to appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It would be no less unreasonable to contend that because the people favor frugal government, all public spending should be cut in half.

I cannot and do not subscribe to either of these extremists' approaches to the problems confronting our country today. I believe the overwhelming majority of our people feel the same way. Continued indefinitely, that kind of government would collapse the Nation from within and in the process destroy individual freedom and responsibility.

The actions of the other body on certain of the HEW appropriations seem to me to rest upon a fallacy with implications almost as serious. This fallacy is that a cascade of taxpayers' dollars will guarantee progress in research. The assumption that dollars alone can produce discoveries seems to underlie the disproportionate increase of 63 percent in a single year, in the appropriations recommended by the Senate for the National Institutes of Health. The trouble with this is not only that the end being sought would not thereby be assured, but that we would also risk lowering present research quality, reducing research support from non-Federal sources, and impairing our already hard-pressed teaching and medical care efforts throughout America.

The Department of HEW is making real progress. It should be pointed out that President Eisenhower's budget request for 1960 for this Department exceeds his request of only 6 years ago by more than one and one-quarter billion dollars—indeed a tremendous growth. For medical research the amount requested by President Eisenhower in this 1960 budget is four times as much as Congress appropriated 6 years ago. The amount included in this conference report is almost six times as much as Congress appropriated 6 years ago. The amount included in the Senate bill was more than seven times as much as Congress appropriated 6 years ago.

This bill provides \$400 million in the field of medical research. I feel that there are certain areas of medical research which could have made wiser use of these funds than in accordance with provisions of this conference report. For instance, I feel that there is pressing need for construction funds to be made available for direct help for research facilities on cancer, heart, and other diseases through a direct appropriation made under section 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act as amended. It was the position of the Senate conferees, however, and they are adamant in their position, that section 433(a) of the Public Health Service Act did not give authority to go forward with a construction program because the Health Research Facilities Act was passed with the un-

derstanding that it superseded this particular section. The position of the Senate conferees was that section 433(a) was in effect nullified by the enactment of the Health Research Facilities Act.

Today I am introducing authorizing legislation to provide for the expenditure of up to \$30 million for direct construction aid for cancer and heart disease research centers. This is necessary because of the position of the Senate conferees that section 433(a) has in effect been nullified.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which I have introduced today is the direct result of correspondence which I have carried on with Dr. H. P. Rusch, director, McArdle Memorial Laboratory, for cancer research at the University of Wisconsin.

Some of the correspondence relating to this request for funds to cover the cost of construction of research facilities is as follows:

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: The enclosed letter and statement are self-explanatory.

As a member of the subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, you are the best informed of all our Representatives from Wisconsin on the subject in question. This is an important proposal and is modest in amount, is nonrecurring, and can accomplish much good. I believe that this should be a popular bill.

Would you be willing to introduce a bill which would embody the ideas expressed in this proposal? If you are willing, we shall gladly furnish more detailed information which you may need to prepare a bill in proper form. I hope it is not too late to introduce such a measure as an amendment before the end of the present session.

Within the next couple of days, copies of this statement will also be sent to each Senator and each Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin. In addition, because of their special interests, I will send copies to Senators Hill and Neuberger, Congressman Fogarty and Meader, Drs. J. R. Heller, Director of the National Cancer Institute, Harry M. Weaver, vice president for Research of the American Cancer Society, Sidney Farber, director, Children's Cancer Research Hospital in Boston, and Mrs. Mary W. Lasker, Head of the National Health Education Committee.

Sincerely yours,
H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: Recently Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, president of the University of Wisconsin called a meeting of several scientists from a number of departments to consider how progress on the cancer problem could be accelerated. The results of the discussion of this committee are summarized in the enclosed statement. We are convinced that the views expressed would receive the enthusiastic support and approval from other scientists both on our campus and at universities elsewhere. The statement has the full approval of Dr. Elvehjem and Dr. J. Z. Bowers, dean of our medical school.

It is my firm conviction that the need for more space for research in this country should be met before funds are provided for the support of research abroad.

A copy of the enclosed statement is being sent to each of the Representatives and Senators from Wisconsin, as well as to Senators HILL and NEUBERGER and to Congressman FOGARTY. We hope that you will agree with our statement and give this matter your favorable support.

Respectfully yours,
H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,
Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, June 15, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Marshfield, Wis.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: President Eisenhower, in a talk before the American Medical Association on June 9, called for accelerated progress in the fight against cancer. It is our considered opinion that if cancer research is to move ahead, funds must be made available for the construction of research laboratories. We urge that the 86th Congress appropriate at least \$20 million to be distributed to carefully selected cancer research laboratories for this purpose without the present requirement of matching funds.

Substantial financial support is being provided for cancer research by both public and private funds. As a result of this support, the number of research projects and trained personnel have steadily increased. We now face a critical shortage of laboratory space. In universities throughout the country, ideas are waiting to be tested and men are anxious to test them, but the ultimate victory over cancer will be postponed unless the needed space is provided.

At the present time funds are available for the construction of health research facilities but are granted only if matching funds are provided by the local institution. This places laboratories which are part of a university and which conduct full-time research concerning a specific disease, like cancer, in a serious dilemma. The pressures of increasing enrollments require that major emphasis at universities be given to the construction of teaching facilities; therefore, some research institutions at universities are being inadvertently handicapped because they cannot obtain the matching funds locally which are needed for expansion.

Some Members of Congress have recently proposed an increase in the expenditure for cancer research for the coming year. We strongly urge that a minimum of \$20 million be made available for 1 year for the construction of facilities for cancer research and that such grants be without the requirement of matching funds. This minimum amount would, for example, provide approximately \$2 million to each of 10 research centers. It is suggested that these funds be administered by the National Advisory Council of Health Research Facilities of the National Institutes of Health.

Respectfully yours,
Prof. Robert Bock, Prof. Robert Burris,
Prof. A. R. Curreri, Prof. David Green,
Prof. H. O. Halvorson, Prof. Marvin Johnson, Prof. J. A. Miller, Prof. V. R. Potter, Prof. J. Price, Prof. H. P. Rusch,
Prof. F. Skoog.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, June 24, 1959.

Congressman MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: In reply to your letter of June 17, I am sending the following information to you:

The serious effort to settle the cancer problem began in this country shortly after World

War II. At that time the space available for this purpose was critically short, and Congress appropriated funds for construction facilities for several years. In the intervening years the number of people engaged in cancer research has increased greatly, as can be seen from the fact that membership in the American Association for Cancer Research, which is limited to professional senior investigators with considerable experience in this field, has increased from 558 in 1949 to 1,028 in 1959. The construction of laboratories has not kept pace with the annual increase in trained investigators and assistants eager to work in this field.

Investigations on cancer are being conducted at a number of institutions in this country. The following list by States includes most of the laboratories engaged exclusively or primarily in cancer research:

Alabama: Kettering-Meyer Laboratory, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham.

California: Department of Pathology, University of Southern California Medical School, Los Angeles; Division of Cancer Research, University of California Medical School, San Francisco.

Florida: Cancer Research Laboratory, University of Florida, Gainesville; Medical Center, University of Miami, Miami.

Illinois: Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Chicago, Chicago; Department of Cancer Research, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago; Division of Oncology, Chicago Medical School, Chicago.

Kansas: Department of Oncology, University of Kansas Medical School, Kansas City.

Maine: Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor.

Massachusetts: Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston; Huntington Laboratories, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Michigan: Detroit Cancer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit.

Minnesota: Division of Cancer Biology, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis.

New York: Roswell Park Institute for Cancer Research, Buffalo; Institute of Cancer Research, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York; Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania: Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia.

Texas: M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, University of Houston.

Wisconsin: McArdle Memorial Laboratory for Cancer Research and Cancer Research Hospital, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison.

U.S. Government: National Cancer Institute, Bethesda.

The above list is presented for your general information. It is as complete as I could make it at the moment, and several centers may have been inadvertently omitted. I am not suggesting all of the centers named above require additional space at this time. In a few cases the need for additional space has probably been alleviated by recent construction, and some of the institutions would not be eligible if the criteria set forth below were to apply. I am certain, however, that the limiting factor at this time in a number of these institutions is a critical shortage of research space.

Decisions concerning space requirements must be based solely on merit and need. To insure an impartial decision on this matter I urge that recommendations concerning the allocation of such funds be made by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service on recommendation by the National Advisory Council of the Health Research Facilities of the National Institutes of Health.

This organization would be in an excellent position to furnish a more detailed list and could certainly provide a more accurate estimate of the monetary value of existing facilities than is available to me. However, on the basis of my own contact with these institutions, I would say that the capital investment in the existing facilities listed above varies from about \$100,000 to about \$15 million. The total facilities represented by the list could be estimated at between \$50 and \$70 million.

As I pointed out in my earlier letter, a single appropriation of \$20 million for 1 year would allow 10 institutions to expand their facilities by \$2 million each, or, in terms of a total existing valuation of \$60 million as listed above, this amount to an increase of about 30 percent in available space specifically committed for cancer research.

In my opinion, the standards of eligibility for the proposed construction grants, which would not require matching funds, must be very high to assure that the money will be spent to the greatest advantage. The criteria for judging grant eligibility and priority should be even more exacting than is the case when matching funds are required.

It is, therefore, suggested that the allocation of funds for construction be based on the following criteria.

1. Eligible institutions should have an established record of outstanding work in cancer research.

2. Eligible institutions or key personnel therein should be affiliated with universities or colleges. Universities are responsible not only for a great deal of research, but it is here that our future investigators are trained, so that a shortage of space handicaps not only our present research progress but that for the future as well.

3. Institutions that should not be eligible for these construction facilities are industrial laboratories and Federal laboratories such as the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Atomic Energy Commission, etc.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. RUSCH, M.D.,

Director.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1959.

The Honorable MELVIN R. LAIRD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LAIRD: Dr. Harold P. Rusch, Director of the McArdle Memorial Cancer Research Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, has written his Senators and Congressmen to the effect that the number of trained personnel and research projects aimed at the control or eradication of cancer has steadily increased and states that the bottleneck at the present time is the absence of adequate laboratory space. I should like to support his request strongly that a minimum of \$20 million be made available for construction of facilities for cancer research devoid of the present requirement for matching funds.

For example, at the University of Chicago, and we are not unique, we have planned an underground research laboratory, to be devoted primarily to the solution of the cancer and heart problems, for which we have had an approved Government fund in the amount of \$750,000 for approximately 2 years. As yet we have been unable to raise our share and unless we are successful in the very near future, and there seems little prospect of this, we will have to release the funds and forego our plans. This will badly cripple our cancer research program.

The deficits we are incurring annually as a result of increasing costs of research plus inadequate research overhead are a real handicap. Some of the private universities

are now planning medical student tuition of \$1,500 within the next year or two and yet the tuition costs probably cover only about 20 percent of the universities' medical education program. The research fellowship program of the Public Health Service and the American Cancer Society have been successful in developing a large number of young scientists who cannot put their ideas into an active research program without some new facilities and unless the universities get some relief in the form of operating expenses and more liberal arrangement for additional space, the problem will proceed from serious to critical in a very short time. I would urge these suggestions by the scientists of the University of Wisconsin receive your strong support because they clearly point out a national need for which the people of this country expect support in the interests of their better health.

Sincerely yours,

L. T. COGGESHALL, M.D.,

Dean.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which I have introduced today reads as follows:

A BILL TO AMEND TITLE VII OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM OF FEDERAL AID FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CANCER AND HEART DISEASE RESEARCH FACILITIES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title VII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., sec. 292 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"EMERGENCY PROGRAM FOR CANCER AND HEART DISEASE RESEARCH FACILITIES

"SEC. 711. (a) In addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated under this title, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, the sum of \$30,000,000, for making grants-in-aid for the construction of facilities for research relating to cancer and heart disease; and any sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

"(b) Notwithstanding any provision of section 706 of this title, no grant made under this section shall require the expenditure of any non-Federal funds as a condition of such grant."

I want to assure the House, that the House conferees appointed by the Speaker did the best possible job in presenting the position of the House. The figures are large; this report does represent an increase of \$259,253,400 over President Eisenhower's budget. What will happen to this bill when it goes on its way through the Senate and to the executive department? I have no idea.

The House should know why these increases were made—your conferees did not desert the House Bill. It was necessary to compromise our position with the Senate in order to get any bill at all.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 17, line 2, insert "under title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such title also for the continuation of programs of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the word "continuation" in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof "expansion and improvement."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 17, line 23, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$7,500,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That allotments to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$7,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 19, line 13, insert: "":*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 19, line 25, insert: "":*Provided*, That section 2 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Such grants shall also be available to assist such institutions in meeting the costs of training such personnel.'"

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 21, line 22, strike out "\$12,500,000" and insert "\$12,700,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the sum named in said amendment insert " , including not to exceed \$200,000, to remain available until expended, as the final special grant for the Army-Navy Hospital project at Hot Springs, Arkansas."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 26, line 5, insert: "*Provided further*, That subsection 654(c) of the Act is redesignated as section 637 and transferred to part D under the heading 'Transfers of allotments between States'; and the word 'title' is substituted for the word 'part' wherever it appears therein, and subsections (d) and (e) of section 654 are redesignated as subsections (c) and (d)."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 27, line 13, insert:

"DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

"For payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., ch. 7), not otherwise provided for such amounts as may be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "amounts" in said amendment, insert the following: "(not to exceed a total of \$384,000)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: On page 39, line 2, insert: "":*Provided*, That the rate of compensation of the General Counsel shall be that prescribed by the Act of July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 623b(a)), so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: On page 41, line 11, insert:

"Sec. 209. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: On page 41, line 16, insert:

"Sec. 210. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants

pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths Hospital."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 41, line 22, insert:

"Sec. 211. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 6769, and want to commend the conferees on the excellent job they have done. In particular I want to express to them my appreciation for having acceded to the other body in connection with amendment No. 13, dealing with appropriations for sanitary engineering activities of the U.S. Public Health Service.

This appropriation as it passed the other body included an additional amount of \$50,000 to authorize the U.S. Public Health Service to undertake a pilot study throughout the country into the correlation between naturally radioactive rock outcroppings and the incidence of malformed babies. These funds were included in H.R. 6769 in the other body, Mr. Speaker, at my request, and are specifically mentioned at the top of page 17 of the report—No. 425—issued by the Appropriations Committee of the other body. I recommend to the committee that this money be included because there had just been brought to my attention, after H.R. 6769 had passed this House, the very significant and startling findings of a study recently made in my State of New York by the State Regional Health Officer in Syracuse, Dr. John T. Gentry. According to Dr. Gentry's study, a very close and definite correlation exists between areas of the State in which naturally radioactive rocks crop out above the surface of the earth and the percentage of babies born in these areas with such malformations as cleft palates, harelips, and the like. These findings, if they are true, give us for the first time a specific and rather shocking example of possible genetic effects of radioactivity, even in extremely small but very steady doses.

Because of the significance of such information in this atomic age of ours, it seemed to me, Mr. Speaker, a matter of the highest urgency that the findings

of this New York State Health Department study should be checked against findings in other parts of the country where rock outcroppings of an even higher degree of radioactivity occur, so as to determine whether the New York results were in fact borne out elsewhere. The U.S. Public Health Service informed me, however, that they did not have funds to carry out any such study in the coming fiscal year, even on a pilot basis. But they did tell me that \$50,000 would enable them to set up such a study, provided I could succeed in getting this amount included in the 1960 appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which had already passed this House.

Fortunately the subcommittee of the other body, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Alabama, Mr. HILL, accepted my recommendation to them on this score and included an additional \$50,000 specifically earmarked so that this vital study of the genetic effects of radiation over long periods of time could be undertaken without any unnecessary delay. The Members of the other body very kindly approved the recommendations of the subcommittee and of the full committee. And now today, Mr. Speaker, I am happy indeed to see that the conference managers on the part of the House have agreed to the action of the other body on this item which is small in terms of dollars, of course, but with vast implications for the future of our people. I commend them for their sound judgment, and I am proud that once again the able work of officials in New York State has sparkplugged more extensive activity and research elsewhere that will be of benefit to the Nation as a whole.

I urge the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the members of the conference committee from the House for agreeing to the Senate amendment adding the appropriation for the construction of an animal house at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont.

This construction was one of the items in the budget and will result in considerable saving in construction costs because the animal house will free space in the Laboratory itself for experimental use of a much higher type.

The following description of the mission of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory and the construction contemplated, sets forth the importance of this item:

MISSION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LABORATORY

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, established to study and bring under control the spotted fever which in the early years of the century plagued the Rocky Mountain area, continues to fulfill its responsibilities to the western region of the United States. It is a world center for research on rickettsial diseases including Q-fever; for work on Colorado tick fever which is important to the health of the people of the Western States; and for work on mosquito-borne diseases, such as western equine encephalitis, which are serious

diseases that threaten both man and domestic animals.

The Hamilton, Mont., researchers are in a strategic position with regard to a number of fungus infections, including some that thrive in dry climate, such as the agent of coccidioidomycosis, which causes influenzalike symptoms and may result in lesions of the lung resembling those of tuberculosis. Histoplasmosis and other fungi are also under investigation.

Control of these, and indeed many diseases, rests on knowledge of ecology, epidemiology, pathogenesis and immunology. Such knowledge can only be obtained from studies made in the region where a particular disease is prevalent. Examples of how the Rocky Mountain Laboratory scientists have contributed and are contributing to such fundamental knowledge can be found both in the Laboratory's original achievement in conquering Rocky Mountain spotted fever and in current studies on Q-fever, Colorado tick fever and the fungal diseases of the Western States.

Corollary to such studies are others now underway which have as their goal development of effective vaccines for prevention of infections in man and his domestic animals, or of better diagnostic and therapeutic agents. But the primary importance of the Laboratory rests on its location which permits its scientists to observe at firsthand the natural reservoirs of diseases, their transmission in nature, and the point in a disease's natural cycle where interruption by man and his domestic animals results in spread of a disease to humans, cattle, sheep and horses.

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has evolved from the public health mission of a few men who, working in log cabins, an old woodshed, and an abandoned school building achieved the conquest of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Today the Laboratory is a modern \$2-million research outpost for the Northwest and the Nation.

The relative isolation of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana is only geographic. Scientifically, this medical research institution is a world renowned center for the study of rickettsial infections and other diseases endemic or epidemic in the Western States.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Since 1946 the International Northwest Conference on Diseases in Nature Communicable to Man has represented a scientific roundtable for assessing plans and progress against a host of infectious diseases of worldwide importance. In addition to participants from abroad, scientists from almost every State in the Union and several Provinces of Canada have attended this Conference. At the 13th annual meeting last year, held under auspices of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, new findings on the severity of Colorado tick fever and the threat to public health of increased rodent populations in the Northwest were among the presentations.

Many of the diseases of special regional interest in the Northwest are also public health problems throughout the United States and abroad, although the ecology of these diseases is best studied in the western region where even the relative isolation may permit a sharper focus upon a specific problem.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

The story of the conquest of spotted fever represents an important contribution by the Rocky Mountain Laboratory to public health progress and also illustrates how a seemingly provincial public health approach may turn out to be lifesaving for the Nation.

The first studies of spotted fever were begun in 1902 by Drs. L. B. Wilson and W. M. Chowning of the University of Minnesota, at the request of Dr. A. F. Longeway, secretary of the then newly created Montana State Board of Health. At that time spotted fever was known in other parts of the Rocky Mountain region, but in none of them was it as severe as in the Bitterroot Valley, where more than 80 percent of adults who contracted the disease died.

For several years following this initial research, other investigators studied the disease. One of them, Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts, of the University of Chicago, carried on work in the Bitterroot Valley each spring from 1906 to 1908, and it was he who proved that the Rocky Mountain wood tick, *Dermacentor andersoni*, was the agent responsible for transmitting this disease to man.

Eventually it became apparent, however, that tick-control measures alone would never solve the spotted fever problem. The Montana State Health Department and the U.S. Public Health Service brought their combined resources to bear upon this disease. Finally, an experimental vaccine was developed and proven effective through trials in large numbers of guinea pigs. Several investigators lost their lives in this work with the highly infectious rickettsial organism before adequate safety measures could be devised. Within a few years the output of vaccine rose from only enough to supply 4,000 persons at a cost of about \$20 per person to enough for 150,000 at a cost of about 75 cents per person. Finally, in line with Public Health Service policy, the laboratory turned over production of the vaccine to commercial manufacturers when such production became practical.

In 1930 spotted fever acquired prominence as a national problem when the first diagnosed case was reported in Pennsylvania. Within a few years it became apparent that the American dog tick, *Dermacentor variabilis*, could transmit the disease. From 1940 to 1950 more cases of this disease were reported in the States of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina than in all of the western States combined. However, better diagnosis and early treatment with broad-spectrum antibiotics and use of vaccine by persons at special risk have greatly reduced the hazard.

The success of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory against spotted fever and the background of scientific information ac-

quired during this work provided a beachhead for mounting an attack on a number of other disease problems, including tick and mosquito-borne infections for which animals are the reservoirs. The work of the Laboratory reached out beyond the Bitterroot Valley to aid adjoining regions. The growing populations of the western States found this a medical research center with a special emphasis upon their health security.

COLORADO TICK FEVER

The Rocky Mountain wood tick, *Dermacentor andersoni*, which transmits spotted fever, also is an intermediate host in carrying another animal infection to man—the virus of Colorado tick fever.

Several hundred cases are reported each year in the western United States, including California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Visitors to these States have become infected. Outbreaks among residents have been sporadic, including sheepherders in areas of Nevada and Idaho, a group of Nevada college students, and the inhabitants of a monastery. About 1,000 human serums collected in Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado were tested for the presence of antibodies against Colorado tick fever. Seven percent of the serums were found to possess antibodies, suggesting a surprisingly high incidence of infection, even for endemic rural areas.

The consequences of the fever are not always mild. A hemorrhagic tendency has been observed, virus has been isolated from the blood of cases with central nervous system involvement, and one fatal case has been encountered. No effective chemotherapeutic drug is available against this virus infection.

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory has devised efficient diagnostic tests for this disease, and the virus has been adapted to growth in tissue culture. A vaccine has been developed and proven effective through extensive animal trials. Arrangements have been made to use it experimentally in human volunteers.

Q-FEVER

Q-fever, one of the rickettsial diseases that has worldwide as well as regional importance, is receiving intensive study at Hamilton. The Laboratory is conducting a nationwide epidemiological survey of Q-fever infections in animals and humans. State health departments and agricultural agencies are demonstrating that the infection, which causes a wider range of pneumonialike symptoms, is occurring in areas previously free of the disease.

The discovery of Q-fever in Wisconsin and its prevalence there are of particular concern because this State exports large numbers of dairy cows and the disease could be spread to other areas through shipment of infected cattle. Man contracts the disease through occupational exposure to cattle and other livestock, residence near infected premises, or from household use of raw infected milk. The illness can be debilitating and sometimes develops into chronic disease.

The Q-fever situation in Ohio is similar to that of Wisconsin, but less advanced. Infections are also being reported by Mississippi, Louisiana, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Virginia, and positive serum titers in veterinarians in Pennsylvania point to the presence of the disease in that State.

In the forementioned Q-fever survey, the Rocky Mountain Laboratory is serving as a focal point for receiving and evaluating reports from each of the States on the serological evidence of this infection in livestock and in humans. The Laboratory is also assisting the State health departments and the agricultural agencies in performing tests of human, sheep and bovine serums and of bovine milk samples to detect antibodies against the causating organism, *Coxiella burnetii*, employing a simple, rapid method developed by a scientist of the laboratory staff.

The laboratory plans to evaluate the data obtained from this coordinated, epidemiological survey, and to determine appropriate measures to be instituted for controlling the spread of Q-fever among livestock and preventing human infections.

TULAREMIA

While still working on spotted fever, scientists at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory found that tularemia sometimes is transmitted by ticks. Although this disease is not as severe as spotted fever, the illness is usually of long duration. It was also found that the tularemia bacterium may be present in streams polluted by infected cattle, sheep and other animals.

Considerable work on this infection led to a number of discoveries and has pointed to the possibility of an improved vaccine for people who handle rabbit carcasses—which are the usual source of human infection—and others at special risk.

In relation to vaccine development, scientists at the Laboratory found several years ago that protecting fractions of the organisms causing tularemia, histoplasmosis, salmonellosis, and certain other diseases are wholly contained in the cell wall. They are working today on the tularemia bacterium and several other agents to purify the essential immunity-producing fraction and remove all useless or toxic substances. They are hopeful that this research may lead to development of greatly improved vaccines against tularemia and a wide variety of other infectious diseases. For example, a tuberculosis vaccine prepared by these methods is a definite possibility, and a project working toward this goal is underway in one of the units at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

EXPANDING NEEDS

With the continuing expansion of the service of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory to the Western States and the Nation, animal experimentation, as used in the Colorado tick fever vaccine study and for other purposes, has increased materially. The Laboratory is an unusually self-sufficient research center because of its relatively isolated location, and animal production is one of the responsibilities it must assume.

Animals are needed to study the efficacy and safety of several of the prophylactic preparations under development at the Laboratory, and are also employed to study host factors in disease and to clarify a number of other biological phenomena related to human infections and, incidentally, to certain poultry and livestock diseases.

The rabbitskin test developed by the Rocky Mountain Laboratory as an index of the immunity produced by an experimental tuberculous vaccine, for example, is a thousandfold more sensitive than previously employed mouse skin tests. The new method makes possible a more critical evaluation of minute fractions of purified protective material in the vaccine studies—but rabbits are relatively large animals, and these studies, which use hundreds of them, are among those now overtaking the Laboratory animal facilities. Validity of scientific findings is, of course, dependent upon adequate quantitation of results.

Another means of correlating vaccine effectiveness in animals has also been developed in which mice are infected intranasally by a spray of tuberculosis organisms. After 10 days, lung sections are examined, and the presence or absence of organisms is an index of infection or of successful resistance produced under controlled conditions by experimental vaccines. Results are correlated with the other tests, providing a further check on reliability. These procedures, of course, have greatly increased the demands upon the mouse production facility.

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory, with its emphasis upon diseases often involving animal hosts, makes wider use of animal experimentation and has a higher degree of technical skill in this area than many other laboratories. This is the case, for example, in work on the natural history of tick-borne diseases such as the virus-caused Colorado tick fever. While laboratory mice are used in neutralization tests for diagnosing the disease, wild rodents, including ground squirrels, are trapped extensively in the search for reservoir hosts of the virus. These animals do not tax the animal production facilities of the Laboratory, but they employ space that otherwise might be improvised for animal production, although that is a makeshift and uneconomical alternative.

A large wooden building was built more than 10 years ago as a makeshift structure for mice breeding. Its inefficiency has been evident from cross-infections in the mouse colonies. The building is also inadequate for present-day needs.

In the face of expanding research programs, the Laboratory until recently has been able to meet its minimum needs by great and costly exertion in using makeshift and temporary wood structures for breeding animals, in adapting laboratory space for animal rearing during periods of special emergency need, or in placing special orders for shipment of larger animals across country from NIH in Bethesda.

Animals provided by outside breeders do not always meet the standards of the researchers, and the individual producers

cannot economically meet the changing needs of various units of the Laboratory. Some have proved dependable, but this means of obtaining animals is very expensive in the overall. The increasing need has made these stopgap arrangements unsatisfactory. Accordingly, plans have been drawn up for an adequate animal production facility.

The proposed building would be approximately 160 by 50 feet, cement slab, single story, cinder block or tile veneer of the simplest type and design and one which would afford the most space for the least money. Cost of the basic construction, including the essential mechanical and service installations such as cage-washing facilities needed in the operation of the building, is estimated at \$150,000. The utilities, including heat for the building, would be supplied by connection to the existing steam and power sources of the Laboratory. The building would be constructed on land which belongs to the United States Government and is a part of the present 19-acre plot on which the Rocky Mountain Laboratory is located.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5674) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this is a very lengthy statement and has already been printed, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume the gentleman is going to yield time to explain the conference report?

Mr. VINSON. I will accede to the requests that have been made and will explain the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 29, 1959.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, 1959, the House passed H.R. 5674, which was the fiscal year 1960 military construction authorization for the three military departments and for the Reserve components.

On June 30 the Senate considered the House bill and amended it by striking all language after the enacting clause and inserting a new bill.

As the bill passed the House, the authorities granted in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Reserve components titles totaled \$1,252,608,000. The corresponding authority granted in the Senate version of the bill totaled \$1,211,480,000 or \$41,128,000 less than the House version. The total agreed to by the conferees for titles I, II, III, and V is \$1,225,475,150. This latter sum is \$27,132,850 less than the House version and \$13,995,150 more than the Senate version.

As is usual, there were many items in disagreement between the House and Senate versions. Most of these, I am happy to say were matters of minor importance. There were, however, several substantial differences, both in money amounts and in the language of the general provisions, and I would like to describe these differences briefly in order that the House may know what its conferees have agreed to.

First, the Senate cut from the House bill all authority for six hospitals, two for the Army, one for the Navy, and three for the Air Force. The Senate report on its bill indicated quite clearly that the cuts were made not on the basis that the hospitals were not really needed, but rather that the costs of the hospitals appeared to that body to be excessive.

The total cost of these hospitals as submitted by the Department was about \$19,200,000. The House conferees initiated an independent study of the hospitals and arrived at a lower figure. I think it of interest to know that the Senate conferees on an entirely independent basis made a similar study. Each of these studies was made without the knowledge that the other body was engaged in the same pursuit.

As I said, the total cost of the hospitals originally was about \$19,200,000. The two independent studies resulted in a total difference between the House and the Senate of only \$98,000, which is less than one-half of 1 percent difference. I think that the two studies were profitable, and I believe that with some cutting here and there that the hospitals can be built for the new, lower figure. The new figure is a little over \$16,500,000. This is \$2,600,000 less than the Department's original estimates.

The six hospitals was, therefore, reinserted in the program at the lower figures.

The next substantial reduction made by the Senate related to both the Army

and Air Force titles and directed itself to the matter of our air defense.

The House is aware that Secretary McElroy initiated a completely new study of our air defense and arrived at certain conclusions which will permit the use of both of the principal weapons systems which have been planned while at the same time making internal modifications which permit reductions in the authorization contained in this bill.

In the Army title the reduction was a little over \$17 million, while in the Air Force title the reduction was about \$29 million.

I, of course, cannot go into the details of this plan since it involves highly classified information, but I can assure the House that both Nike-Hercules and Bomarc will remain in our inventory and perform the functions originally planned for them in substantially the same fashion that we are already familiar with.

An individual item of interest is the authorization requested for the establishment of Norad headquarters at Colorado Springs, Colo. The House struck this item from the bill since its location has not been determined at the time of House consideration. Shortly after this time, however, the location of the headquarters was specifically determined and the Senate inserted the required authorization in the bill. The House conferees agreed that the authorization should now be granted and the agreed item appears in the conference report.

Many of the general provisions appear in this bill year after year, and with respect to these there was, of course, no disagreement.

One of the general provisions which has not appeared in the bill before is section 409 which would grant certain necessary authority for the leasing of property in Okinawa. This was inserted by the Senate but only because plans with respect to this program had not matured at the time the House was considering the bill.

Section 414 will extend the Capehart Family Housing Act. This was inserted by the Senate and it was, indeed, provident in view of the President's veto of the housing bill. This same section also limits the number of Capehart houses to be constructed during the coming year to 20,000. This, I think, is a sound provision since it will require the Department of Defense to take an even closer look at its family housing program to insure that there is no overbuilding at military installations throughout the United States.

I might say in this connection that there are a great number of self-imposed limitations now controlling the construction of Capehart houses, and I feel that these, coupled with the overall imposition of a numerical ceiling, will give us an assurance that only housing that is really needed will be built.

Another section, number 418, which was inserted by the Senate, strives to assure that the deposits made in Wherry condemnations will actually be equal to the Wherry sponsor's equity. There has been some difficulty on this score in the

past, and I feel that this section may well help the situation.

Section 420 will permit the use of funds generated through the disposal of surplus commodities to be used in overseas areas, not only for the construction of houses but for any military construction where use of surplus commodity funds is feasible. This, again, is a step in the right direction, and the House conferees were in full agreement with its inclusion in the final version of the bill.

Three other provisions which were in disagreement I have saved until the last since I consider them to be of considerable importance. I will now deal with these three provisions in the order of their importance.

The Senate committee inserted section 419 in the bill. The Senate language would have required a very detailed report to the Armed Services Committees relating to our air defense and related matters.

The report required by the Senate language would have included the opinion of the respective Chiefs of Staff in connection with one particular element of our defense posture.

Another part of it would have required the "latest opinion of the respective Chiefs of Staff" in connection with another area of judgment.

The House conferees, while agreeing that continuing review of matters important to our defense should be encouraged and, indeed, required, did not feel any view should be expressed other than by the man specifically charged by law with this responsibility. That man is the Secretary of Defense. Since all of the conferees, both Senate and House, were agreed in principle with the need for a review of certain elements of our defense situation, agreement was reached that a new section 419 would be inserted in the bill. The new section will require that the Secretary of Defense shall not later than September 15, 1959, report to the Senate and the House the results of a complete review of all previously authorized surface-to-air missile sites with the assurance, first, that the review reveals the military necessity for the construction of the sites selected; second, that the performance and capability of the missiles selected for the respective sites are in consonance with military requirements so as to eliminate any overlapping in this area; and third, that particular attention shall be given to the feasibility of modifying or expediting any of our missile programs.

This new section cannot fail to have an overall beneficial result. In the first place, it will insure a continuing review of these important matters by the Secretary of Defense and at the same time, provide the Congress with specific and detailed information which it must have in order to legislate intelligently.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. With reference to the title insurance section that you just

described, you say if it cannot be obtained in any other manner or if the builder will not build without the title insurance section—

Mr. VINSON. May I interrupt—then they will have to have title insurance, and the new language also provides a source of funds for the procurement of title insurance, and that is the revolving fund established for procurement and improvement of Wherry housing projects.

Mr. McDONOUGH. At what rate of interest?

Mr. VINSON. I do not know what the gentleman is referring to. Interest rates are not involved.

Mr. McDONOUGH. That is not provided for in the conference report?

Mr. VINSON. No. We do not deal with the question of interest at all.

Mr. McDONOUGH. What other source of funds is there besides title insurance, FHA funds, available in the conference report?

Mr. VINSON. This is the only place. Title insurance costs will come from the Wherry revolving fund. I will now continue with my detailed statement.

Section 415 was another addition by the Senate committee. This section relates to the procurement of title insurance with respect to property on which the construction of a Capehart housing project is planned.

As the Senate language was written, considerable fear was expressed that it would practically bring the Capehart housing program to a halt since it virtually forbade the procurement of title insurance.

Now, I think we can all agree that we cannot dictate to the insurance companies and the banks who lend the money for Capehart projects whether they will or will not have title insurance. It is entirely within their own discretion and best business judgment as to whether they will lend money for these projects. If they will not lend money without title insurance, then the Capehart project stops, and our military personnel are left without the family housing that they should have.

This particular provision was the subject of extended discussions by the conferees but the discussion finally turned out to be a profitable one from the standpoint of the House since the Senate language has now been modified so as to permit the procurement of title insurance if the construction of a Capehart project is impossible without it. Or, to put it another way, if the lenders will not lend without title insurance, then title insurance can be procured.

The new language also provides a source of funds for the procurement of title insurance and that is the revolving fund established for the procurement and improvement of the old Wherry housing projects.

So now we have an agreement, and I think it is a good one, that title insurance can be procured where it is necessary but will be eliminated where it is not necessary.

The last and most important section of the bill which I wish to discuss is section

412. This section relates to what I will call a line item authorization for missiles, aircraft, and naval vessels.

The language inserted by the Senate—and there was no counterpart in the House bill—would have required that no money could be appropriated after December 31, 1959, for the design, development, or procurement of aircraft or missiles unless the appropriation had been specifically authorized by legislation enacted after that date.

In effect, this meant that immediately at the beginning of the next session of this Congress, authorization would be necessary before any aircraft or missiles could be made the subject of an appropriation.

The conferees finally agreed, therefore, that the section should be modified in certain essential respects.

In the first place, the words "design" and "development" were deleted from the Senate language since it is actually operational procurement that should be the subject of any authorizing legislation.

Another very substantial change was the addition of a requirement that the same authorization must be provided for naval vessels.

Based on these considerations, the language was changed so that on or before January 31, 1960, the Secretary of Defense will submit to the Senate and the House complete and detailed information with respect to the various types and kinds of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels being procured by the Armed Forces, including the number of each type and kind and the cost thereof.

Also, the submission of the Secretary will include the cost and number of each type and kind of aircraft, missile, and vessel proposed to be procured and the estimated cost of them.

The rest of this new section reads as follows:

No funds may be appropriated after December 31, 1960, to or for the use of any armed force of the United States for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels unless the appropriation of such funds has been authorized by legislation enacted after such date.

Now, why should we provide in the law that aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels be the subject of an authorization bill?

Today, the Armed Services Committee hears the military construction bill which this year totals about \$1.2 billion. We work hard on this bill and I think we provide the House all of the information which it needs to have in order to act intelligently on it.

The budget for the current fiscal year for aircraft and missiles is in the order of \$9 billion. The shipbuilding appropriation request for this year is \$1 billion.

This is a total of \$10 billion. Let us look for a moment at the authorizations on which these appropriations are made.

In the case of the Navy, the basic authority is this:

The President may acquire, construct, or manufacture naval airplanes, spare parts, and equipment necessary to provide and maintain 15,000 useful naval airplanes.

Public Law 86-158
86th Congress, H. R. 6769
August 14, 1959

AN ACT

73 STAT. 339.

Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, namely: Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and purchase of uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$1,611,000, of which not more than \$232,485 shall be for international labor affairs and not to exceed \$2,000 shall be for official entertainment expenses. 68 Stat. 1114.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,695,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 784(c)) and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (72 Stat. 835); performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 159(f) and (g)) and by sections 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 997); and not less than \$224,472 for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409); \$2,488,000: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation for the President's Committee shall be subject to reduction or transfer to any other department or agency under the provisions of any existing law; including purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards. 63 Stat. 865. 33 USC 941. 61 Stat. 145, 29 USC 307.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 351), the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 401), and section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 459), and the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 598), \$592,000.

54 Stat. 890.

55 Stat. 626.

54 Stat. 858.

62 Stat. 614.

50 USC 925 note.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Acts of March 4, 1913 (5 U.S.C. 611), and August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), \$4,047,000.

37 Stat. 736.

50 Stat. 664.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including temporary employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; \$7,262,000, of which \$1,252,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

72 Stat. 1273,

1221, 1222.

38 USC 2010-

2014.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For grants in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 501-503), including, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, for necessary expenses including purchasing and installing of air-conditioning equipment in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia, and for the acquisition of a building through such arrangements as may be required to provide quarters for such offices and facilities in the District of Columbia and for the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, subject to the same conditions with respect to the use of these funds for such purposes as are applicable to the procurement of buildings for other State employment security agencies, and for expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for carrying out title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 684) and title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended (68 Stat. 1130), \$315,819,000, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for

48 Stat. 113.

72 Stat. 458.

38 USC 2011.

49 Stat. 626.

72 Stat. 1273,

1217-1221.

38 USC 2001-

2009.

42 USC 1361-

1370.

the District of Columbia) was based, which increased costs of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 502.

48 Stat. 113.
29 USC 49-49n.
42 USC 503.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on the merit basis, shall apply.

29 USC 49-49n.
42 USC 503.

None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

49 Stat. 626.
42 USC 501-503.
29 USC 49-49n.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For payments to unemployed veterans and Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$125,000,000.

68 Stat. 1130.
42 USC 1361-1370.

Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, and title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed veterans and Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

72 Stat. 1273,
1217-1221.
38 USC 2001-2009.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the Department to determine compliance with the provisions of contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 12, 1951, as amended, \$873,000.

65 Stat. 119.
7 USC 1461-1468.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Labor under the Act of July 12, 1951 (65 Stat. 119), as amended, including temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws, \$1,336,700, which shall be derived by transfer from the farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That reimbursement to the United States under agreements hereafter entered into pursuant to section 502 of the Act of October 31, 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1462), shall include all expenses of program operations except those compliance activities of the type separately provided for herein.

65 Stat. 119.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses and not to exceed \$102,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, \$3,080,000, together with not to exceed \$51,700 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 906).

44 Stat. 1444.
33 USC 944.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND EXPENSES

For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U.S.C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases and for payments pursuant to sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C., App. 2012); such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That, in the adjudication of claims under section 42 of the said Act of 1916, for benefits payable from this appropriation, authority under section 32 of the Act to make rules and regulations shall be construed to include the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence required to establish the right to such benefits without regard to the date of the injury or death for which claim is made.

60 Stat. 696.

39 Stat. 742.

62 Stat. 1242.
42 USC 1702.
50 USC app. 2003,
2004.
5 USC 793.
5 USC 783.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$9,519,500.

REVISION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Labor Statistics to revise the Consumer Price Index, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor without regard to the civil service laws and Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$230,000, to remain available until June 30, 1964.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U.S.C. 11-16), including purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits, \$509,000.

41 Stat. 987.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936, as amended (41 U.S.C. 35-45), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$11,489,000.

52 Stat. 1060.
29 USC 201.

49 Stat. 2036.
41 USC 35 note.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1960".

Citation
of title.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101-105), \$400,000.

70 Stat. 939.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, of the Food and Drug Administration, including purchase of not to exceed twenty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$13,800,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION, INSPECTION, AND OTHER SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products, and for the establishment of tolerances for pesticides, in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 346, 346a, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees for services in connection with such certifications, inspections, or establishment of tolerances, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$3,190,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such calculations shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts which have been paid in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the responsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

Salary restriction.

Payments by District of Columbia.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Gallaudet College, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), \$904,000: *Provided*, That Gallaudet College shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$1,295 per school year for each student attending and receiving instruction in elementary or secondary education pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D.C. Code 1008).

68 Stat. 265.
D.C. Code 31-1025-1032.

31 Stat. 844.

CONSTRUCTION

For alteration, renovation, and other improvement of buildings and facilities on the grounds of Gallaudet College, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1954 (Public Law 420), under the supervision of the General Services Administration, including planning, architectural, and engineering services; and including \$150,000 for athletic fields; \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$4,617,000.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For a survey of a steam and electrical production and distribution system, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, on the grounds of Howard University, \$21,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING

For payment of obligations incurred under authority previously provided, to enter into contracts for the construction of the auditorium-fine arts building, \$860,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended (20 U.S.C. 15j), and section 202 of said Act (20 U.S.C. 15bb), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U.S.C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.S.C. 30), the Act of March 18, 1950 (20 U.S.C. 31-33), and section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34), including \$4,000,000 for extension and improvement of practical nurse training under title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended, which sum shall be available under such title also for the expansion and improvement of programs of practical nurse training in effect prior to August 2, 1956, and \$180,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades and industry including distributive occupations therein, \$33,702,081: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under section 3(a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$29,267,081 for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount of allotment which States and Territories are not prepared to use may be reapportioned among other States and Territories applying therefor for use in the programs for which the funds were originally apportioned.

60 Stat. 775.
70 Stat. 926.
43 Stat. 18.
46 Stat. 1489.
64 Stat. 27.
70 Stat. 909.

20 USC 15j.

FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE MECHANIC ARTS

For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 329), \$2,501,500.

49 Stat. 439.

GRANTS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

For grants to the States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1956, as amended (20 U.S.C. 351-358), \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That allotments to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any State's allotment from this appropriation which such State certifies will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1961, may be reallocated by the Commissioner among other States applying therefor in proportion to their rural population, and deemed part of such allotments, except that no State's allotment shall be so increased as to exceed the allotment which would be made to it were this appropriation equal to the maximum authorized under such Act.

70 Stat. 293.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

64 Stat. 1100.
20 USC 236-245.

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 13), \$163,957,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for carrying out the provisions of section 6 of such Act.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

72 Stat. 548.
20 USC 631-645.

For an additional amount for providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by the Act of September 23, 1950, as amended (20 U.S.C., ch. 14), including not to exceed \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$61,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 USC 401 note.

For grants, loans, and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1580-1605), \$150,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$1,000,000 shall be for loans for non-Federal capital contributions to student loan funds; \$60,000,000 for grants to States and loans to non-profit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$4,000,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$7,000,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$15,000,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance, and counseling: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics, and modern language teaching equipment, or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education, which can be identified as originating in or having been exported from a Communist country, unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

20 USC 611-617.

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies, pursuant to the Act of September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1777), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That section 2 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Such grants shall also be available to assist such institutions in meeting the costs of training such personnel."

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

68 Stat. 533.

For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; development of library service throughout the country; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; and cooperative research, surveys, and demonstrations in education as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331-332); \$12,800,000, of which not less than \$550,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES

For grants to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$51,900,000, of which \$50,400,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; and \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act: *Provided*, That allotments under section 2 of said Act to the States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$59,500,000, and this amount shall be considered the sum available for allotments under such section for such fiscal year.

68 Stat. 652.
29 USC 31 notes.
29 USC 32, 33.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, grants to States under sections 2 and 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For research, training, and traineeships, and other special project grants, pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act, and for expenses of studies, investigations, demonstrations, and reports, and of dissemination of information with respect thereto pursuant to section 7 of said Act, \$12,700,000, including not to exceed \$200,000, to remain available until expended, as the final special grant for the Army-Navy Hospital project at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

29 USC 34.
29 USC 37.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U.S.C., ch. 6A), as amended, \$1,738,000.

49 Stat. 1559.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and for not to exceed one thousand nine hundred commissioned officers in the Regular Corps; and for expenses of primary and secondary schooling of dependents, in foreign countries, of Public Health Service personnel stationed in foreign countries, in amounts not to exceed an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and for the transportation of such dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation; and for the payment of compensation to consultants or individual scientists appointed for limited periods of time pursuant to section 207(f) or section 207(g) of the Act at rates established by the Surgeon General not to exceed \$19,000 per annum; as follows:

58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201-
292i.

70 Stat. 116.
42 USC 209.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

42 USC 246, 243. To carry out the purposes, not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314(c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; 42 USC 241. and not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General; \$22,497,000.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

42 USC 246, 266. To carry out the purposes of sections 314(a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for venereal disease control activities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$5,400,000.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

42 USC 246. To carry out the purposes of section 314(b) of the Act, \$6,452,000, of which not less than \$4,000,000 shall be available only for grants to States, to be matched by an equal amount of State and local funds expended for the same purpose, for direct expenses of prevention and case-finding projects including salaries, fees, and travel of personnel directly engaged in prevention and case finding and the necessary equipment and supplies used directly in prevention and case-finding operations, but excluding the purchase of care in hospitals and sanatoriums.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

42 USC 241, 243, 264. To carry out, except as otherwise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, and 361 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable and preventable diseases, and the interstate transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$8,015,000.

SANITARY ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

42 USC 241, 243, 246, 264. For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 314(c), and 361 of the Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environmental health, including enforcement of applicable quarantine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for carrying out the purposes of the Acts of July 14, 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857f), and July 9, 1956 (33 U.S.C. 466-466d, 466f-466k), including \$2,700,000 for grants to States and \$300,000 for 69 Stat. 322. grants to interstate agencies; purchase of not to exceed four passenger 70 Stat. 498. motor vehicles for replacement only; hire, maintenance, and operation 33 USC 466 note. of aircraft; and purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; \$15,640,000 to remain available only until June 30, 1960.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

70 Stat. 502. For payments under section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466e), \$45,000,000, to remain available only until June 30, 1961: *Provided*, That allotments under such section 6 for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of \$50,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For grants and loans under parts C, D, and G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$186,200,000, of which \$150,000,000 shall be for hospitals and related facilities pursuant to part C, \$1,200,000 shall be for the purposes authorized in section 636 of part D of the Act, and \$35,000,000 shall be for facilities pursuant to part G, as follows: \$7,500,000 for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$7,500,000 for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000 for rehabilitation facilities, and \$10,000,000 for nursing homes: *Provided*, That allotments under such parts C and G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein: *Provided further*, That subsection 654(c) of the Act is redesignated as section 637 and transferred to part D under the heading "TRANSFERS OF ALLOTMENTS BETWEEN STATES"; and the word "title" is substituted for the word "part" wherever it appears therein, and subsections (d) and (e) of section 654 are redesignated as subsections (c) and (d).

60 Stat. 1042,
1046; 68 Stat.
462.

42 USC 291d,
291i, 291s.
63 Stat. 900.
42 USC 291n.

68 Stat. 464.
42 USC 291v.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, \$1,650,000.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 150), including \$2,167,000 to be available only for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), and under sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 810 of the Public Health Service Act, Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and Executive Order 9079 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; conducting research on technical nursing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services; purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase of firearms and ammunition; \$45,600,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available only for payments to the Territory of Hawaii for care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a health service program for any department or agency, payment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

60 Stat. 903.

70 Stat. 250;
72 Stat. 1569,
1445.
10 USC 1071-
1074, 1076-1079,
1084.
42 USC 248, 249,
251, 253, 255-
257, 259, 260,
220, 222.
33 USC 763c.
68 Stat. A74.
3 CFR 1943 Cum.
Supp., p. 1101.

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

For payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), not otherwise provided for such amounts (not to exceed a total of \$384,000) as may be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959.

FOREIGN QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES

For carrying out the purposes of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to preventing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322(e) of the Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries, \$4,685,800.

42 USC 264-272.

42 USC 252, 249.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

68 Stat. 674.

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001) (including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, when authorized by the Surgeon General); purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles, of which twenty shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$45,500,000.

42 USC 248, 249, 251, 227.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; and purchase of trailers; \$4,587,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such expenditures may be made through the Department of the Interior at the option of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be merged with this appropriation.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

42 USC 241.

For the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects and training grants pursuant to section 301 of the Act; regulation and preparation of biologic products, and conduct of research related thereto; and grants of therapeutic and chemical substances for demonstrations and research; \$45,994,000: *Provided*, That funds advanced to the National Institutes of Health management fund from appropriations included in this Act shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifically approved by the Surgeon General; and erection of temporary structures: *Provided further*, That all appropriations made to the Public Health Service in this Act, and available for research or training projects, may be expended pursuant to contracts made on a cost or other basis for supplies and services, including indemnification of contractors to the extent and subject to the limitations provided in title 10, United States Code, section 2354, except that approval and certification required thereby shall be by the Surgeon General.

70A Stat. 134.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV, part A, of the Act; \$91,257,000.

42 USC 281.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314(c) of the Act with respect to mental diseases, \$68,090,000. 42 USC 241-242a, 243, 244, 246.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act, \$62,237,000. 62 Stat. 464. 42 USC 287 note.

DENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental diseases and conditions, \$10,019,000.

ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to arthritis, rheumatism, and metabolic diseases, \$46,862,000.

ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACTIVITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to allergy and infectious diseases, \$34,054,000, of which \$150,000 shall be available for payment to the Gorgas Memorial Institute for maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act relating to neurology and blindness, \$41,487,000.

GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

For grants pursuant to the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956, as amended by the Act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 933), \$30,000,000. 42 USC 292 note.

CONSTRUCTION OF ANIMAL QUARTERS, HAMILTON, MONTANA

For the construction of quarters at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, for small animals, \$150,000.

RESEARCH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND SITE ACQUISITION

For the acquisition of a site for research facilities for large animals, including repairs, alterations, and construction of auxiliary facilities and temporary buildings, \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATIONS, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to carry out the National Library of Medicine Act (42 U.S.C. 275), \$1,566,000. 70 Stat. 960.

RETIRED PAY OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retired pay of commissioned officers, as authorized by law, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, such amount as may be required during the current fiscal year. 37 USC 371 note.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; and conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods, \$5,816,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing for patients, and cooperation with organizations or individuals in the scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$3,715,000.

MAJOR REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$330,000, to remain available until June 30, 1961.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For necessary expenses, including the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, not more than \$191,600,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That such amounts as are required shall be available to pay the cost of necessary travel incident to medical examinations for verifying disabilities of individuals who file applications for disability determinations under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workloads not anticipated in the budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the costs of such claims workload within the existing limitation has been achieved: *Provided further*, That persons who have been admitted to practice before a Federal or State court of record who have had a minimum of three years' experience in the adjudication or consideration of claims for retirement, survivors, or disability benefits may be temporarily appointed by the Commissioner of Social Security to hold hearings under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, but such temporary appointments shall terminate not later than December 31, 1960: *Provided further*, That no person shall hold a hearing in any case with which he has been concerned previously in the administration of such title II.

Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221(e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

49 Stat. 622.
42 USC 401-410,
420-425.

64 Stat. 765.

70 Stat. 823.
42 USC 421e.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV, X, and XIV), \$2,033,500,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

49 Stat. 620,
627, 645.
64 Stat. 555.
42 USC 301, 601,
1201, 1351.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance, \$2,345,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), including purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

37 Stat. 79.
49 Stat. 629.
42 USC 191-
194.
42 USC 701-
731.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For grants to States for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services as authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$46,500,000, of which \$16,000,000 shall be available for services for crippled children, \$17,500,000 for maternal and child-health services, and \$13,000,000 for child-welfare services: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502(b) or 512(b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State: *Provided further*, That \$1,000,000 of the amount available under section 502(b) of such Act shall be used only for special projects for mentally retarded children.

42 USC 701-
731.
42 USC 702.
53 Stat. 1381.
42 USC 712.
42 USC 704,
714.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

For necessary expenses for a 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, \$200,000: *Provided*, That a conference director may be appointed by the Secretary, without regard to civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a salary not to exceed \$16,500 per annum.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security, \$337,000, together with not to exceed \$276,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

49 Stat. 620,
627, 629, 645.
64 Stat. 555.
70 Stat. 851.
42 USC 301, 601,
701, 1201, 1351,
906.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, and section 705 of title VII, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary, \$2,061,000, together with not to exceed \$302,500 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the Office of Field Administration, \$2,735,000, together with not to exceed \$926,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

70 Stat. 737.
5 USC 2205(b)(9)

For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, \$589,700, together with not to exceed \$27,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed \$510,200 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: *Provided*, That the rate of compensation of the General Counsel shall be that prescribed by the Act of July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 623b(a)), so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

SURPLUS PROPERTY UTILIZATION

63 Stat. 385;
69 Stat. 83,
430.
40 USC 484.

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203(j), (k), (n), and (o), of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes, civil defense purposes, and protection of public health, \$703,000.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, \$452,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Library mem-
berships.

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the

general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131). Uniforms.
68 Stat. 1114.

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated by this title to the Social Security Administration for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees. Grants-in-aid
of State
agencies.

SEC. 205. The Secretary is authorized to make such transfers of motor vehicles, between bureaus and offices, without transfer of funds, as may be required in carrying out the operations of the Department. Motor
vehicles.

SEC. 206. None of the funds provided herein shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of 15 per centum of the direct costs. Research
project
funds,
limitation.

SEC. 207. Hereafter any appropriation available for the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service may be utilized for the payment of claims as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 575).

SEC. 208. Any obligational authority for planning or construction of any building made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which otherwise expires for obligation on June 30, 1959, shall remain available until June 30, 1960. Construction
authority,
extension.

SEC. 209. The Secretary is authorized to make available not to exceed \$1,500 from funds available for salaries and expenses under this title for entertainment, not otherwise provided for, of officials, visiting scientists, and other experts of other countries.

SEC. 210. Appropriations to the Public Health Service available for research grants pursuant to the Public Health Service Act shall also be available, on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions, for research grants to hospitals of the Service or to Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Research
grants to
hospitals.
58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201 note.

SEC. 211. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities. Attendance
at meetings.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960". Citation
of title.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 141-167), and other laws, including rental of temporary space in the District of Columbia, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, 61 Stat. 136.

68 Stat. 1114. as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131), \$14,230,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 per centum of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes.

49 Stat. 450.
61 Stat. 137.
52 Stat. 1060.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

44 Stat. 577. For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151-188), including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); temporary employment of referees under section 3 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U.S.C. 160); \$1,357,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal years 1958 and 1959 for "Salaries and expenses", "Arbitration and emergency boards", and "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board", shall be merged and accounted for in one account.

60 Stat. 810.
45 USC 153.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 USC 2131. For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), \$9,460,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement account.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

61 Stat. 152. For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; and Government-listed telephones in private residences and private apartments for official use in cities where mediators are officially stationed, but no Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service office is maintained; \$3,905,400.

TITLE VII—INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTO-
MAC RIVER BASIN

CONTRIBUTION TO INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000. 33 USC 567b.

TITLE VIII—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

LIMITATION ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$10,948,000, of which \$5,587,000 shall remain available until expended, for construction of buildings and facilities, including plans and specifications: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of hospitalization of members of the Home in United States Army hospitals at rates in excess of those prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, upon the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Home and the Surgeon General of the Army.

TITLE IX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress. Publicity or propa-
ganda.

SEC. 902. Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960". 60 Stat. 810.
Short title.

Approved August 14, 1959.

August 14, 1959

Anne W. Wheaton, Acting Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today approved H. R. 6769, which makes appropriations for fiscal 1960 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and for certain other agencies.

I have taken this action despite concern with regard to the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

First, with respect to medical research, every American is of course deeply interested in the improvement of health. This interest is reflected in the Administration's progressive record of support for health activities. But there is a limit to the rate at which medical research can grow and yet grow soundly. Appropriations to the National Institutes of Health have increased fourfold in the last six years. H. R. 6769 would add a further increase -- from \$294 million to \$400 million -- or 36% in a single year. This increase gives me cause for concern on three grounds. I am concerned lest it should:

- (1) Lower the quality of the projects supported by increasing the flow of grant applications more rapidly than the procedures for their careful appraisal can be effectively adapted;
- (2) Cause too great a diversion into research of the manpower and other resources needed for equally vital teaching and medical practice;
- (3) Substitute Federal funds for non-Federal support of medical research and training and discourage further expansion of such support.

Such effects would work against the very goal being sought -- improved health for all the American people. Indeed, the Congress itself apparently felt concerned about the possible lowering of research quality which might result from the level of funds it approved, since the conference report on H. R. 6769 states that "there should be no reduction in the high standards for determining the acceptability of research projects for financing from these appropriations."

Because the American taxpayer is entitled to have his tax money spent wisely and efficiently, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to take appropriate steps to satisfy themselves that the following criteria will be observed in the review of any new research project or training program:

- (1) That it is of such high priority and great promise that its deferment would be likely to delay progress in medical discovery;
- (2) That it will not result in the harmful diversion of manpower and other resources needed for teaching and medical care services; and

more

(OVER)

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(3) That it will not bring about the substitution of Federal for non-Federal sources of support for medical research and training.

Second, in the category of construction grant programs -- grants for the construction of sewage treatment plants, facilities for medical care and research, and schools in Federally affected areas -- the appropriations made in the bill would provide for program levels which seem to me to be entirely too high in relation to other essential Government programs.

I do not doubt that worthwhile construction projects can be found in each of these areas which will absorb the funds appropriated. But the mere fact that money is spent for some identifiable need does not mean that it is wisely spent, or that it must be spent by the Federal Government. With respect to the waste treatment construction grant program, I am requesting the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to urge the States, in their various State plans, to make every effort to give first priority in the approval of projects by the States to those which involve interstate stream pollution or affect downstream communities. A national budget demands hard choices just as does a family budget. The recognition of a need is the beginning, not the end, of any budget-making process. I recognize, however, that in reconciling competing demands within the total framework of a sound fiscal policy, the Congress, as well as the Executive Branch, has responsibility for the exercise of judgment. Therefore, even though I disagree in this instance with the manner in which that judgment has been exercised, I do not feel that I should withhold my approval of this bill.

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